START

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

MICROFILMED 1994

University of California
Library Photographic Service
Berkeley, California 94720

REPRODUCED FROM ORIGINALS
IN THE MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION
OF THE BANCROFT LIBRARY.
FOR REFERENCE USE ONLY.

COPIES MAY NOT BE DEPOSITED
IN OTHER LIBRARIES OR INSTITUTIONS
WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF
THE BANCROFT LIBRARY.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE OR PUBLISH IN WHOLE OR IN PART
MUST BE OBTAINED IN WRITING FROM:

THE DIRECTOR
THE BANCROFT LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720.

MAY BE COVERED BY COPYRIGHT LAW
TITLE 17 U.S. CODE

THE PROCESSING AND FILMING OF

THE C. HART MERRIAM PAPERS

HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY A GRANT FROM

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

TITLE II-C,

STRENGTHENING RESEARCH LIBRARY

RESOURCES PROGRAM.

COLLECTION NAME:

C. HART MERRIAM PAPERS

COLLECTION NUMBER:

BANC MSS 83/129 c

NEGATIVE NUMBER:

BNEG **Box 1555 : 28**

REEL: 28

CONTENTS:

SERIES 1: CORRESPONDENCE

Incoming letters

Abbot, Henry Dehon — Allen, J.A. (Joel Asaph)
1884

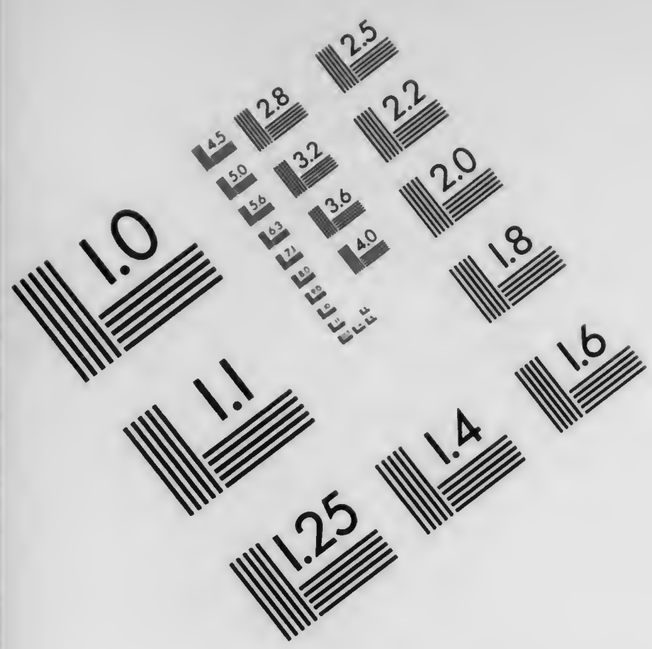
FILMED AND PROCESSED BY
LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CA 94720

JOB NO.

DATE 3 9 4

REDUCTION RATIO 1 1

DOCUMENT
SOURCE

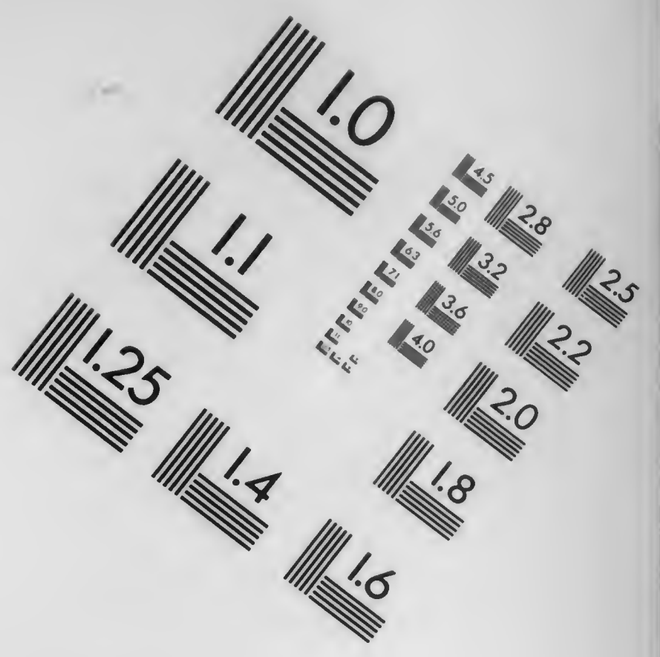




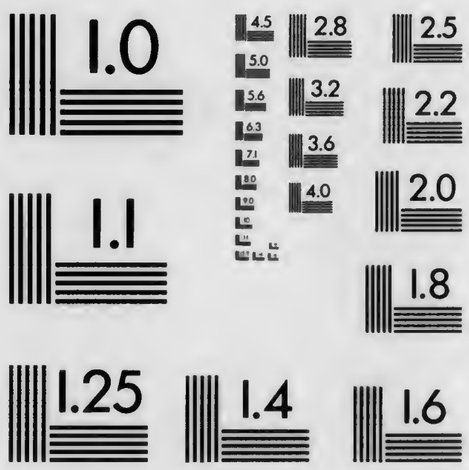
Association for Information and Image Management

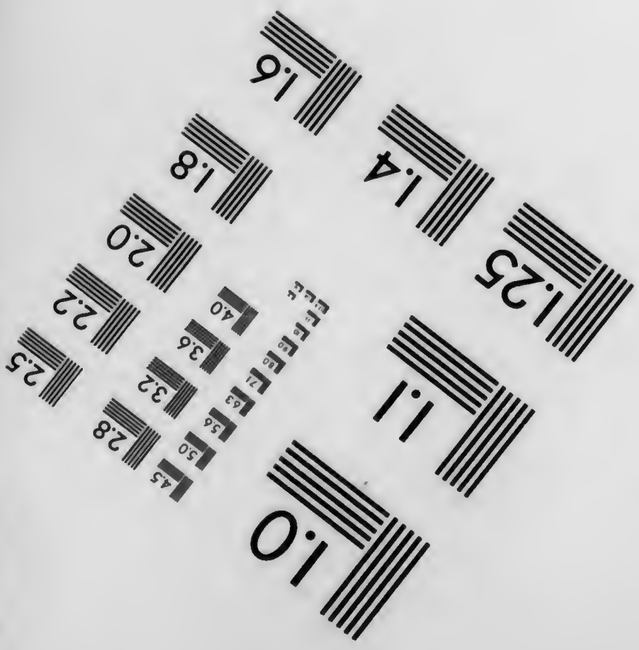
1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

301/587-8202

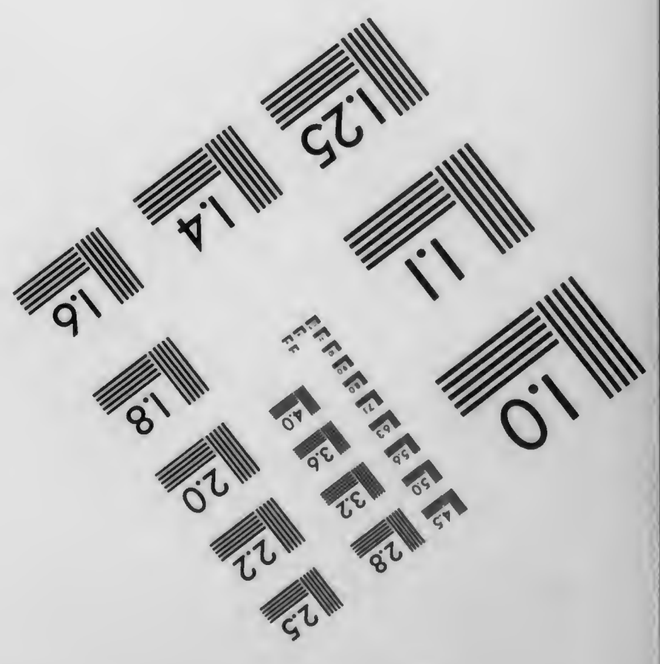








MANUFACTURED TO AIIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.



Abbot, Henry Delun

1915-1935

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
83/129 c

Rec'd Oct. 3, 1915

206 Remington Gables.
Cambridge Mass.
Sept 6, 1915.

Dear Daddy,

I have been intending to write you for a long time now to add my appreciation and thanks to Dorothy's for your dear fatherly thoughtfulness in wanting to take care of our nurse + doctor bills. I don't have to tell you how much it means to us, for I think you know my feeling about having a little something laid by for a rainy day, and your kindness to us has let us keep what we have intact. The feeling of security given by having a couple of hundred dollars even, held ready for any emergency, can't be overestimated by any young couple

and although our savings have been made with the end in view of taking care of just such unforseen expenses as Dr. Darling + Miss Kearney involved still it is a big relief and a real blessing to still have them in reserve for the next unusual demand. We could have handled the situation ourselves, and we feel the security + confidence which come from that position, but your dear generosity lets us continue feeling that way even now when without it the very real + pressing need for saving to replenish our resources would have been ever present in my mind. Your gift means far more than the mere dollars + cents involved in it Daddy — and I want you to know that I appreciate it that way. To get interest on my checking account I have to keep the balance above $500, and that of itself is a very strong influence towards keeping at least that much of a margin. Life insurance is an

bugbears — $125 clear deduction of income, and D's. hospital + Dr. bill last winter was another $125 item.

But Life Insurance is paid now and the "Thermometer" at the Shawmut Bank stands serene at about $600, so — with your thoughtfulness to help — we can face the future squarely and undismayed. The balance, coupled with the fact that we have no bills of any kind except light + gas + telephone which we cannot avoid shows the "renewality" but entirely safe financial status of "the littlest family" of the Merriam + Abbot family trees. I know you are keenly interested in the welfare of this "littlest family" and I know you will be glad to know how we stand.

News of Dorothy is all of the very best. She is really picking up now and her color is beginning to come back to her within the last week.

Everything is in good train now and and I look to have her better than she has ever been before. We go to N.Y. for two weeks rest on 10th and it will do us both lots of good to get a change of air + to just plain be lazy for awhile. My work has been going nicely. We are cut down to merely three men now — Mr. Neall, Mr. Payne his assistant, and myself. But as that of necessity gives me more responsibility + as so far I've handled everything that has been assigned without a hitch I feel that perhaps it may not be a bad thing in the end. Have just finished writing a paper which Mr. Neall is to deliver before National Electric assoc. at it Convention next week — and he seemed pleased with it.

Needless to say Dorothy joins me in love to all the family and in gratitude to you for your helping hand.

As always

Henry.

[Other Above]

room

[illegible] came

[illegible] paid

[illegible]

[illegible]

has

[illegible]

[illegible] trip

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

50)

50

[illegible] to

this

Amt to check for #66.50
Paid Nov. 4, 1915 Comm

206 Remington Flats
Nov 2, 1915

Dear Daddy,

Welcome home again
to the East! Your trip
through Texas must have
been extremely interesting
and almost thrilling in
the nearness to actual
warfare. I see the fight
actually took place or
at least started yesterday.
Mama told me to write a

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

most substantial proof of your generosity to us just as you get home and write all the various extra expenses incidental to nursing for the winter &c. to say nothing of the expenses of the trip across, but they have just come in so I couldn't avoid it.

Dorothy is looking splendidly now - I know you will all be glad to hear it. She is taking long walks and being in the air as much as she can and the treatment is surely doing her world of good.

Have just filled my pen with some of it's special ink and it seems to suit me to stick to paper for once which will account for the feebleness of this writing.

D. of course sends her love to all to which I join my own. I expect my Father for the week end and hope that you can manage to see our little home sometime this year also.

As ever

Henry. [illegible]

Rcvd. Nov. 12, 1915

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
J.B. RENWICK PROPRIETOR
EASTON, PA.

Easton Pa.,
Nov 11, 1915

Dear Daddy,

I am snatching a minute before dinner (instead of washing my hands!) to tell you that your very welcome check arrived O.K. and would most surely have been properly acknowledged if this extremely sudden change of base had'nt come up just at this same time. To say I am busy here would be putting it very mildly. We have $2,5 so,000 of property to cover in 10 days, so things are humming to say the least.

I hope some of you can run up to N.Y. to see my families, it would be nice all around.

Please excuse rush this time.

As always Henry (D. Abbott)

206 Remington Gables.
Dec 26/1915

Dear Daddy,

Many thanks for the "covers for handshakes" which were duly opened this A.M.— I should say yesterday A.M! Being out for two meals yesterday seems to have completely twisted my dates for me! The gloves fit first rate

and surely will prove very useful, and I appreciate your sending me such an overwhelming assortment.

We had a perfectly tremendous Christmas. I never have seen so many presents for two small people in all my life! Dorothy will probably mention the important ones as she has listed them all for reference

Dear F

"covers

which

this a

yesterd

for two

seems

twinkle

The

We had our stockings + tree and then went out to dinner and another tree in the P.M. and to still another dinner in evening so it was a busy as well as a happy Christmas for us.

Work is piling in at the office now. We took on 38 new men last Monday and have just about all we can do to handle the work even now. Such a great change from last year!

When the garage roof had a warm spell to "set" in. It is perfectly possible to put in concrete in cold weather but it takes a dependable man to do it. How does the Oakland handle? It is a nice looking little customer and is well spoken of too.

Love to all the family from us both, and best wishes for a happy New Year.

As ever

Henry (Driver Pilot)

Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 743 am July 16, 1917

a1 Om S 10

Cambridge Mass 727 am 16

Dr & Hart Marriam

care Brain no 7 St New Ins

1140 am Omaha Neb

Grand daughter just arrived

Sis pounds Dorothy and

Baby doing splendidly.

Henry

HENRY D. ABBOT
DISTRICT MANAGER

Ackd. May 12, 1919

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
510 FIDELITY TRUST BUILDING
BOSTON, MASS.

May 5, 1919.

Dr. C. H. Merriam,
1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Doctor:

The special express train which carried the keys to Arabella down to Florida apparently met with an accident on the second floor of 23 Berkeley Street as I found the keys in the pocket of a suit hanging in my closet this morning. I am enclosing then and hope that they will have better success in reaching their destination on this trial.

The matter of waterproofing the concrete slab and the surrounding brickwork has not been forgotten, and after looking the matter up in several places I find that the consensus of opinion for treatment of old concrete seems to favor the following proportions of alum and soap: Soap solution: To each gallon of water add two to two and one quarter pounds of cheap hard soap. The soap should be thoroughly dissolved and the solution should be applied boiling hot after brushing off surface dirt from the concrete and brickwork which should be thoroughly dry and if possible warm from the sun. Alum solution: To each gallon of water add one pound of common cheap alum. Apply the soap solution first, being careful to work up as little lather as possible and allowing it to penetrate as thogoughly as possible. Let the application stand for twenty-four hours and then apply the alum mixture in the same way although it is not necessary to have it quite as hot as the soap solution. After another wait of twenty-four hours apply the second coat of soap and after a further wait of twenty-four hours a second coat of alum. Three double coats applied in this way should be fairly effective, although there may be spots which will need further application.

The soap and alum treatment can be used sometimes successfully on the inside of a wall exposed to weather. In other words you might possibly help matters by going over the wall inside although in all probability the outside treatment will stop most of the trouble. I wish I could be down to help in the process, but I am afraid this will not be possible at the present time.

HENRY D. ABBOT
DISTRICT MANAGER

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT
510 FIDELITY TRUST BUILDING
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorothy has written saying that she is not quite sure whether she could stay until after the 21st but that the family wanted her. She certainly is enjoying her visit and I think it would be a mistake for her to come back any sooner than is necessary on account of hot weather or or arrangements of the family which would make it advisable.

Give my love to all the family not excluding the two small daughters.

Sincerely,

Henry D. Abbot

JOHN F. VAUGHAN ENGINEERS

BOSTON, MASS.

ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF

MR. HENRY D. ABBOT,

RECENTLY RESIGNED AS NEW ENGLAND MANAGER

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,

MR. ABBOT BECOMES AN ASSOCIATE OF THE FIRM.

DECEMBER, 1919
185 DEVONSHIRE STREET

TELEPHONE, MAIN 8226

3 Channing Terrace
Cambridge Mass
Dec 19, 1920.

Dear Daddy -

Your letter & Dee
---bought that you expected
& order the Delco soon
and wondered whether
it was worth while
going after information
on the others caught
me before I had been able
to get a copy of a farm
journal which I was

...und a
...on of
...ter
..." Farm
...e paper
...chanics"
...obably
... number
... haven't
...ld us a
... might
...er before
... be able
...nething

old head cuts and a
general description of
some eight or ten
of the so called "Farm
Lighting Sets". The paper
was "Farm Mechanics"
and the issue probably
the Nov. or Dec number
of this year. I haven't
been able to pick up a
copy here but it might
pay to look it over before
you buy. I may be able
to save you something

on the set you decide on, as we would probably get the wholesale price, although some of the specialty concerns are pretty independent at times.

The Delco is I believe a good little unit. I find there is an agency here and I will try & look one over in detail. The 3/4 Kw would be enough for lights or for washing machine, or for small saw at different times but not at the same time of course. I will fel out the local people and see what I could do as to price. They may be willing to transfer the order to your california man and so save freight and still realize whatever discount we can get.

Sorry we are not going to have you all for Christmas, we had been counting on it and it will be a big disappointment but perhaps we will see some of you up here this winter. Lots of love to everybody

Affectionately Henry (DAVIS)

(Or. 14567 Req 1608 100M 7-18) FORM 975

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. MCADOO, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Cambridge, Mass Jan 2 1921

To Dr. C. Hart Merriam. Lagunitas, Cal.

Investigate one and one half Kilowatt Western Electric plant at San Francisco Office. We get 25% dealer discount here, and probably there. No discount, possible on delco. both good, heavy saving will require more than 3½ Kilowatt.

If you decide on Western let me know.

All well here, send love

Henry [Dixon Abbot]

(Or. 14567 Req 1608 100M 7-18)

FORM 975

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McADOO, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Cambridge, Mass Jan 7 1921

To Dr. C. Hart Merriam. Lagunitas, Cal.

Investigate one and one half Kilowatt Western Electric plant at San Francisco Office, We get 25% dealer discount here, and probably there. No discount, possibile on delco. both good, heavy sawing will require more then 3½ Kilowatt.

If you decide on Western let me know.

All well here, send love

Henry [Delia Abbot]

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT COMMERCIAL NAT'L BANK BLDG., 14th & G STS., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

C69 OB 21

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED MESSAGE

APR 7 PM 8 46

FY CAMBRIDGE MASS 835P 7

DR AND MRS C HART MERRIAM

1919 16 ST WASHINGTON DC

27

LASHES WITH SEVEN POUNDS OF BAGGAGE ARRIVED THIS DISPATCH AT FIVE TWENTY FIVE MOTHER AND I ARE FINE AND SEND LOVE

HENRY MERRIAM ABBOT.

M 5198 add 85 Jan T Mail

rd inherent
Thousand
e thing
ones
the fact
in the raw"
takes
way that
s of our
ey are
ll moving.
e found
take more
y and
only

Added Jan. 15, 1923

3 Channing Terrace
Cambridge Mass
June 11, 1923

Dear Doctor,

I can say with absolute truth the words that so often are at least open to suspicion in regards to presents - and they are "It was just what I wanted!" When Dr. Guyas first article came out I see was down with you all and my evenings were spent in reading Chaffey and

I read with intense interest
his story of the Ten Thousand
Smokes. The whole thing
appeals not only to ones
imagination but the fact
that it is geology "in the raw"
or "in the realistic" takes
hold of you in a way that
few of the wonders of our
country can — they are
settled, this is still moving.
You could not leave found
any book I would take more
pleasure in reading and
owning and the only

thing about it that is not entirely perfect is that you failed to autograph it for me! The very next chance there is I am going to loan you this wonderful pen I carry around and get it down in black and white where that particular copy came from!

I finished writing this PM a proposal for acceptance by a public utility co in Vermont that we hope — if all goes well — will result in our getting the design and construction management of about 1¼ million dollars worth of power plants this year! Our compensation on the total will run $75,000 of which about $35,000 should be net profit. I should say our chances of "landing" the job were about 75% good. So get the whole family to hope hard!

Happy new year to all the family and friends from "Us Four"

As always Jenny (L.D. Abbott)

6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASSACHUSETTS

Answ. Dec. 17, 1925

Dec 13, 1925.

Dear Daddy.

Glad to know from your letter that the telephone index "hit" you as it did both of us. When you think how cumbersome the old fashioned Telephone list of several hundred names would be. It does seem somewhat of an improvement!

I haven't seen the Loco
Junior 8". It ought to be good
beyond question unless a
great change in policy has
taken place in the Loco.
organization. If I see
one I'll let you know my
impressions.

Take it the P. G & E Co rate
you mention means a minimum
charge of 90¢ per kw either
of connected load or actual
load per month regardless
of the kwhrs. used and at

6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASSACHUSETTS

the rate of 9¢ per kwhrs for all over 10 kwhrs per kw of load for the month. If so it is a lower rate than we usually find here for house service. Usual rate would be min. charge of $1 per month per kw load and from 10-14¢ per kwhr depending on territory.

Thank you for offering to take us in if things go the wall completely. I hope it

would come to that. We have not heard yet on the possibility of going ahead with some of the suspended work and are simply sitting tight in that quarter as we may injure our chances more by pressing for a decision than by waiting. It comes pretty hard though under the circumstances to hold off and not try to hurry things along.

Dearest love for all from all of us here

Affectionately Henry

ED

6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASSACHUSETTS

Ackd. Dec 6, 1927

Dec 4, 1927.

Dear Daddy.

I'm going over our pictures of last summer to find ones that could take our love and Birthday greetings down to you. Dorothy and I have been living over the really wonderful two weeks at Loomis with you all and the glorious trip east that you gave us. Just the mere pictures gave us the thrill all over again and when

you come up here for the visit
We are counting on sometime
we will probably have you to
death showing you our pictures
and telling you of the trip!

We are hoping for the trip down
to Washington in the Dodge with
all our hearts so as to see you
all again. Your dear offer of the
American motel sprung is just like
you Daddy. It would be wonderful
but I wouldn't take a good car
and buck a New England winter
with it unless it were unavoidable
and to borrow someones else car
to do it with just wouldn't be
right. Mother Pearson can tell
you how poor old Sally Jane
handles snow drifts and sleds

6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE 38
MASSACHUSETTS

around on glare ice in going anywhere up here. I don't think we need fear snow in any great amount before Christmas near the coast and if a sudden storm should catch us on way down in the Dodge we could lay over a day and the roads would then be open all right. I was really astounded at the performance of the Dodge on the way east - it was so far beyond what a man

Dear Sir: I received your letter and I am sending you a light car. The only bad feature is that flexible tube from the grease cup to the clutch bearing. When it broke before and you fed the full cup of grease every day directly into the clutch housing instead of into the bearing without any way of knowing anything was wrong it would a fair sample of what can happen anytime. They told me at Denver that they always put in a new tube whenever anything was done on a clutch as so many tubes go bad.

It was good to hear of another piece of work in the printers hands. The relief of getting it closed up must be great. I hope the sales run high- as high as it deserves, which I think is the best record ever made and I am sure will be among the many classics in

HENRY DEHON ABBOT
6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE
MASS.

Dec 4, 1932.

Dear Daddy,

Many Happy Returns! —
and if the old Buick holds
together we will believe
the best of wishes ourselves
in less than three weeks!
We may not have the
wonderful scenery in the
East that you have on
your California trips but
there sure is a powerful
big attraction 500 miles

away from here.
I have been helping Jack
Vaughan a few days on the
development of his golf
machine. I'll tell you
about it when we see
you. It feels good to get
the old brain cells in
motion again even on
a small scale.

We plan to show the
youngsters the Liberty Bell
and some of the historic
things in Phila. On way down
it will be the old story of early
starts, which as you know so
well is the answer to a really
successful tour.

Love
[illegible]

Postscript
Have returned to Montclair

Answ. Jan-25-1934

HENRY DEHON ABBOT
6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE
MASS.

Jan 12, 1934

Dear Daddy.

The enclosed is returned (with many apologies) because unfortunately I cannot use it until the "next Time" that we all found ourselves talking about on the way back used a good part of the time since! For one fellow to walk off with the front door key of another fellow may be very embarrassing to both. I know it has been

To me for having been so careless and I can only hope it has not embarrassed you by its absence.

If you and Mother Person could have heard the often repeated wishes that "we could stay longer" from all the family perhaps you might get a little glimpse of what it means to us to see you all each year. It is a real joy.

Now there is a favor I want to ask of you. Will you let me do some of the "dog work" of making out your Federal Tax Return? The data could be sent in two

HENRY DEHON ABBOT
6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE
MASS.

ways. (1) by sending the check books for both DC and Col banks showing all deposits for Calendar year 1933. This would be easiest for you. (2) by sending a tabulation of all income received during the years showing the source (name of stock & bond or mortgage) and amount of each item as deposited. In either case I would need a list of the securities (as you have them listed in the account book) and your copies of returns for the last two or three years including

the papers I made out for
last years return. Please
let me do this for you, Daddy
as it is one little thing
consuming job I can do for
you. I do see Dee's, Aunt Mary's,
my fathers estate's and my
own to do, so yours could
be done while all the
complications of the years
changes are in my mind
without the worry of your
digging them out.

Many thanks for all the
interesting articles and
clippings.

Dearest love to you
both from us all

Affectionately
Henry

HENRY DEHON ABBOT
6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE
MASS.

Ansd. Jan. 17, 1935
Answ.

Jan 13, 1935

P.S. I am still waiting to learn what that express cost! I gave many explicit orders & was "collect"!

Dear Daddy,

I am grabbing the first breathing space since we rolled away from 1919 – It seems a month ago at least! – To tell you how very very much we appreciate your tremendous surprise while you "put over" at the last minute in the envelope. Truly Daddy, you should not heap goodness so much after sending the Bond before Christmas and if I had suspected

what you were up to I should have tried to get you to not cripple yourselves in helping us so much. As it is, you have paid for our entire trip including the two new tires all hotel bills, all gas + oil and meals and a real "chunk" left over - and given us one of the happiest holidays together we have ever had. I only hope that you and Mother-Person got half the real joy out of the visit that all of us did. To find you both better and stronger than a year ago in spite of your little "spree" just means

HENRY DEHON ABBOT
6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE
MASS.

more to us than anything
and to have Mother-Person
also so much like herself
after all the anxiety just
made it a wonderful Christmas
for us. We had a fine
trip back as Dee has written
and sandwiched in a most
interesting couple of hours
at the Gen. Museum of Nat.
History looking over the
Lindbergh plane and exhibit
of their round the world
flight. It was the first time
I had been in the museum
and I want to spend more

Tuul there again. Driving was
good all the way except from
Providence here where patches
of glare ice fifty or a hundred
feet long needed careful
driving. Ike's girl, Josephine, has
not put in an appearance so
we have been pretty busy
every minute "settling" and
getting three square meals
per day. Camping with one
plate and a tin cup apiece
has advantages!

We stopped at Wilmington
and I saw the three men
in the shipyard so that I
wanted to see but got very
little encouragement as
regards possibilities of any

HENRY DEHON ABBOT
6 BERKELEY PLACE
CAMBRIDGE
MASS.

job with them. They are so large that they develop their own top men from the younger men who have been with them for many years and pay the young men very ~~little~~ while ~~they~~ await their chance. Also tried to see any of the Technicolor crowd in N.Y. but none of the executives were on from the coast. Do you suppose John C. Merriam might know of any people I might get in touch with? - I just

occurred to me that then his connections he might know of some possibilities.

You two dear people can't know what it means to us all to have Christmas with you each year. The youngsters talk endlessly about each visit and already are laying plans for "next years trip to Washington". These visits are the one big advantage of being out of a job!

Herbert's love to you both and again heartfelt thanks for your dear generosity which was so like you but which nearly flabbergasted us when we opened the envelope! Affectionately.

Jenny

V.W.
DC

1935

te
e
r
r

8 PM

e

and
brow
r
any
ee

before I can build up
a balance of my own.
I found everything
here just as you said
I would and had
no trouble getting
gas, elec + water so
and everything was
fine in house. One
window was unlatched
and down about 6
inches at top but I
am sure no one had
come in as blinds
were undisturbed. I

Answ. May 29, 1935

1919-16th ST N.W.
Washington DC
May 9, 1935

Dear Daddy,

Your letter with the badge check came today and I found it waiting here tonight when I got back at 8 PM from office. You are the most thoughtful and generous person I know - truly! I will deposit it in case I have any long trips to finance

builds the jars & the house from
heavy trucks had shaken the
plates loose and allowed the
window to work down from
the top.

Auntie F. and Uncle V. all
well. They had all four of us
(Mother, the Twins and I) up to
dinner Sunday. Auntie over
her cold now. We were so
sorry about poor little Lee
and glad when a letter from
Lee today said he was better.
He must be pretty weak yet
but herself. Give them Lee
my love when you see
them.

This job here is surely
a beg one for the time
being! - the transfer from
Interior to Agriculture changed
much of the paper work and
upset everyone but things
will settle down soon & real
work.

Tell Mother-Person that
all the letters things, coffee etc
were duly found and do

real service
over the
transfer
Phoned Elda
Twins
Coffee
Lee
Love

Abbot, Henry L. (Henry Larcom), 1831-1927

1914

83/24
c

23 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Mass.
June 3 1914.

Dear Dr. Merriam,

I am sending you the note on Chinook Jargon which I promised. If you do not have a copy of the Canadian pamphlet to which reference is made, I can send you more words, as I copied several when I saw a copy several years ago. Those I send were noted in my old field book, from the mouth of my Indian guide or from officers stationed at the Dalles, so I can vouch for the accuracy as spoken in 1855.

All goes well here, and we are enjoying Dorothy's visit. With my regards to her mother and sister,

Yours very truly,

Henry L. Abbot

Recd. June 6, 1914

Abbot, Henry Merriam

1922-1936

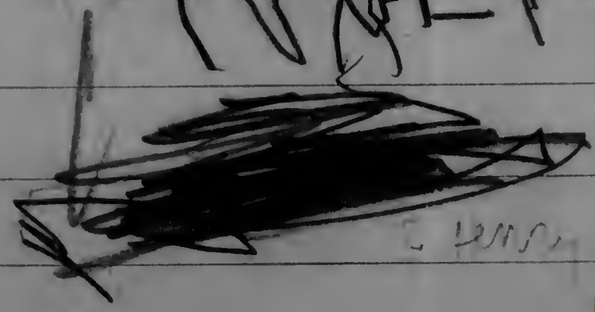
grandson

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
83/129 c

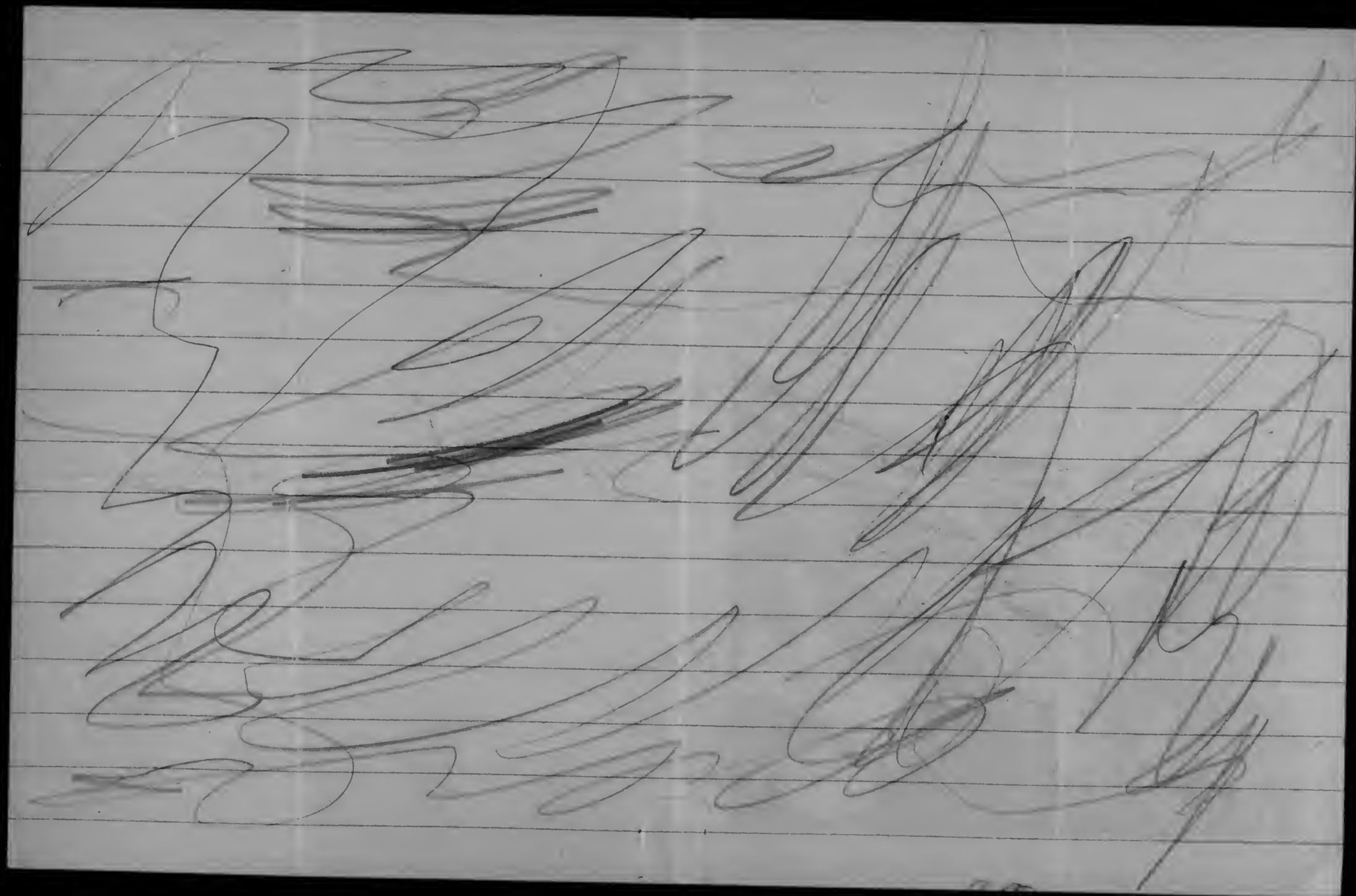


Mm Aa Ii Ee Rr

Aa Bb Oo Tt

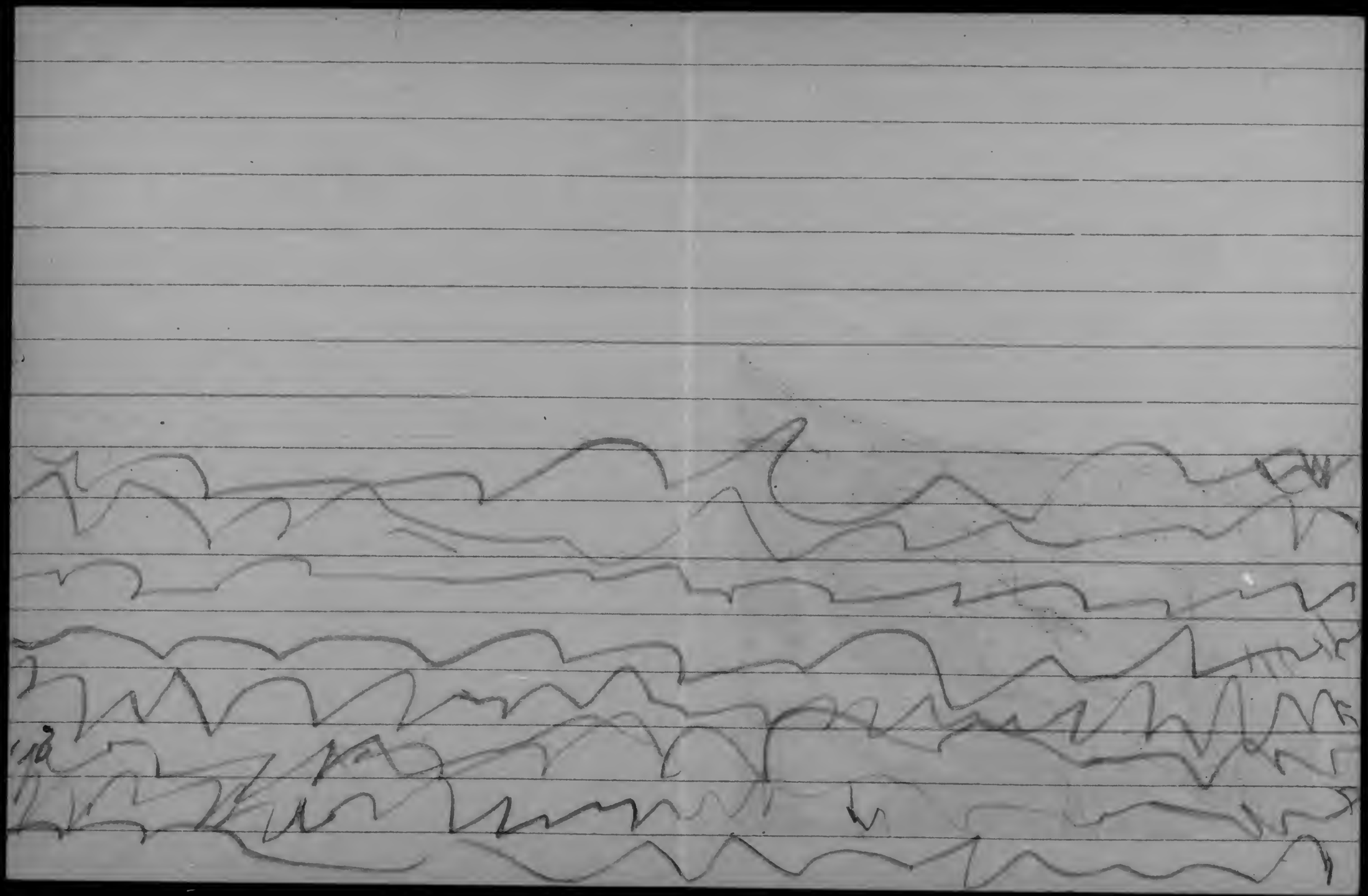












of
. My
t
ings



July 29, 192
Dear Grandpa
Beth and I
are Sitting
on the Porch
Waiting until
it stops raining
so That We can
go over to the
Store With mother
August 7, 1929
Thank you for

d you
nd
res
us.
See
ne
by

my half of
the check. My
Daddy put it
in the Savings
Bank.

I liked your W
letter and IT
the pictures so
you sent us. go
We like to see sto
the air plane A
and the baby

blimp. I like to
go in the water
Lots of Love from
Merriam

[Abbot]

blimp. I Like to
go in the water
Lots of Love from
Merriam

(Abbot)

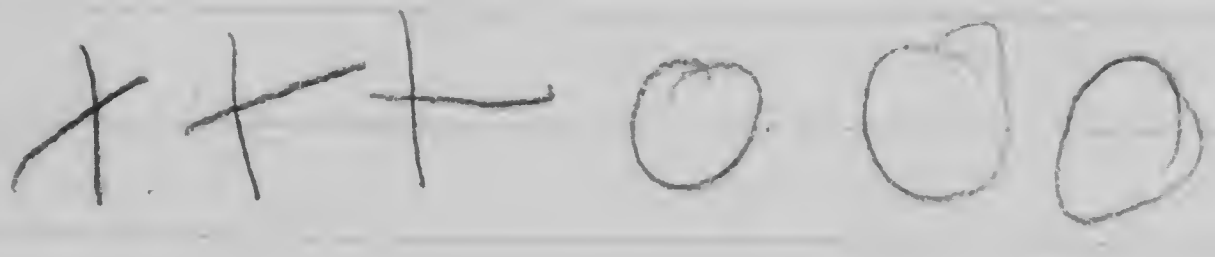
Sept 11, 1929.



Dear Grampa,

I am very sorry
that you had such
a shaking up. I am
very glad that you
weren't hurt badly.
Now I like to swim in
deep water. Yesterday
I went out to the raft

with mother and
Daddy and swam
back to the pier.
Love from Merriam
(Abbot)



Sept 29.

Answ. Oct 5, 1930 am

Dear grandpa

We have a cute little baby in are house, I guess I forgot to tell you, He is very cutes I have seen him have have his bath and so has Beth.

I have a new pen I got it yesterday it is a ten cent one, it is the one I am writing

with.

the nurse left a few days ago.

How are you and granny, tell granny she better se let before he gets to be A big man.

Lotes And

Lotts of love from

miriam

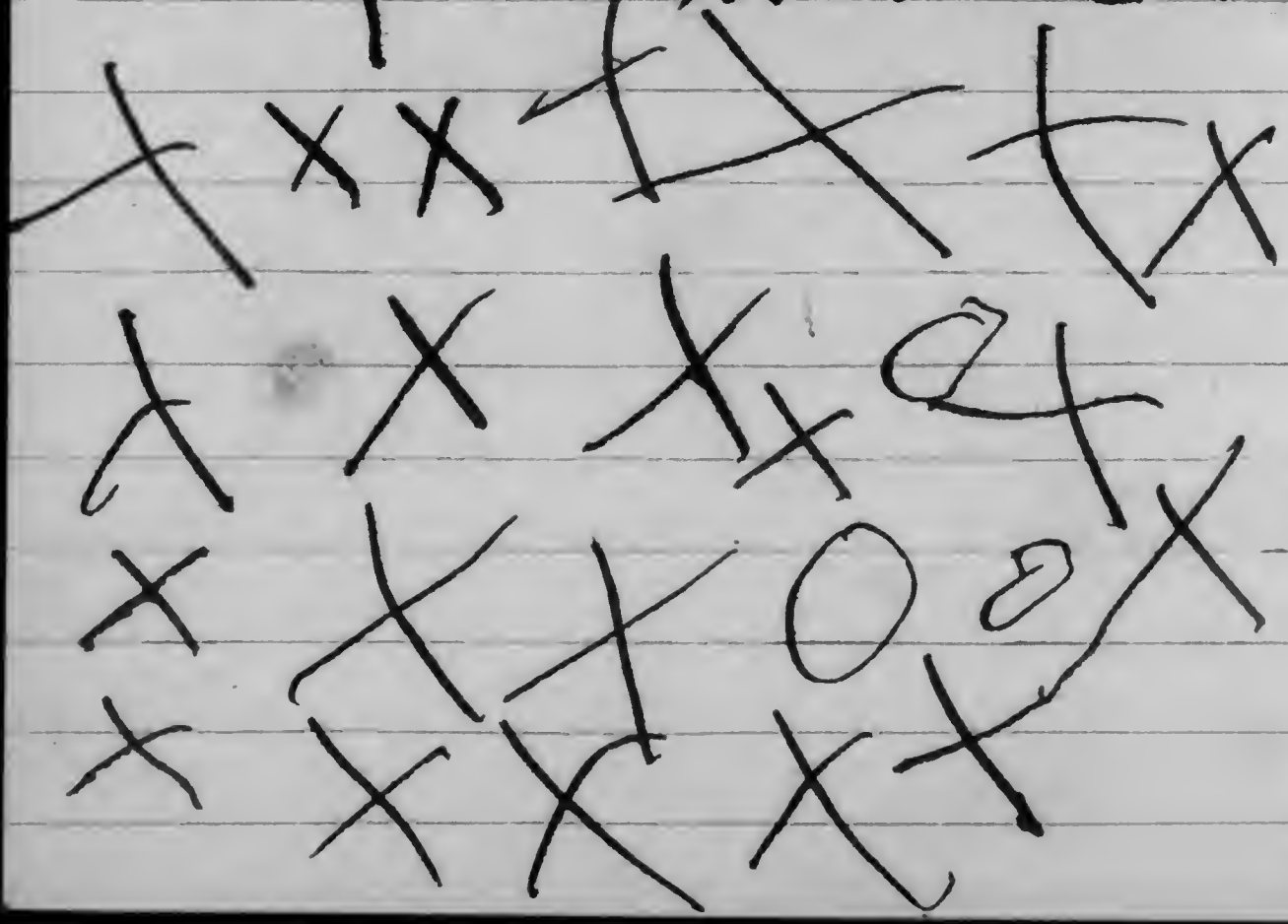
OOOOOOOOOXXXXXXXX

Dec. 28, 1929



Dear Grandpa
Thank you very
much for The Lovely
handkerchiefs.
They are just
Like a big boy's handker-
chiefs with A's on them
and with Borders on them
Tell Granny that

We have Lots of
fun With the nice
new car We got for
Xmas from Grandmother.
It was nice To hear
your voice Xmas.
Love and A
happy New year
from Merriam



and. Dec 7, 1931.



Dear grandpa Dec 4, 1931
Many happy returns
of the day and
merry xmas and Happy
new year.
I thint mother told
you about my friend
Harry being run over
well he and I

were walking home
from school and Be
we crossed the un
street and I said of
good by to al
him and he said hop
good by to me will
too then he as
crossed back and
got hit By the L
auto. he is now bi
in the hosbital
with a fractured
skull but he is
so strong that
it will proply heal
up preety fast of
corse he will not

home
nd
the
said
esaid
me
nd
e
now
ital
red
is
r
heal
of
not

Be Back at school
until after the first
of the year so we
all at school
hope that he
will be back as soon
as possible.

Love and happy
birthday wishes from
merriam abbot.

[1932]

Dear grandpa, Jan 29

That story you sent me is very nice. How are you and Granny getting along? It is very wet out today. Feb 15

Thank you for the Balloon too. It was lots of fun Before it

Popped. It is very
cold, 2° above,

I have to go
do lessons now, and then
go outdoors.

Lots of Love

from:

merriam. [illegible]

June 8, 1932.

last you dom



Uncle Wiggily

Dear grandpa,

n far

d

as

How are you?
It is nere cold
here today. it is 41°
it is a great change
from 96° to 41°
I cant tell you how

I had a cold last time. I wish you were going down with us.

I Thank you for the money and lots and lots of love from mervum (Gillbert)



Uncle Wiggily

How ar
It is
here
it is
from
I

ast
ou
lom

far

t



Uncle Wiggily

June 8, 1932.

Dear grandpa,

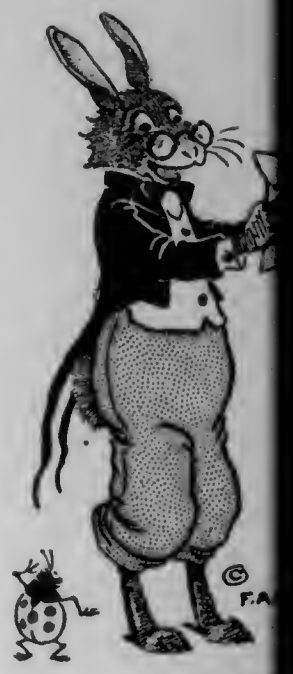
How are you?
It is very cold
here today. It is 41°.
It is a great change
from 96° to 41°.
I can't tell you how

much I like your di
5 dollars you sent the
me, last week I took HOT
it down to the bank is
also took 4 other Today
dollars down too. I was going
Down at Nonquitt Last week nonq
and I am going down erd
This week too, can
We have our This

dinner out in
ent the garden on
took HOT days, but it
bank is too cold to
other Today, We are
was going down to
t week quilt this week
dam end and I hope I
can go in swiming
this time because

I had a cold last time. I wish you were going down with us.

I Thank you for the money and lots and lots of love from merriam, (Rabbit)



Uncle W

How
It i
here
It
sore
I



HOTEL DOUGLAS

HILL STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL

NEWARK, N. J.

The Point shows our room.

1A-H506

Newark's Largest

HOTEL DOUGLAS

Hill Street, Opposite City Hall

NEWARK, N. J.

400 Rooms

400 Baths

RATES:

Single $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 :: Double $4.00, $5.00, $6.00

Garage in connection

NEWARK JAN 9 PM 1933 N.J.

C. T. ART-COLOR PHOTO-COLORIT, MADE ONLY BY CURT TEICH & CO., INC., CHICAGO. U. S. A.

POST CARD

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 1732 1932

Dear Granny and grandPA!

Today Last night we SLEPT in This Hotel it is very nice. It is very wet here in new Jersey. yesterday we made 226 miles LOTS of love from merriam. [illegible]

Mr. & Mrs. C.H. Merriam

1919 16Th ST

North West

Washington

D. C.

APRIL 16, 1933

Dear Granny and Grandpar

Thank you for the lovely
check That you sent
me for my Birthday.
I am going TO put
them in the bank where
I won't be Tempted TO
spend Them. It was
very nice TO hear your
voices over the Telephone
last sunday night.
I am selling TICKETS
for a charlie, chaplin
picture, and if I sell
~~I sell~~ Ten TICKETS I
get a free TICKET.
I wish you could go

because I know you would
enjoy IT. Daddy gave
me a Jig saw Puzzle
cutter TO cut out
Jig saw puzzles. Daddy
and I make our own
Jig saw puzzles with
This new cutter. I
would Like TO make
you one if you want
one. Please Tell me
if you do. We get
The PICTures from The
front of magazines and
Then paste Them on
some new Three ply wood
which Daddy also got
me. Then we saw IT
LOTS of Love from
Merriam

Box 7. Nonquitt mass.

SEPT 6, 1933



Dear Grandpa.

How are you?

I don't know how to Thank you for the lovely "National parks" button, and the PICTURES. I wear the button practically every day and the picture on it is very pretty. We have had several bad storms all along the coast so and Gramma Julie's cook and her son went back to Summerville S.C. right in the worst of it and they said they felt very bad when they got off the boat.

Daddy has been painting his & Can't
mothers room IT is all white and he i
looks very pretty. and now he that
is painting the bureaus a very
pretty shade of blue and comes
he has also made a new
window in the wall. so
able
I am reading a very interesting IT
~~book~~ called "Trade Winds" Today
It is on my school summer TO go
reading List and I am glad weeks
that I got IT at the Libary
TO read.

The Pictures That you I am
sent mother of Lee Paint
are very sweet, I in h

ns his &
white and
e house
a very
e and
a new
.

interesting

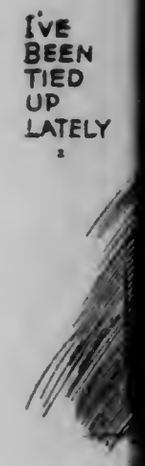
Wind is
summer
ns glad
he Libary

can't imagine how cute
he is now. I hope
that The whole family
comes east some christmas
so that we will be
able to see them.

IT is lovely & COOL here
Today but we will have
to go home in about three
weeks. which is very sad.

I am helping daddy scraping
at your Paint off of The windows
lee in his room because

The paint spraying machines
spray when it hits the wall
went off onto the window Dear
The room will look very
pretty when it is finished, for
I am going out in the boat
now around the Rocks so we
LOTS of Love all
from Grandma
Merriam (Abbott) back to
WORST
very
P.S. Tell Granny "hello"
for me.



6 Berkeley Place
Nov. 30, 1933.

Dear Grandpa

I want to Thank you very much for the interesting clippings and Articles you sent me.

Today we are going over to aunt Mays house for dinner. Then for supper tonight, we are having aunt Elinor Abbot come over. So we're going to have a pretty full day.

I hope we will see you this christmas down there. The trip and being down there, is what I always look foward to. and when vacation starts. I am very glad because I know it is most time to pack up

Today we have all the windows open it is so warm (nov. 30.) It is like early Spring.

Yesterday I went to the dentist to have bands put on my teeth. and I saw how they looked. on plaster casts of my teeth. They were little springy wires,

---

Dec 3. 1933

I am so busy at school that I did not have time to finish this letter. So I am making it a Birthday letter. So I wish you a happy Birthday and I hope there will be many more. lots of love mother

Ackd. Sept. 15, 1935

6 Berkeley Place

Cambridge,

Mass.

June 9, 1935

Dear Grandpa,

It certainly was a pleasant surprise to have such a nice letter from you, and the check for such a large amount! You were just dear to think of sending them to me, and I thank you most terribly much.

The check is going right into the bank to-morrow where it will be good and safe; Because if it was left out, I might get my hands on it, and it would be gone before you'de know it.

Last Friday, we all went to Beth's graduation, and it was very good indeed. There were 18 girls graduated, the largest class that they ever had, i think.

Beth was the prettiest there, and we all (mother and I) wish more of our relatives could have been there. After all, Beth has been there 12 years, (the most a person could stay in that school) working her head off "just for a 'sheepskin'", and now she's got it! All her teachers say that her class was the best that they had ever taught!

I hope little Lee is better and recovering from his troubles. It's too bad that Uncle Tally is in bed again, and is getting ready to have his tonsil's out. All the trouble must have worn out Auntie Zee something fierce!

It is awfully cold and rainy here today, we're bundled up in our coats and blankets.

We miss Daddy up here terribly, and we don't hear from him very often, because he works all day and up to 10:o'clock at night, and sometimes even more! He also says he works practically all day Sunday; And that's why he doesn't have a chance to write us very often. Mother sometimes calls him up at night and usually finds him just getting ready for bed.

As you probebly know, we had a nice vivit with Mrs. Lowdermilk last week, and she said that she hoped that the men working with Daddy would soon cut out working late at nights.

Lots and lots of love to

everybody, from

Merriam.

CA6600:5

1936
Anne, June 25

2319 Tracy Pl.
June 1 5.1936

Dear Granny and Grandpa;-

Happy Birthday, Granny! I hope you fell 'specially grown up, today! Wish we could be there with you.

&'m very much releived to know Grandpa is so much better now than he was! (when he arrived).

Not much news, except to say that we're one very happy family to have Beth down here with us. She's well and happy, but very tired! She has been working hard this past month, being exam month, and she's pretty tuckered out.

Got your interesting postals and letters and was much pleased with them. You must have gone through some beautiful country going west.

We are all doing odds and edds around the house, putting it away for the summer. We hope to g get away to Nonquitt next weekend, but nothing definate about it. It's begining to get warm here, so we're putting on speed! Also it will be nice having Beth here to help.

Yesterday, on the way out for a drive, we stopped in at 1919 to look for leaks, and every-

thing was absoulutly bone dry! Up stairs, in the two back rooms, and the front ones, the library and the second floor, and the first floor. All bone dry! So nothing to get worried about.

Recieved a lovely birthday present yesterday from Auntie Zee. A beautiful tie pin set, for which I am writing her.

Lots and lots of love to you all, from

Merriam.

P.S. Love to the other family, when you see them. And Grandpa, don't you dare catch another bug!!!!!!!

Abbott, Ernest Hamlin 1925

Written for him by his secretary. Enclosures: Statement by Mr. Abbott,
Labor Facts about the U.S. Fresh Grape

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
83/129 c

The Outlook Company

Three-Eighty-One Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK

HAROLD T. PULSIFER
PRESIDENT & MANAGING EDITOR

RAYMOND B. BOWEN
VICE PRESIDENT & BUSINESS MANAGER

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT
SECRETARY & EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK C. HOYT
TREASURER

March 7, 1925.

Dear Sir:

At Mr. Ernest Abbott's request I am sending you a statement by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Tree Association, about the Forest Service.

Yours sincerely,

Grace Klietz

Secretary to Mr. Abbott

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
1919 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

—From American Tree Association.

Millions Who Visit Forests Great Educational Force For Increasing Such Areas in U. S.

With Touring Season Near and Forest Protection Week April 27 Pack Points to Importance Public Opinion Following Article in The Outlook on Work of Forest Service.

Washington.—The educational value of getting the millions of American people into the National Forests cannot be estimated in the opinion of Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, who today issued a statement following the publication of an article in the Outlook of New York City entitled "Has Our Forest Service Gone Daffy?"

"The Outlook does a public service," said Mr. Pack, "in putting the article before its readers for the discussion that is bound to follow will introduce the needs of the National Forests and the work of the United States Forest Service to thousands of people. Forest Protection Week, April 27, also helps direct public thought to the forests.

"In my opinion the Outlook overlooks the immense educational value of getting people into the National Forests during summer outings. The article points out the money being spent by the Forest Service for the building of roads. In Europe where they practice scientific forestry, permanent good roads are essential to non-wasteful continuous operations.

"These roads then serve a double purpose, for they also permit the tourist to get into the camps provided for his recreation—camps where the ranger can watch the campfires. I am of the opinion that no visitor to these National Forests goes away without wishing that we had more forests everywhere.

"We in this country are in the first-reader stage of our forestry education. There is only one way to attain the things the Outlook would like to see done, and all of us would like to see done, including the Forest Service, and that is to have sufficient public opinion behind the demand for such things.

"The educational campaigns of the American Tree Association are directed at that objective. One of the best proofs of the value of the educational campaigns of the American Tree Association is the printing of the article in the Outlook. Editors all over the country are constantly printing more and more information on these very subjects. Why? Because the editor who watches the public trend more closely perhaps than any other set of men knows people are talking about our forest recources and what should be done to increase them.

"There is a bill for national forest extension in the Congress that has the approval of all true conservationists. This measure provides for three millions of dollars a year for five years and five millions of dollars a year for another five years for the purchase of such areas mostly in the eastern part of the United States. The Outlook should approve this measure for it will provide areas where forestry can be practised far better than in the present national forests, mostly in the West, because the timber crop, when it does come along, will be close to the points of the greatest consumption. That, I take it, is exactly what the Outlook wants to see done.

"Let us remember that true conservation means use. Recreation is a by-product of real forestry as practiced in European countries. Look at the town forest and the state forest proposition. Suppose a thousand municipalities in this country had town forests. What would it mean to such communities in revenue and health and recreation?

"The Outlook points out that ten million people, according to the Forest Service report, visited the National Forests during the year. I wish the figure was fifty million instead of what it was. Then we would have fifty million people who knew at least a little bit about these things and we would have fifty million people who would be demanding constructive forestry, which means a timber crop every year commensurate with our needs."

Forests for Recreation

New York Times.—Under the title "Has Our Forest Service 'Gone Daffy'?" in the Outlook for February 11, Mr. William C. Gregg, a great defender of the national parks, upbraids the Forest Service for devoting too much attention to recreation and too little to reforestation. Had he confined his charges to the latter he might have had a more sympathetic reception, inasmuch as there are numerous well-informed persons who believe that the government is not yet doing all it should by way of replanting. But the criticism of the service for spending too much on recreation, even if well supported by statistics, would not necessarily arouse much opposition in the general public. As a matter of fact, many persons who have traveled through our national forests realize that their recreational value is as great as, if not even greater than, their immediate commercial value, and that, in spite of the fact that the purpose of the forests is to conserve lumber for future generations, they furnish, in the meantime, ideal playgrounds for the people.

One of the reasons put forward to uphold the contention that too much attention is being paid to the recreational value of the forests is the fact that during the last year more than half the money spent by the government went for the building of roads and trails and other improvements. Many of these have, of course, distinct recreational value. But their prime purpose is to facilitate getting about in the forests in order thus better able to guard against or to check fires, and at the same time to make it easier to conduct those commercial operations which, under the present laws, are carried on in connection with the forests. Finally, many of these roads are necessary links to connect places otherwise separated by the forests, and so have a value to the community as a whole.

It is quite true, as the author of the Outlook article implies, that the increase in visitors to the national forests—last year they numbered ten millions—has increased the fire risks from careiessness. This, however, has placed an added burden on the forest rangers, of which they are fully aware, and which in no way warrants the charge made by Mr. Gregg that the Forest Service is now slack in its fire prevention work. Taken as a class, the forest rangers are men of courage, devotion, and responsibility, who have at heart the protection of the forests not only because they are employed to do so but because they love them.

The forests are primarily material ventures, having to do with the preservation and development of natural resources. Unfortunately, jealousy has arisen between the Park Service and the Forest Service and their respective advocates, owing to the close similarity of much of the work and to the fact that they are administered by different departments. Such quarrels only indirectly affect the public, who are inclined to see in them reasons for uniting the two services under one department, coordinating their work in so far as this is possible. But in the meantime it is only fair to the Forest Service to say that because the public is only beginning to wake up to the tremendous recreational value of the forests it does not follow that the Forest Service has "gone daffy." The work of road and trail building is of permanent value, and once completed will add greatly to the commercial value of the forests. It will also add much to their usefulness to the general public.

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

1890–1937

by William J. Fox, James A. G. Rehn and John H. Fulweiler

83/124

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. W. corner of Nineteenth and Race Sts.

187

SIR:

I have the pleasure to inform you that you were elected a Correspondent of the ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, at a stated meeting held . 18

Permit me to hope that you will accept this mark of the Society's appreciation of your scientific labors, with my assurance of high consideration.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Corresponding Secretary.

To

Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Original Defective

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

Corresp. Memb.

Elected Nov. 25, 1890.

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF PHILADELPHIA

LIBRARY
SPENCER TROTTER
LIBRARIAN
WILLIAM J. FOX
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN



LOGAN SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 7, 1928.

Acknd & Entered
Not rec'd - May 10, 1928

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 16th Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are in some doubt as to whether a copy of the "Proceedings" of the Academy for 1927 was sent to you when issued. If not we will be glad to send you one as it is due you as a Correspondent.

I remain,

Yours truly,

Wm. J. Fox

Wm. J. Fox
Assistant Librarian
and
Editor of Publications.

WJF:P

ABLE ADDRESS—*Acadsci Philadelphia*

Ackd. Nov. 10, 1931

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED 1812

NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS
PRESIDENT
WITMER STONE
EDWIN G. CONKLIN
VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, JR.
TREASURER
JAMES A. G. REHN
SECRETARY
J. PERCY MOORE
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR



CHARLES M. B. CADWALADER
MANAGING DIRECTOR

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS
CHAIRMAN
CARY W. BOK
CHARLES M. B. CADWALADER
CLARENCE H. CLARK, 3RD
R. R. M. CARPENTER
FRANK B. FOSTER
THOMAS S. GATES
JAMES E. GOWEN
PRENTISS N. GRAY
GEORGE L. HARRISON
T. CHARLTON HENRY
ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, JR.
ELI KIRK PRICE
J. STOGDELL STOKES

November 6, 1931

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
1919 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Merriam:

We are taking pleasure in forwarding to you under separate cover, in response to your request of the 5th, a copy of the Academy's Year Book for 1930. One should have reached you some months ago, but if this was not the case or if you desire the extra one for some specific purpose, we are more than happy to send it at once with our compliments.

I have just returned from an absence of six months in south Brazil, where I had an opportunity to secure some field knowledge of the larger Neotropical mammals of the Paraguay basin.

With kindest remembrances, I am

Very truly yours,

James A. G. Rehn

JAGR:BR

Secretary

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Charles M. B. Cadwalader, *Chairman*
Cary W. Bok
R. R. M. Carpenter
Clarence H. Clark, 3rd
G. Dawson Coleman
Rodolphe M. de Schauensee
Brooke Dolan, II
Henry S. Drinker, Jr.
Frank B. Foster
Thomas S. Gates
James E. Gowen
George L. Harrison
Edgar B. Howard
E. R. Fenimore Johnson
Arthur E. Newbold, Jr.
M. L. Parrish
J. Stogdell Stokes
George D. Widener
Stanley Woodward

The ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES of PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED 1812

NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY

TELEPHONE
RITtenhouse 7622

CABLE ADDRESS
Acadsci Philadelphia

OFFICERS

Charles M. B. Cadwalader
President

Witmer Stone, *Vice-President*
Edwin G. Conklin, *Vice-President*
Arthur E. Newbold, Jr., *Treasurer*
James A. G. Rehn, *Secretary*
John E. Bowers, *Assistant Secretary*
J. Percy Moore,
Corresponding Secretary

John H. Fulweiler,
Membership Secretary

September 18, 1937

Mr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 - 16th Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Merriam:

The gift subscriptions to FRONTIERS: A Magazine of Natural History that you were good enough to enter in the names of Mr. Merriam Abbott and Mr. Lee Talbot have expired with this issue. We have so advised them.

Hoping that you will wish to continue these subscriptions, I am enclosing a self-addressed card that requires no postage, on which you may enter the names of subscribers.

We would appreciate any comments or suggestions that you may have on the magazine, as these will be of assistance to us in planning the future.

Thanking you for your past support and counting on your continued interest, I am

Very truly yours,

John H. Fulweiler

JHF/JC

Renewed
Nov. 1937 C

Adams, Charles C. (Charles Christopher), 1873 - 1955

1915 - 1921

83/129
C

Adam, Fred Lyman,
1877—

tc

White House Conference on
Child Health and Protection.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y.,

May 21, 1915.

Doctor C. Hart Merriam,
U. S. Nat. Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Merriam:

I expect to go up into the Adirondacks this summer and I find that your "Preliminary List" with its additions ('81, '82 and '84) and your Lewis County lists ('78, '79) are the best papers on the region. Probably you distributed your last separates years ago but if you have any and can send me these papers they will be appreciated greatly.

I recently had a couple of interesting visits with your old friend Colonel Roosevelt, first at Oyster Bay and again here. Your home with its great number of interesting objects is the only one I have ever seen which in any way approaches the Colonel's wonderful collection of books, trophies, etc.

I hope you are making good progress on your bear monograph.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. C. Adams,

Forest Zoologist.

CCA-H.

Rec'd. from Loquniter, Calif.
June 7, 1915 -

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Ansd Apr. 14, 1916

April 10, 1916.

Doctor C. Hart Merriam,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Merriam:

About a year or more ago, when you were in California, I wrote you about your papers on Adirondack birds, but you did not know whether or not you had copies of them. The papers were in the Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club for 1878-79, and Auk for '81, '82-'84. Now the chances are that you are out of copies but if you have them, and can spare them, they will be greatly appreciated indeed. I am trying to get some work started up in the Adirondacks on the relation of birds to forests. I have watched for these papers in the second-hand lists, but have not seen them.

I am finding this State very interesting. Compared with Illinois, it is a wonder!

Very sincerely yours,

Chas C Adams

CCA-H.

Forest Zoologist.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

April 20, 1916.

Doctor C. Hart Merriam,
The Northumberland,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Merriam:

I wish to thank you very heartily for the copies of your papers on Adirondacks birds. You were indeed very generous to send me the last copy of your preliminary list. Your observations on the Sapsucker interest me very much.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas C. Adams

CCA-H.

Forest Zoologist.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

February 24, 1917.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

Our College is much interested in the wild life of forests. We consider the animal crops from forests as a real part of forestry. It is for this reason that we are emphasizing fish and game teaching and research. We have already made a good start on State work on fish, and birds. I am sending you a copy of Baker's Oneida Lake study. The bird work is yet in MS. but will be published soon. We are eager to start research on game and fur-bearers. Recently I had a talk about the need of research on game and fur-bearers with Col. Roosevelt and he quite agreed with me and suggested that he present the idea to the Boone and Crockett Club. This he did and Dr. L. R. Morris and Maj. Austin Wadsworth were appointed to consider plans. Later they invited me to speak at the recent annual banquet. At that time I distributed a few printed suggestions to aid in formulating some plan. I am sending to you a copy of this plan and I would greatly appreciate your opinion of it or any suggestions you can make.

Probably you will not agree with me on all points made, yet I feel that the main features are sound, and if you believe that some such plan is worth support I am sure your opinion will carry much weight.

Yours very sincerely,

Chas. C. Adams.

Forest Zoologist.

H.

Ackn.
Feb. 27, 1918

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

February 19, 1918.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:

There has been much recent discussion of the relative value of technical scientific training compared with the so-called practical. On account of your varied experience as a scientific man, and as an administrator, your opinion on the following points will be greatly appreciated. The information will not be published.

Bearing in mind the present world conditions, and the prospects for the next five or ten years, from what type of men and training would you expect the most valuable technical economic results?

1. From the trained scientific investigator, or from the practical man, without such a training?

2. From the man trained in both lines?

3. In the history of your field of work which type of man has produced the most valuable and permanent work?

I wish to thank you in advance for your opinion on these questions.

Very truly yours,

Chas C. Adams.

H. Professor of Forest Zoology.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

March 28, 1918.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Merriam:

Your letter of February 27th in reply to my inquiry about the value of technical investigation, came several days ago. I wish to thank you very much for this letter because you have had such a varied experience that I place much weight upon your opinions. It seems to be the prevailing opinion among men of experience that both technical and practical experience are the ideal training. That many of the men of the Biological Survey escaped the "pernicious effects of a University biological course" is no doubt fortunate. I know very well how 15 to 20 years ago the universities were largely dominated by the microscope, a condition which fortunately has now lost its grip, except in the more conservative quarters. However, the training which Grinnell, Osgood and Heller got at Stanford does not seem to have injured them and this is perhaps due to Stanford's not surrendering to the microtome!

Yours very truly,

Chas C Adams

CCA-L.

Rec'd June 21, 1919

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

April 14, 1919.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:-

It was certainly a great pleasure to attend the mammal meetings and to see so much healthy interest shown. I thought it very appropriate indeed that you were elected President and I was much pleased.

As chairman of the life history committee I would appreciate very much any suggestions which you may have about what you consider is the most practical work for the committee. It will probably be wise to limit our work to a few lines in order to make progress.

When you decide where I can get the best portrait of yourself, say about 12 inches wide by 18 inches long, please inform me. That size is very suitable for the walls of a large laboratory.

I am assembling portraits of the leaders in the study of mammals, and other forest wild life, as well as animal portraits and photographs of the natural environments of these animals.

Very truly yours,

Chas. C. Adams

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
HUGH P. BAKER, DEAN

THE ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE
FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

CHARLES C. ADAMS, DIRECTOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

August 5, 1919.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,

Lagunitas, Cal.

Dear Dr. Merriam:

Your letter of June 21 reached me while in the field with a party in the Palisades Interstate Park, and the photographs I did not see until my recent return to Syracuse. I am greatly pleased indeed with the photographs and I appreciate keenly your sending them. I, too, wish the photographer had followed your instructions about the wrinkles! Both photographs will be framed at once.

I am much interested in your opinion about the work of the Life History Committee. I do not expect wonders from any committee, and a scattered one is even at a greater disadvantage, but some men will do what they otherwise would not with such a stimilus. I hope that we can thus arouse some latent reserves.

I hope that you are having a fine season for field work.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. C. Adams.

A:B

Rec'd Dec. 16, 1921

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
FRANKLIN MOON, DEAN

THE ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE
FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

CHARLES C. ADAMS, DIRECTOR

SYRACUSE N. Y.

November 23, 1921.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
U. S. National Museum
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor:

I will be very much pleased if you can spare me two copies of your recent paper "A California Elk Drive" from the Scientific Monthly. I am very glad to keep track of any papers on these large game animals.

Very sincerely,

Chas. C. Adams

CCA:EF

Adams, Robert, 1849-1906

1896

to Theodore Roosevelt

83/129
c

House of Representatives U. S.,
Washington, D. C.,

H R

Phila Oct 8th/96

Hon Theodore Roosevelt

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of 5th. When the time comes to consider the qualifications of the several applicants, I assure you, that your indorsement of Mr. Merriam will have great weight with me in forming a judgment.

with expression of high regard

Yours very truly

Robt Adams Jr

Adler, Cyrus, 1863- 1940

1897

83/129c

such a

well.

of yours

Adler

Rec'd. Feb. 1897.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

WASHINGTON, U.S.A.

Feb 16/97

Dear Doctor Merriam.

I return you Sir Wm Howorth's letter. Do you not think it well to have a meeting of sub-committee soon? Will there be a report in Science of the Memorial meeting. I had Professor Osborn's

should be glad to make such a

report if you think it well.

Very sincerely yours

Cyrus Adler

Dupd. Feb. 1897.

Dear Doctor

Sir Wm Howa

think it

meeting

will there

of the Ma

had Propos

Adney, Tappan, 1868-1950

1921

83/129
C

HONORARY PATRONS—THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN

KINGSTON UNIT

'ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS IN CANADA

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT)

VETERANS' BLOCK, 205 PRINCESS STREET
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
CANADA

TELEPHONE 2079

Answered from Lafayette Jan - 11, 1921

Address: 153, Sydenham St.,
Kingston, Ontario, Canada

January 1, 1921

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919, Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

You are in a position where you may be of very great assistance to me.

At the moment of writing I have been about a year demobilized out of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and am still one of the "unreestablished", of which we have yet very, very many.

I want to get back into what might be called "museum work", and I should perfer something along Ethnological lines, rather than Ornithological (in which you may remember me, since I made the pen-and-inks for Chapman's Handbook) I had always been interested in the Ethnological work, but I worked for so many years doing regular staff work, drawing and writing, for Harpers and others, that I could only touch the scientific as occasion permitted, although my leanings were always strongest that way, and after going to Klondike for Harpers in 1897, and to Cape Nome for Colliers in 1900, my interest increased in the human side of Natural History, and ever since at all spare times I have kept up an active study of Ethnology and Anthropology, in fact during the past year I have been trying to do some research work in that field

In the Army (I was Lieut of Engineers) I originated a new way of constructing scale models of Engineer and Artillery Field works, very accurate and at the same time realistic, „artistic"; was detailed by the General Staff to construct such models for instructional work for six or seven Military Districts, and ended by detail to the Royal Military Collage of Canada, where I completed the last nine months of service. In this work,

in which I put into military work for the first time some of the ideas I had learned at the Museum of Natural History, I set a standard not hitherto reached, and the Chief of Staff strongly recommended me to the British War Office; but there was no position. The United States Government had asked for loan of my models, but none could be released, although one was sent through the East with the Recruiting Mission. I applied for similar employment, to the National Museum, but they were not ready to take up War Museum work to that extent.
In the meanwhile, I had been recommended by Brig. Gen. Hughes, Canadian Battlefields Commissioner to go with him to France and there make eight small-scale models of battlefields upon he proposed to erect buildings and show in each a model of the battlefield as it was at the time of the assault. But his effort was in vain. The Canadian authorities had no thought of anything but getting the Army demobilized. In fact, an extensin was asked for by Gen. Sir Archibald MacDonnell, of the R.M.C, and refused. A few weeks ago, the Battlefields Commission at Ottawa have announced, unofficially, their intention soon to officially ask for designs for the Memorials, with the idea of erecting them next Summer. And whenever the Government gets around to a War Museum, I have assurance of employment on that, from my record. Lord Beaverbrook has approved the plan of having finely executed battlefield models with the war paintings he procured for the Canadian Government-- but the building, the proposed War Meoorial at Ottawa, is put into the indefinite future. Naturally where my work had met with such unusual commendation, from the Staff, from the Canadian Archives, even the Prince of Wales was so amused by the models at the College that the inspection last Summer was held up until I could be found and congraturated- naturally, I have wanted to go on with the work. And I would make extraordinary efforts now, were there a certainty. But I am getting discouraged and disgusted. I have waited too long. I must get something to do, and give it up.

At the instance of Harlan I. Smith (whom I occasionally see at the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, where he is Anthropologist, as you may know) I applied for work at Field Museum, and I also applied to the American Museum. But there is nothing "at present".

At the National Museum, where I wrote about a year ago, I never spoke of anything but military museum work.

If any position should require U.S. citizenship, I can at any moment resume my citizenship by making a declaration before U.S. Consul.

I know that you are directing special research work. If your Foundation has no place, however subordinate, possibly you will know of something around Washington- or somewhere else. I should like something with at least some outdoor work, field work. I am Category A-1 "fit and trained".

With very best regards, I remain,

E. T. Adney

Agassiz, Alexander, 1835-1910

1876-1902

Mid Letters re the Carnegie Institution
Obits and other clippings also included

83/129

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 25, 1874.

OWING to the large number of applications for admission to the Anderson School of Natural History at Penikese, no vacancies have as yet occurred for the season of 1874. Should there be any vacancy for this season, you will be notified in the order of your application, and are requested to inform me immediately in case you should not be able to avail yourself of the opportunity.

If you desire to be considered as a candidate for the term of 1875, be so good as to send your application at your earliest convenience.

Applications will be considered in the following order: —

Professors of colleges, principals and teachers in high and normal schools, teachers in other public institutions, finally teachers in private schools. A few places will be reserved for advanced special students in natural history.

There are already six applications for 1875. A limited number of the students of this year will be readmitted in 1875.

Notice will be sent to the successful candidates.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,
Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

SUMMER INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE. 1874.

BOTANY. From July 6 to August 29, the Botanical Laboratory of the University will be open for instruction in Botany. The course of study will consist of daily lectures upon Structural Botany, followed by demonstrations and systematic dissections in the Laboratory. For the convenience of students the course will be divided; the first half will be devoted to Flowering plants, the latter half, under the direction of Dr. Wm. G. Farlow, to the lower Cryptogamia. Fee for the whole course, $25; for either half, $15.

CHEMISTRY. Instruction will be given in Chemical Manipulation and Qualitative Analysis in Boylston Hall, four hours a day, five days in the week, from July 6 to August 29. The course will consist of lectures and laboratory exercises, and can be varied, to a limited extent, to meet the wants of special cases. Applications must be sent in before June 1, as the course will not be given unless twenty have been received at that date. Fee, $20.

The above courses are specially intended for teachers and are open to men and women. In case there are more applicants for the course on Botany than the laboratory can accommodate, the preference will be given to teachers. The College Library will be open throughout the term and facilities will be offered for its use.

Persons who intend to avail themselves of either of these courses are requested to send their names and addresses to J. W. Harris, Secretary, Cambridge, at least one month before the opening of the courses. Fees are payable in advance to E. W. Hooper, Steward's Office, Cambridge. Board and furnished rooms can be obtained at reasonable rates in Cambridge during the summer vacation.

NATURAL HISTORY. The second session of the Anderson School of Natural History at Penikese Island will commence on Tuesday, July 7, and close on Saturday, August 29. The course of instruction will consist of Laboratory practice, Dredging, Excursions, and Lectures.

As soon as the arrangements for the coming season are completed, notice of the courses and probable price of board, and other necessary information will be sent to those who shall have been admitted to the School.

Preference will be given to applicants, whether men or women, who are teachers of Natural History. Applications for admission should be sent to Alexander Agassiz, Director, Cambridge, Mass.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

Lawrence Scientific School and School of Mining and Practical Geology.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., President.
HENRY L. EUSTIS, A. M., Dean, and Professor of Engineering.
——— ———, Professor of Zoölogy and Geology.
BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics.
ASA GRAY, LL.D., Professor of Natural History.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., Professor of Physics.
JOSEPH WINLOCK, A. M., Professor of Astronomy.
JOSIAH P. COOKE, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
JAMES M. PEIRCE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
——— ———, Professor of Topographical Engineering.
WILLIAM H. PETTEE, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mining.
NATHANIEL S. SHALER, S. B., Professor of Palaeontology.
JOHN TROWBRIDGE, S. B., Assistant Professor of Physics.
GEORGE L. GOODALE, M. D., Asst. Professor of Vegetable Physiology and Instructor in Botany.
CHARLES L. JACKSON, A. M., Asst. Professor of Chemistry.
JOSIAH C. BARTLETT, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics.
CHARLES H. MOORE, Instructor in Free-hand Drawing.
ADRIEN JACQUINOT, A. B., Instructor in French.
GEORGE A. BARTLETT, Instructor in German.

HENRY B. HILL, A. M.,
CHARLES E. MUNROE, S. B., } Assistants in Chemistry.
ALFRED W. FIELD, A. B.,
JOHN F. BROWN, A. B., Assistant in Physics.
WALTER FAXON, A. B., S. B., Assistant in Zoölogy.
W. P. WILSON, A. B., Assistant in Botany.

This School offers the following complete courses of study in the various departments of Science: —

First, the courses designed to meet the needs of the graduates of High Schools and Academies who desire a practical education in Civil and Topographical Engineering, in Mining Engineering, in Chemistry, in Natural History, or in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy. College graduates should be able to enter these courses one or two years in advance. Secondly, the teachers' courses, intended especially for those who have been or who are preparing to be teachers, and designed to qualify such persons in the modern methods of teaching science by observation and experiment. Thirdly, the higher instruction in science designed for candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Science, and other advanced Students.

Courses Preparatory to the Degrees of Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science.

ENGINEERING.

1. A four years' course of study in CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERING as follows: FIRST YEAR — Spherical Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry; Descriptive Geometry; Chemistry; Mechanical Drawing; Surveying and Plotting; Road-making; Free-hand and Water-color Drawing; French. SECOND YEAR — Differential and Integral Calculus; Mechanics; Physics; Physical Geography; Elementary Geology; Mineralogy, including the use of the Blow-pipe and Crystallography; Mechanical Drawing; French; German. THIRD YEAR — Applied Mechanics; Practical Astronomy and Geodesy; Hypsometry; Topographical Surveying and Drawing; Geology; Photography; German. FOURTH YEAR — Building materials and their applications in railroads, canals, bridges, etc.; Applications of Descriptive Geometry to masonry and stone-cutting; Hydraulics; Heat and its applications; Discussions of existing structures and working out of projects.

Students who complete this course and pass the required examinations receive the degree of Civil Engineer, and are prepared to enter on the practice of their profession. Those preparing to become mining engineers substitute for the studies of the fourth year the special mining course stated hereafter.

CHEMISTRY.

2. A three years' course in PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY, as follows: FIRST YEAR — Chemical Manipulation; Descriptive Chemistry; Qualitative Analysis; Free-hand and Water-color Drawing; Physics; Elementary Geology; French. SECOND YEAR — Descriptive Chemistry (continued); Quantitative Analysis; Experimental Physics; Mineralogy, including the use of the Blow-pipe and Crystallography; German. THIRD YEAR — Organic Chemistry; Preparation of Chemical Products; Chemical Physics, including Determination of Specific Gravity of Vapors and Gas Analysis; Assaying; Photography; German.

This course is intended for students preparing to become practical chemists or teachers of the science, and may be varied to meet special wants.

Students completing the course and passing the required examinations receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

NATURAL HISTORY.

3. A three years' course in NATURAL HISTORY, as follows: FIRST YEAR — Chemical Manipulations; Descriptive Chemistry;

Qualitative Analysis; Elements of Physical Geography, Meteorology, and Structural Geology; Microscopy; Botany; French; Free-hand and Water-color Drawing. SECOND YEAR — Experimental Physics; Mineralogy, with use of the Blow-pipe; Botany; Comparative Anatomy (vertebrates); Zoölogy; Physiology; German; Drawing. THIRD YEAR — Zoölogy; Botany; Palæontology; Geology; German.

Students who complete this course and pass the required examinations receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, AND ASTRONOMY.

4. A three years' course in MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, and ASTRONOMY as follows: FIRST YEAR — Spherical Trigonometry; Analytic Geometry; Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus; Practical Applications of Trigonometry; Practical Astronomy and Geodesy; Physical Geography; French. SECOND YEAR — Differential and Integral Calculus, second course; Mechanics; Theory of Equations; Interpolation; Method of Least Squares, and Practical Computation; Heat, with its Applications; Experimental Physics; German. THIRD YEAR — German; the other studies elective and such that a student may pursue a special course in either Physics, Astronomy, or Pure Mathematics.

Students who complete this course and pass the required examinations receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The Teachers' Courses.

1. A one year's course of study in the elements of NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, and PHYSICS, as follows: Physical Geography, Meteorology, and Structural Geology; General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis; Mineralogy, Physics; Botany; Zoölogy.

This course is flexible and comprehensive; the instruction is mainly given in the laboratories and museums of the University, and it is of the most practical character, every student being taught to make experiments and study specimens himself.

Botanical instruction is given at the new botanical laboratory. Dissecting microscopes are provided for students, and the garden and green-houses afford ample material for the practical study of the science. All work is under the direct supervision of Professor Goodale.

Similar facilities are afforded for the study of Zoölogy at the laboratories of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and of Mineralogy at the Mineral Cabinet. The instruction in Experimental Chemistry and Physics is given in the laboratories, and the students are shown the best methods of illustrating experimentally the principles of these sciences.

2. Special instruction in Botany and Chemistry is given during the vacation to teachers who are unable to attend during term time.

Certificates of attendance upon this course will be given by the University, upon examination.

Instruction for Candidates for the Doctor's Degree, and other Advanced Students.

Instruction for advanced students can be obtained in any of the following subjects: PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, ZOÖLOGY, BOTANY, and MATHEMATICS.

Professor Gibbs receives special students in Heat and Light at the Rumford Laboratory; Assistant Professor Trowbridge receives special students in Physics at the Laboratory in Harvard Hall; Professor Cooke receives special students in Chemistry at the laboratories in Boylston Hall; Professors Hagen, McCrady and Hamlin, and Messrs. Allen, St. John, Pourtales, and Bicknell receive special students in Zoölogy at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Professor Goodale receives special students in Botany at the Botanic Garden and Herbarium. Professors Benjamin Peirce and James M. Peirce receive special students in Mathematics.

The opportunities for advanced students in all branches of Natural History, and in Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Mathematics are very great. The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has recently been more than doubled in size, and contains ten distinct working laboratories, employing thirty-six professors, assistants, and sub-assistants. The Botanical department has a thoroughly furnished laboratory, garden, and green-house, and its library and herbarium are the largest in America. The Chemical department has two laboratories, one accommodating one hundred students, and devoted to experimental chemistry and qualitative analysis, the other expressly fitted up for quantitative analysis and reserved for advanced students. The Physical department has two laboratories, one under the charge of the Rumford Professor, Dr. Gibbs, for investigations in Heat and Light, the other in charge of Professors Trowbridge and Hill, provided with the most recent apparatus for electrical measurements and other instruments of precision, affording ample means for investigating physical phenomena in general.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to any one of the regular courses in Engineering, Chemistry, Natural History, or Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, will be examined as follows: —

In Modern Geography;

In the elements of Physical Geography;

In English Composition. Each candidate will be required to write a short composition upon some subject to be given out at the examination.

LATIN. — Four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, and four books of the Æneid of Virgil, or their equivalents; Latin Grammar.

FRENCH OR GERMAN. — The translation at sight of easy prose.

MATHEMATICS. — Arithmetic, including the metric system of weights and measures; the elements of Algebra through quadratic equations; Elementary Plane Geometry; the use of Logarithms.

For the Course in Engineering. — In addition to the above requirements, candidates who propose to take the course in Engineering will be examined in Algebra, as much as is contained in the advanced text books; Solid Geometry; Plane and Analytical Trigonometry, as much as is contained in Bradbury's Trigonometry, or the large print of the first eight chapters of Chauvenet's Trigonometry.

For the Course in Chemistry. — Besides the general requirements, candidates who propose to take the course in Chemistry will be examined in Elementary Descriptive Chemistry, as much as is contained in Nichols's abridgment of Eliot and Storer's Manual; Elementary Physics, as much as is contained in Rolfe and Gillett's Manual.

For the Course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy.— In addition to the requirements of the Engineering course, candidates will be examined in the Elements of Analytical Geometry; Elementary Physics.

Every candidate for admission to advanced standing will be further examined in all the studies already pursued by the class for which he offers himself.

Graduates of Harvard College who have sustained a satisfactory examination while in College on the subjects of the first and second years of the Engineering course, except drawing and Surveying, will be admitted to the third year of that course, Undergraduates of the College intending to study Engineering. are recommended to take, as extras, the courses of Drawing and Surveying in the Scientific School; but these subjects may be made up in the third and fourth years.

The degree in Chemistry, or Natural History, or Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, may be taken in one year by graduates of the College who have finished satisfactorily the courses in College recommended to those intending to take one of these degrees. The successful study of any subject in College will be taken as an equivalent for the same subject in the Scientific School.

Examinations for admission will be held on Thursday and Friday, June 25 and 26, and Thursday and Friday, September 24 and 25, 1874, at Lawrence Hall, Cambridge, beginning at 8 A. M. At the examinations of 1874 regard will be had to the fact that but short notice has been given of the increase in the requirements for admission. Students offering themselves at the first examination, and finding themselves deficient in a portion of the mathematics, can get systematic instruction in these subjects at Cambridge during the long summer vacation. There is no examination for admission to the Teachers' Courses, or for advanced students.

Students of regular standing in the Scientific School may attend the exercises in any other department of the University free, excepting the exercises in the special laboratories.

DEGREES.

The degree of CIVIL ENGINEER will be conferred upon students who have completed the course of study in civil and topographical engineering, and sustained the necessary examinations.

The degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE may be conferred upon any student, who, having attended the School for at least one year, and completed the prescribed course of studies in one or more departments, shall have passed a satisfactory public examination. The department or departments in which the student has been examined, and his grade of merit, will be specified in the Diploma. The three grades of the degree are *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, *summa cum laude*.

The degree of DOCTOR OF SCIENCE is open to Bachelors of Science of Harvard University, and to Bachelors of Science and Bachelors of Philosophy of other institutions who shall have satisfied the Faculty of the Lawrence Scientific School, by examination, that the course of study for which they received the Bachelor's degree is equivalent to that for which the degree is given in Harvard University, or shall have passed such additional examinations as that Faculty may prescribe.

The Academic Council will recommend for the degree of Doctor of Science candidates otherwise properly qualified, who, after taking their Bachelor's degree, shall reside at least two years at the University, and pursue during three years a course of scientific study, embracing at least two subjects, and approved by the Council, and shall pass a thorough examination upon that course, showing in one of the subjects special attainments, and shall also make some contribution to science or some special scientific investigation; provided, however, that a course of study of two years only shall suffice for candidates who are both Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of Harvard University.

In special cases the Academic Council is authorized to remit the requisition of residence at the University to Bachelors of Arts or Science of Harvard University who are candidates for higher degrees. Applications for either of the higher degrees should be addressed to PROFESSOR J. M. PEIRCE, Secretary of the Academic Council.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four University Scholarships, of the annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars each, have been established in the Scientific School. They are assigned at the beginning of each academic year to meritorious students standing in need of such assistance, who have been in the School the whole of the preceding year, and propose to remain in it the whole of the ensuing year. The award is made by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Faculty. One-third of the annual value of the Scholarships is paid at the time of the award, and the remaining two-thirds on the first of April following. Applications for these Scholarships must be addressed in writing to the Dean by the first of June.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The tuition fee for the academic year in any of the above departments or courses, is $150; for half or any smaller fraction of a year, $75; for any fraction of a year greater than one-half, the fee for the whole year is charged.

The tuition fees for candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Science are as follows: —

For not more than three hours of instruction a week, per year	$50.00
For more than three, but not more than six hours of instruction a week, per year	90.00
For more than six hours of instruction a week, per year,	120.00
For a year's instruction in any of the laboratories or in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	150.00
For the examination for the degree of Master of Arts	30.00
For the examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy	60.00
For the examination for the degree of Doctor of Science	60.00

There is no additional charge for the right to use the Library. The fees for instruction will be remitted to meritorious students who are candidates for the degree of A. M., Ph. D., or S. D., and who need such help.

The other expenses of a student for an academic year may be estimated as follows: —

Room	from $30	to $100
Board for thirty-eight weeks	from 152 "	304
Books	from 20 "	25
Fuel and Lights	from 15 "	35
Washing	from 19 "	38
	$236 "	$502

Students in the Scientific and Mining Schools may obtain rooms in the College Buildings by applying to E. W. Hooper, Steward, either by mail or in person.

Students in Chemistry are supplied with all needed apparatus, but are required to restore it in as good condition as when received. They are charged for all damage or breakage, and also from ten to thirty dollars per annum for chemicals and use of apparatus.

Students in Engineering will provide their drawing materials.

The Gymnasium is open to all members of the University.

All students admitted to the Lawrence Scientific School, or the Mining School, must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character, give bonds in the sum of $200, signed by two bondsmen, one of whom must be a citizen of Massachusetts, for the payment of all dues to the University, and register their names with the Dean of the Faculty of the School to which they are admitted. Instead of filing a bond a student may deposit with the College Steward such a sum of money as may be deemed sufficient to secure the payment of all dues to the University.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., President.

JOSIAH D. WHITNEY, LL.D., Dean, and Professor of Geology.

ASA GRAY, LL.D., Professor of Natural History.

HENRY L. EUSTIS, A. M., Professor of Engineering.

WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., Professor of Physics.

JOSEPH WINLOCK, A. M., Professor of Astronomy.

JOSIAH P. COOKE, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.

——— ———, Professor of Topographical Engineering.

RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Professor of Mining.

WILLIAM H. PETTEE, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mining.

NATHANIEL S. SHALER, S. B., Professor of Palaeontology.

This School has for its object the instruction of Students in Practical Geology, the Art of Mining, and kindred branches. The full course occupies four years, and on those who pass through it and sustain the necessary examinations, the degree of Mining Engineer will be conferred.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The full course, prescribed for candidates for the degree of Mining Engineer, occupies four years, the first three of which are identical, as regards the subjects of instruction and the order thereof, with the first three years of the Engineering Course in the Lawrence Scientific School. The subjects of instruction during the fourth year of the course are as follows: Economical Geology and the Phenomena of Veins; Mining Machinery and the Exploitation of Mines; General and Practical Metallurgy; Assaying; Working up, Plotting, and Writing out notes of summer excursions.

From time to time opportunities will be offered to the students, by excursions with the Professors, of becoming practically acquainted with astronomical and geodetic work, as also with the method of making geological surveys, and with mining and metallurgical operations.

ADMISSION.

The terms of admission on examination are the same as those of the Engineering Course in the Lawrence Scientific School.

Persons properly qualified, and able to pass the necessary examination, will be admitted to any part of the course, at the beginning of any half-year, but not later than the beginning of the second half of the Third Year.

Any person, however, who is not desirous of being considered as a candidate for a degree, may attend any special branch taught in the School or any course of lectures, at his own pleasure, on paying such proportion of the fees for instruction as may be fixed by the Professor to whose department he desires to be attached.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

See under Lawrence Scientific School.

Circulars giving information about the College, the professional schools, and the Bussey Institution, may be obtained on application to J. W. Harris, Secretary.

The College itself no longer issues an annual Catalogue. "The Harvard University Catalogue" (price in cloth, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents) is published by Mr. Charles W. Sever, Bookseller, Cambridge, to whom orders for it must be addressed. The Catalogue contains each year copies of many of the Examination-papers set during the previous year in the various departments of instruction in the University and for admission thereto.

POSTAL CARD.



BOSTON
OCT
20
2 N.
MASS.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

C. Hart Merriam Esq.

New Haven

Conn.

I have to thank you a copy
of yr Birds of Connecticut
which I have just received

and again

Museum of Comparative Zoology,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

June 3 1876

I find many returns from
that the bill containing the
copy of A. Agassiz's paper
must be lost. I must find
a statement of metamorphosis
similar to this noted & discussed
by Lacaze-Duthiers in Archives de Zool. Exp.
Morphology - & by Thomson
in his Journal & Mayer's
in Embryological Report. The species
observed by Lacaze are Pennatulidae
& Renilla & Thomson mysis
an Actiniarian. Also find
notice of this work by Metschnikoff
& one by Müller's Archiv on
Embryology of Echinus.

Yours truly
A. Agassiz.

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dec 1st 1876.

Mr. Merriam

Dear Sir.

Please accept
our thanks for your note
of Nov. 27th with five
dollars enclosed which
was duly received

Yours respectfully
C. M. Hyde
for.
A. Agassiz.

Castle Hill
Newport Sept 6/95

My dear Sir

I shall be very glad to do
what I can to keep the Fish
Comm in its present track.
I have written to Rathbun
and given as the subject
suggesting that Fish Comm
have no charge of Whitehead
and be managed & an assist
but same as the Museum
now is. This may require special
legislation. I do not think the
President has much time for
suggestions from scientific men
but I am ready to act if

Connection with Museum and Professorship
Rathbun as Assistant Secy
Yours very
A. Agassiz

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Nov 28/96.

My dear Sir

I regret my inability not to be able to comply with the request of the Committee in charge of the Memorial meeting to commemorate the services of Mr Forbes & deliver an address on that occasion.

I am obliged to husband my strength more than I like and after such a prolonged absence at the meeting of my excursion to Australia the

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Nov 25/96.

My dear Mr
Replied
I shall
request of
chair of
meeting
time
an address
I am
thought
after
it to me
event

accumulations are so great that one must be done that is impossible for me to attempt such an additional task at the preparation of an address such as I should wish to make.

Yours truly
A. Agassiz

To
C. Hart Merriam
Washington
Chairman

36 Quincy St.
Cambridge Mass.
April 14/900

Dear Sir

On my return to Cambridge I find your letter of January 14. It is impossible for me to accept the proposition you make to me of becoming a non Resident member of the Washington Academy of Science

Very truly yours
A. Agassiz

W
Lt Col Hart Merriam

CASTLE HILL,
NEWPORT, R. I.

June 1/02

My dear L Merriam

I have yours of the 8th and welcome
the note is that as an advisory Comte.
on Zoology we have little or nothing
to say to the trustees regarding policy.
But that we can suggest the most
promising fields and best methods
of work. There are evidently two lines
of advice one that the Carnegie
should undertake to direct great under
takings not within the means of
any institution or individual of these
there are plenty. Or that it should
assist men known for their work:
give endowed and give them additional
facilities soon to drop drudgery to a
fruitful end. In either case the men
chosen or selected with great care
connected with some institution of
learning. This a question in which the
Trustees may be the best judges or to which
some with [illegible] most research.

CASTLE HILL,
NEWPORT, R. I.

I should like to have the first course taken and the wages favor but I think none will be due for waste by adopting the second course.

As regards the position you assume in the Carnegie Institution I will frankly state that I consider it a mistake to have started a separate organization when there are so many agencies & the machinery and men to do - if they had the means - just what the Carnegie Institution proposes to do. The Carnegie funds distributed to a few of the great universities would have accomplished the object for which it was founded & would have avoided the calling upon a number of Trustees and advisory Boards for a great deal work which the majority are not fitted to do & will not take the trouble to do. I am distinctly opposed to this method of carrying out

CASTLE HILL,
NEWPORT, R. I.

me's plans and think no man
no matter what his intentions are
or how great his ambition is has a
right to assume that 30 men - all of
whom have their own interests - are
going to devote their time and interest
to further his projects. I am not by
this attempting to think any share
of the duties I owe to the public but
that is a limit to all such trusts.
We have a number here whose 10 or 12
people or more have to administer
funds of 50 to 200 M Dollars which
should have gone elsewhere and not
remain independent with the just
indeed power with all the other Universities
are sure to receive funds which will
enable them to carry on research in
many of their Departments and as
fast as that takes place the Carnegie
can sustain the larger Persons
which naturally do not come within
the scope of a Scientific Bureau.

CASTLE HILL,
NEWPORT, R. I.

so that unless there is some thing
very objectionable presented to the Carnegie
to take hold of make use I hope
that in the meantime it will help
workers Mayo and the county where
they reside.

I think Mr. Osborn, sending of
the method of publication of some
minor applications is unfortunate
I marked on the applications for Osborn
use to say not to recommend them, several of
the applications which upon the undertaken of the Fish Com., the U.S.
Nat. Museum, the Boston N. Hist. Soc and
Nat. Academy and which it seemed to
me should be published and continued
if true, and of the similar results help
they shld ask for it and we should not
act on the requests of the authors alone.
I fully agree with you that the Carnegie
thing the Carnegie wants to do is
to dictate to any body or individual
and become a Boss at whose direction

CASTLE HILL,
NEWPORT, R. I.

we shall all serve and run with the machine.

But as regards the means of the fund. Government have given the bodies whose individuals have a perfect right to express their opinion and express it forcibly so it seems to me. The public is called taxed for their support and we certainly have not in this matter reached the point where it is quite required, one to keep from criticising. If the Fort Comm. wants to the position to publish their own Rept properly it is a thing to be remedied and not to be blown upon the public. If the Fish Comm chose to spend one a million to do a certain amt. of work and then expect to spend 50 to 100 M to give the public the benefit of that work it shows lack of proper organization.

I did not think we had limited our recommendation to many to coast forces I have not the Rept. at hand and certainly

CASTLE HILL,
NEWPORT, R. I.

faunistic studies are to me fully as instructive as those recommended & thought they had been omitted and remembered your mentioning them at the meeting.

As to the scheme of Davenport I objected most decidedly to it in its present form and called attention to the fact that no one man can cover so manifold a problem. Marine Phys~~ics~~ ~~and Chemistry~~ - Nat. Hist. - Birds, Mammals, Reptiles all demand other surroundings and have nothing in common with a Marine Lab.

I am sorry it is impossible for you to attend the Conf. as I am so much interested in the correspondence and as I said when I saw you I fancy that with the many advices with which the Trustees will be flooded of the various Cons. in addition to the Reports of the Exec. Com. they will be left in a very bewildered condition

Yours truly A. Agassiz

COPY

CASTLE HILL,
Newport, R. I. June 11/02

My dear Dr. Merriam

I have yours of the 8th. and enclosure. I take it that as an Advisory Cncl. on Zoology we have little or nothing to say to the Trustees regarding policy. But that we can suggest the most promising fields and best methods of work. There are evidently two lines of advice, one that the Carnegie should undertake to direct great undertakings not within the means of any Institution or individual. Of these there are plenty. Or that it should assist men known for their work: young and old and give them additional facilities so as to stop drudgery to a great extent. In either case the men chosen or selected will probably be connected with some Institution of learning. It is a question on which there well may be two opinions as to which course will do most for research. I should like to have the first course taken and the one you favor, but I think more will be done for research by adopting the second course.

As regards the position you assume for the Carnegie Institution; I will frankly state that I consider it a mistake to have started a separate organization when there are in the country so many agencies with the machinery and men to do--if they had the means--just what the Carnegie proposes to do. The Carnegie funds distributed to a few of the greater Universities would have accomplished the object for which it was founded and would have avoided the calling upon a number of Trustees and advisory boards for a great deal of work which the majority are not fitted to do or will not take the trouble to do.

I am distinctly opposed to this method of carrying out one's plans and think no man no matter what his intentions are or how great his ambition is has a right to assume that 30 men--all of whom have their own interests--are going to devote their time and interest to further his projects. I am not by this attempting to shirk my share of the duties I owe to the public but there is a limit to all such trusts. We have a number here where 10 or 12 people or more have to administer funds of 50 to 200 M dollars which should have gone elsewhere and not remain independent. With the great increase of wealth all the older Universities are sure to receive funds which will enable them to carry on research in many of their Departments and as fast as that takes place the Carnegie can sustain the larger schemes which naturally do not come within the scope of a University Professor. So that unless there is something very definite proposed for the Carnegie to take hold of on a large scale I hope that in the meanwhile it will help workers throughout the country wherever they happen to be.

I think Mr. Osborn's wording of the method of publication of some minor applications is unfortunate. I marked on the applications for Osborn's use so as <u>not</u> to recommend them, several of the applications which referred to work undertaken by the Fish Com., the U.S. Natl. Museum, the Boston N. H. Society and Natl. Academy, and which it seemed to me should be published and criticised by them, and if the Societies wanted help they should ask for it and we should not act on the requests of the authors alone.

I fully agree with you that the last thing the Carnegie wants to do is to dictate to anybody or individual and become a Boss at whose dictum we shall all serve and run with the machine.

But as regards the Bureaus of the Genl. Government these are just the bodies where individuals have a perfect right to express their opinion and to express it forcibly so it seems to me. The public is taxed for their support and we certainly have not in scientific matters reached the point where etiquette requires one to keep from criticising. If the Govt. Bureaus are not in the position to publish their own Repts. properly it is a thing to be remedied and not to be thrown upon the public. If the Fish Com. choose to spend over a million to do a certain amt. of work and then refuse to spend 50 to 100 M. to give the public the benefit of that work it shows lack of proper organization.

I did not think we had limited our recommendations to of coast fauna. I have not the Rept. at hand and certainly faunistic studies are to me fully as interesting as those recommended and I thought they had been inserted as I remembered your mentioning them at the meeting.

As regards the scheme of Davenport I objected most decidedly to it in its present form and called attention to the fact that no one man can carry out so diversified a problem. Marine things on the seashore--But Insects, Birds, Mammals, Reptiles all demand other surroundings and have nothing in common with a Marine Labr.

I am sorry it is impossible for me to go to a meeting of the Com. All I can do will have to be done by correspondence, and as I said before I fancy that with the mass of advice with which the Trustees will be flooded by the various Cncl. in addition to the reports of the Ex. Cncl. they will be left in a very bewildered condition.

Yours very truly

A. Agassiz

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS
PART OF VOLUME VII

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

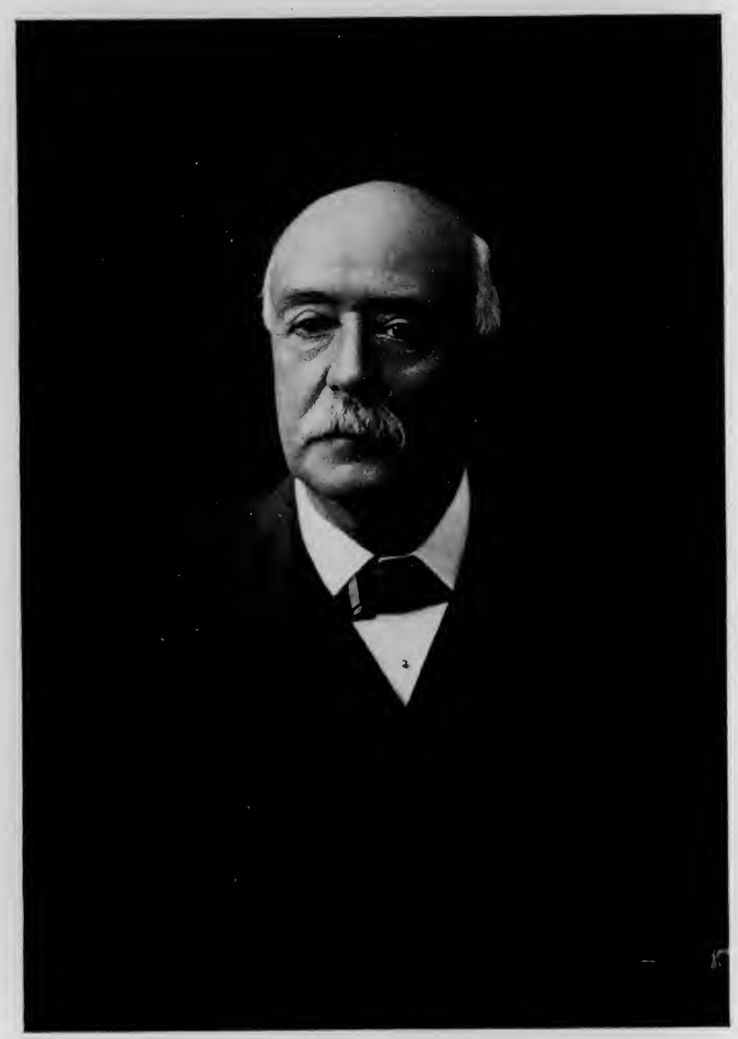
1835-1910

BY

GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE

PRESENTED TO THE ACADEMY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1912

CITY OF WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
September, 1912



A. Agassiz

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS
PART OF VOLUME VII

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

1835-1910

BY

GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE

PRESENTED TO THE ACADEMY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1912

CITY OF WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
September, 1912

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Of the biographical memoirs which are to be included in Volume VII, the following have been issued:

PAGES.

1– 22: Wolcott Gibbs.....F. W. Clarke
23– 88: William Keith Brooks.....Edwin Grant Conklin
89–114: Charles Augustus Young.....Edwin B. Frost
115–141: Benjamin Silliman (1816–1885).....Arthur W. Wright
143–169: James Hammond Trumbull.....Arthur W. Wright
171–193: William H. C. Bartlett.....Edward S. Holden
195–201: Cyrus Ballou Comstock.....Henry L. Abbot
203–222: Samuel William Johnson.....Thomas B. Osborne
223–243: Charles Abiathar White.....William H. Dall
245–268: Samuel Pierpont Langley.....Charles D. Walcott
269–288: Charles Otis Whitman.....Edward S. Morse
289–305: Alexander Agassiz.....George Lincoln Goodale

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

BY GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE.

An exhaustive memoir of Alexander Agassiz should consider his achievements in three distinct fields, namely, mining-engineering and administration, oceanographic research, and zoölogical investigation. His power of mental concentration and his economy of time enabled him to accomplish results which might fairly be regarded as full measure of activity for three men. To specialists in engineering, oceanography, and zoölogy must be entrusted the appreciation of the results attained; to one who has no claim to authority in any one of these fields of thought has been given the task of tracing in outline the principal dates in the career of Alexander Agassiz.

A large part of the energy of Agassiz was devoted for almost half a century to the enlargement of the Natural History Museum created by his father, and to the realization of his father's dream. The zoölogical section of this museum, known as the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, was early placed in the hands of a small body of trustees, termed its faculty, and of this faculty Mr. Agassiz, after his father's decease, was always an active member. The present writer has had the privilege of membership in that faculty for nearly thirty years, and this affiliation brought him into intimate relations with its moving spirit. This unbroken intimacy constitutes the only apology which the writer can offer for having dared to accept the command from our president to prepare the present sketch.

Alexander Agassiz was born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, December 17, 1835. His father, Louis Agassiz, was an instructor in the newly founded academy there, and had already secured a wide reputation as a naturalist. His mother, a sister of Prof. Alexander Braun, a distinguished botanist, possessed remarkable talent as an artist, and aided her husband greatly by the exact illustrations with which she enriched his scientific publications. The zeal for research and the artistic tempera-

ment which characterized father and mother descended to the son.

Alexander's early studies were conducted at Neuchâtel, a city where French is the spoken language. But as his mother was a German, he had at his services, from his earliest youth, the two languages, German as well as French. When he was eleven years old, he went to Freiburg in Baden, where he came into touch with his uncle, Alexander Braun, for whom he was named, and with Prof. K. Theo. v. Siebold. In a private manuscript dated 1907, he says that it was from them that he "imbibed his first notions of natural history."

At the age of thirteen, after the death of his mother, he came to the United States to join his father, Louis Agassiz, who had accepted a professorship of zoölogy and geology in the Lawrence Scientific School, which had been recently established. At once he began his studies in the high school in Cambridge, and after two years of preparation entered Harvard College, graduating in arts in 1885, at the age of nineteen. Since his earliest years had been passed in French and German-speaking countries, he always found it a little difficult to pronounce certain English words, but his mastery in the construction of English sentences and his felicity in the choice of words were remarkable. When he wrote slowly his writings were models of clearness and precision.

After receiving his degree in arts, he carried on studies in the Lawrence Scientific School, and took a degree of bachelor of science, in engineering, in 1857. It should be mentioned in connection with this fact that he later pursued a course of studies in natural history in the same school, while he was assistant in the museum, and was given a second degree of bachelor of science, in 1862. The years 1858 and 1859 were in part devoted to teaching and to chemical work.

In 1859 he went to California as an aid in the United States Coast Survey, and passed a year in active service in the northwest. On his return to Cambridge, in 1860, he accepted a position as assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, then just founded. In the same year he married Miss Anna Russell, a sister-in-law of Col. Theodore Lyman, his classmate in college and an associate in the museum.

Three years later he became interested in coal mining in Pennsylvania, but he still continued active work in zoölogy. In 1865 he undertook the exploitation of an unprofitable copper mine in Michigan, in which he detected great possibilities. By uniting this mine with an adjoining one and by the application of improved methods of ore treatment, he placed the consolidated properties upon a productive basis. From this time on, he had no further dread of the narrowness of means which had hitherto hampered him and his father; moreover, he could henceforth liberally aid his father in the furtherance of plans for the symmetrical expansion of the museum, and form for himself generous projects for exploration as well as for museum study. In spite of the too serious drafts made by the mining enterprise upon his time and strength, he did not at any time relinquish his interest in its management. He served successively as superintendent, treasurer, and president.

In 1869 his health gave way under the protracted strain of the management of the mine in Michigan, and he was forced to suspend all work in connection with that undertaking. With his wife and children he sailed for Europe in the autumn of that year, and his rest soon found him convalescent. With returning strength he journeyed to various points where he could examine collections of his favorite objects of study, and thus he spent his vacation in the most pleasurable scientific activity.

The titles of the scientific papers noted at the end of this sketch exhibit the wide range of his investigation and the steadfastness of his purpose. At this period he was devoting himself with singleness of aim to embryology and certain phases of systematic zoölogy. In this work and in his devotion to the museum, he must have given great satisfaction to his father, who always regarded him as his earliest student in the museum. His methods of study were largely those of his father, and his avoidance of the polemics of Darwinism at this time was an added gratification. This period is regarded by those best qualified to judge as the happiest and most productive of the years which he gave to zoölogy proper.

Toward the close of 1873 his father died. Before the end of the year his wife also passed away. The effect of this loss

upon a strong personality, endowed with a highly sensitive temperament, has been told in touching words by his intimate friend Sir John Murray. It is enough for us to say that no change of scene or of work ever seemed to lessen the sense of that bereavement.

Even when a youth he had been much attracted to the study of the sea itself, and the distribution of its animals. In this study and in far journeying he now sought distraction from his loss. He began to give to exploration and oceanography a part of the time he had formerly devoted to embryology and systematic zoölogy.

His first expedition was to South America. He explored certain portions of the coast regions of Chili and Peru, and gave special attention to Lake Titicaca. He charted the lake and determined its chief biological features, making collections illustrating its flora and fauna. He brought home also much archæological material. It is interesting to note that he gave a certain amount of attention to important geological aspects, especially to the question of land elevation.

In all of the numerous expeditions conducted after this date he continued his survey on a broad basis, neglecting nothing which might throw light on the relations of the lands explored.

For each of his expeditions, ample preparations were made long beforehand with regard to arrival at ports of call, selection of favorable seasons, adequate provision of coal, and requisite appliances for deep-sea work. The whole course of each expedition was marked out accurately before he left Cambridge, and every precaution was taken to guard against misadventure. Hence he never met with any serious detentions. He was able to prosecute his work without interruption. In the exact records of these expeditions, the reader will find that the narrative itself is devoid of anything of a personal nature, and nowhere will be detected the fact that in a large part of each sea voyage, the leader of the survey was often completely prostrated by seasickness. His strength of will overcame all obstacles.

In his youth Agassiz made with his father, and later by himself, excursions along the Atlantic coast, and he early became familiar with the technique of dredging. In 1877, as

director of the scientific staff of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake" he became specially interested in oceanographic problems. In this steamer he made three cruises in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and along the lower east coast of the United States. In subsequent expeditions, he gave attention to the pelagic fauna of the Gulf Stream.

His voyages in the Pacific were made partly in the Fish Commissioner's steamer "Albatross," and in steamers chartered by himself. He left practically no important locality unvisited. The accounts which he gives of the coral and other islands examined by him, together with the results of his thalassographic researches, are embodied in illustrated quarto volumes and in the numbered publications of the museum which are noted in the bibliography accompanying this sketch. Many of the photographs reproduced in the numerous works were taken by his son Maximilian, who was his constant companion.

Mr. Agassiz passed the greater part of every winter in some climate milder than that of Cambridge, and he so planned his journeys as to make every month tell. In this manner he was able to accomplish an enormous amount of geographical examination without disappointment or disaster. On his return to the United States, after these long journeys, he would devote a certain amount of time to the mines in Michigan and then resume his zoölogical and other studies at the museum in Cambridge, but chiefly at the laboratory in Newport. His friends in Cambridge, Boston, and Newport were not infrequently permitted to hear from Mr. Agassiz a preliminary and familiar account of his latest wanderings and achievements. It is much to be regretted that none of these instructive untechnical reports of great accomplishments have been preserved. They possessed the charm which is associated with the remembrance of his father's lectures.

As has just been said, Mr. Agassiz conducted his laboratory studies based on the material gathered from his numerous expeditions, mainly at his home at Castle Hill, Newport. Near his residence he established in 1877 a sea-side laboratory well equipped with all requisite appliances. This laboratory was

indirectly an outcome of an experiment on the island of Penikese. Louis Agassiz, a year before his death, had been offered the use of this island, together with a certain sum of money, for the founding of a summer-school for instruction and research in marine zoölogy. Alexander did not favor the acceptance of the offer, but he gave his loyal assistance, after the experiment had begun. Prof. Asa Gray rightly called the enterprise "the fatal gift of Penikese." Louis Agassiz was not at the time sufficiently strong to bear the additional burden of a doubtful experiment, and his death soon followed. But his son fully appreciated the desirability of having some place for research on the south shore, and he therefore established a laboratory near his home in Newport. This laboratory was opened to instructors and students from Harvard and other colleges, under most charming and hospitable conditions, and remained active until 1897, when the neighboring waters were not wholly favorable for its further activity. Moreover, the establishment of a marine biological station at Woods Hole under the auspices of the Fish Commission rendered the maintaining of a public laboratory unnecessary.

Mr. Agassiz had also a home in Cambridge. This was presided over by his father's second wife, Elizabeth Carey Agassiz, a lady of gracious presence and wide accomplishments. Her active interest in all things pertaining to the life of her husband and step-son was shown by her earnest work in conducting a school for young women, in order to add to the slender means of the family, in the early days. Her interest in the museum never slackened. She herself was an enthusiastic student of natural history, particularly on the instructional side, and, at a period when good handbooks were uncommon, assisted Alexander in preparing a useful treatise, known as Sea-Side Studies, a work which passed through two editions. Every move in every expedition, from the moment when Mr. Agassiz left Cambridge until his return, was watched by her with intelligent interest.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, to which frequent reference has been made in this sketch, was founded by Louis Agassiz upon a plan which is not at all adequately described by its name. What he had in mind, as indicated by hints in

his reports and other communications, was a museum for research and illustration in all departments of what was then called natural history. It was intended to comprise everything from minerals, through the kingdom of plants, to the highest animals. It was to include also man regarded from an archæological and ethnological point of view. The first section of this comprehensive museum was erected in 1859.

The staff at the outset consisted of a curator, Louis Agassiz, and numerous assistants, each in charge of a department of zoölogical investigation.

In the capacity of assistant, Alexander Agassiz served until 1875, when he was made curator. A second section of the museum, devoted to zoölogy, was added to the structure in 1871-1872. In 1876, the section known as the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, was erected at the southeast corner of the great quadrangle, where its apparent isolation gave little hint of the comprehensive plan which makes it an integral part of the whole edifice.

By the close of 1882, the building had been extended to the extreme northwest corner. Practically all of these additions were made from gifts by Mr. Agassiz. In 1888 and 1889, further extensions were made to accommodate mineralogy and a part of the botany, and to provide more room for zoölogy. At this period another section was also added to the Peabody Museum. It was largely through the active influence and the direct gifts of Mr. Agassiz that these additional sections were constructed. The façade fronting on Oxford Street still lacked an important element, namely, the southwest corner. In 1901-1902, this was filled by the commodious sections devoted to geology, the gifts of Mr. Agassiz and his two sisters, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Higginson. In other words, the children had effectively carried out their father's original plan, and the great museum is now approaching completion. During this whole period Mr. Agassiz served the museum as an officer: 23 years as curator, 10 as director of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and from 1902, until his death, as director of the University Museum, comprising all the sections. His gifts to the museum and to other departments of Harvard University considerably exceeded a million dollars.

It might naturally be thought that so busy a man, and one who had devoted to much of his time, energy, and means to the museum of the university, might fairly be excused from any further demands by the university itself. But his services were sought and freely given as overseer and as fellow of the corporation.

Mr. Agassiz took a deep interest in the scientific societies which have their headquarters within reach of the museum, and for one of them, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he has made by his will a liberal allowance for a permanent home.

Of his fondness for the National Academy of Sciences there is no need that one should speak here. All can appreciate what he has done for it and for its future development. There is hardly a scientific society which does not carry his name on its rolls. There is not one which does not value his contributions to science as among the most important in their libraries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

This bibliography has been prepared in the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and comprises the titles of the principal scientific writings of Mr. Agassiz there contained. The list does not refer to numerous articles bearing upon university and college affairs, which Mr. Agassiz contributed to various journals, especially the "Nation," New York. Some of these are noted in Dr. A. G. Mayer's excellent bibliography, accompanying his sketch of Mr. Agassiz in the Popular Science Monthly.

Notes on the described species of Holconoti found on the western coast of North America. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 8, 1861, pp. 122–134.

[Acalephan fauna of the southern coast of Massachusetts]. (Buzzard's Bay.) Idem, pp. 224–225.

The mode of development of the marginal tentacles of the free medusæ of some hydroids. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 9, 1862, pp. 88–101, 31 figures.

Nanomia cara, a new genus of Physophoræ. Idem, pp. 180–181.

On alternate generation in annelids and the embryology of *Autolytus cornutus*. Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., vol. 7, 1862, pp. 384–409, plates IX–XI, 45 figures.

On *Arachnactis brachiolata*, a species of floating Actinia found at Nahant, Mass. Idem, pp. 525–531, 5 figures.

[*Toxopneustes drobachiensis* Agassiz 1863.] Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 9, 1863, pp. 191–193.

Berenicidæ (*Halopsis ocellata* Agassiz.) Idem, pp. 219–220.

List of the echinoderms sent to different institutions in exchange for other specimens, with annotations. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 1, 1863, pp. 17–28.

On the embryology of *Asteracanthion berylinus* Agassiz, and a species allied to *A. rubens* Müller and Troschel, *Asteracanthion pallidus* Agassiz. Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 6, 1863, pp. 106–114, 18 figures.

Synopsis of the echinoids collected by Dr. W. Stimpson on the North Pacific Exploring Expedition under the command of Captains Ringgold and Rogers. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1863, pp. 352–361.

Embryology of the starfish. Cambridge, 1864; Contrib. Nat. Hist. U. S., vol. 5, 1877; and Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 5, No. 1, 1877, 20 plates.

On the embryology of echinoderms. Mem. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 9, 1864, pp. 1–30, 4 plates, 38 figures.

(On the habits of *Spiralis flemingii* ?.) Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 10, 1865, pp. 14–15.

Seaside studies in natural history. Marine animals of Massachusetts Bay. Radiates. By Elizabeth Cary Agassiz and Alexander Agassiz. 157 pp., 186 wood-cuts, 1865; second edition, 1871.

North American Acalephæ. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 1, No. 2, 1865. (Termed also, "Illustrated catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College), pp. 234, 360 figures.

Description of *Salpa cabotii* Desor. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 11, 1866, pp. 17–23, 2 plates, 5 figures.

On the position of the sandstone of the southern slope of a portion of Keuva, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. Idem, pp. 244–245.

Notes on the embryology of starfishes (Tornaria). Ann. New York Lyc. Nat. Hist., vol. 8, 1867, pp. 240–246, 1 plate, 11 figures.

On the young stages of a few annelids. Idem, pp. 303–343, 58 figures.

Note on Lovén's article on "*Leskea mirabilis* Gray." Ann. New York Lyc. Nat. Hist., vol. 9, 1869, pp. 242–245.

Notes on beaver dams. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 13, 1869, pp. 101–104.

On the habits of a few echinoderms. Idem, pp. 104–107.

Preliminary report on the echini and starfishes dredged in deep water between Cuba and the Florida reef, by L. F. de Pourtales. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 1, 1869, pp. 253–308.

Appendix to the preliminary report on the echini collected by L. F. de Pourtales. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 2, 1871, pp. 455–457.

Application of photography to illustrations of natural history. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 3, 1871, pp. 46–48, 2 plates.

Systematic zoology and nomenclature. American Nat., vol. 5, 1871, pp. 353–356.

Revision of the echini. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., No. VII, 1872–1874, pp. 762, 94 plates. (First issued as "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, No. 7.")

The history of Balanoglossus and Tornaria. Mem. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 9, 1872, pp. 421–436, plates 1–3, 50 figures.

The echini collected on the Hassler expedition. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 3, 1873, pp. 187–190.

Geographical distribution of the echini. Revision of the echini. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 3, 1873–1874, pp. 213–220.

The homologies of Pedicellariæ. American Nat., vol. 7, 1873, pp. 398–406, 29 figures.

Annual report of the curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for 1873; Cambridge, 1874. 8vo. (See subsequent reports in following years.)

Zoological results of the "Hassler expedition." 1. Echini, Crinoids, and Corals. (With L. F. de Pourtales.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. at Harvard College, vol. 4, 1874, pp. 1–24, 4 plates. Also in Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, No. 7, 1874.

Embryology of the Ctenophoræ. Mem. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 10, 1874, pp. 357–398, 5 plates.

Exploration of Lake Titicaca. II. Notice of the palæozoic fossils by Orville A. Derby. With notes by Alexander Agassiz. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 3, No. 12, 1875, pp. 279–286.

Recent corals from Tilibiche, Peru. (With L. F. de Pourtales.) Idem, pp. 287–290, 1 plate.

The organization and progress of the Anderson School of Natural History at Penikese island. Report of the trustees for 1873; 8vo, pp. 30, 5 plates, Cambridge, 1874.

Instinct? in hermit crabs. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 10, 1875, pp. 290–291.

Haeckel's gastræa theory. American Nat., vol. 10, 1876, pp. 73–75.

The development of flounders. Idem, pp. 705–708.

Haeckel's Tiele und Wege der heutigen Entwickelungsgeschichte. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 11, 1876, p. 74.

Haeckel's theory (Allæogenesis) of the genetic connection between the Geryonidæ and Æginidæ. Idem, p. 420.

Hydrographic sketch of Lake Titicaca. Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 11, 1876, pp. 283–292, 1 plate.

On viviparous echini from the Kerguelen Islands. Idem, pp. 231–236, 6 figures.

Le développement des pleuronectes. (Traduit par A. Giard.) Note du traducteur. Revue Sci. Nat. Montpellier, 6, 1877, pp. 129–139.

North American starfishes. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 1, 1877, Embryology of the starfish, pp. 93. On the solid parts of some North American starfishes, pp. 94–122, 20 plates, and woodcuts. (Also forms volume 5 of Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, by Louis Agassiz.)

(A notice of Sir Wyville Thomson's account of some of the echinoderms of the "Porcupine" and "Challenger" Expeditions.) American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 13, 1877, pp. 164–165.

Zoölogy of the "Challenger" Expedition. (Abstract from letter of Dec. 18.) Idem, p. 165.

Observations sur des échinides vivipares provenant des iles Kerguelen. Ann. Sci. Nat., 6th ser., vol. 5, 1877, Art. 6, pp. 5, pl. II, fig. B.

On the young stages of some osseous fishes; three parts. Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 13, 1878, pp. 117–127; vol. 14, 1878, pp. 1–25; vol. 17, 1882, pp. 271–303. (In all, 30 plates.)

The development of Lepidosteus. Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 14, 1878, pp. 65–76, 5 plates.

Zoölogical diagrams. (A critical notice of Leuckhart's and Nitsche's diagrams.) American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 14, 1877, p. 560.

Yucatan coral reefs, and Cuba elevated coral rock. (A review.) American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 16, 1878, p. 70.

Der "Zoologisher Anzeiger" of J. V. Carus. (A review.) Idem, p. 405.

A zoölogical laboratory. Idem, p. 488; Nature, vol. 19, 1878, pp. 317–319; and Ann. Rept. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1878.

Preliminary report on the "Challenger" echini. Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., 3d ser., vol. 14, 1879, pp. 190–212.

Former extension northward of the South American Continent. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 18, 1879, pp. 230–232. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 14, 1879.

Note on some points in the history of the synonymy of echini. Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, 1880, pp. 33–38.

Louis François de Pourtales. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 20, 1880, pp. 253–255.

Palæontological and embryological development. Idem, pp. 294–305, 375–389.

Reports on the results of dredging under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz in the Caribbean Sea in 1878–1879, and along the Atlantic coast of the United States during the summer of 1880 by the U. S. Coast Survey steamer "Blake," Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., commanding. Preliminary report on the echini. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 8, 1880, pp. 69–84.

List of dredging stations occupied during the year 1880 by the U. S. Coast Survey steamer "Blake," Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., commanding. Idem, pp. 95–98.

Das System der Medusen von Ernst Haeckel. (A review.) American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 19, 1880, pp. 245–248; vol. 22, 1881, pp. 160–162.

Biographical sketch of Louis François de Pourtales. Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 16, 1881, pp. 435–443.

Ctenophoræ, by Dr. C. Chun. (A review.) American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 21, 1881, pp. 81–83.

Étude sur le développement paleontologique et embryologique. (Translated by P. de Loriol.) Arch. Sci. Phys. et Nat., 3d ser., vol. 5, 1881, pp. 516–558.

Letter No. 5 to Carlile P. Patterson, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey, on the explorations in the vicinity of the Tortugas during March and April, 1881. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 9, 1881, pp. 145–149.

Palæontological and embryological development. Proc. American Assoc. Adv. Sci. for 1880, 1881, pp. 389–414.

Polyclonia frondosa. Nature, London, vol. 24, 1881, p. 509.

Report on the Echinoidea dredged by H. M. S. "Challenger" during the years 1873–1876. Zoöl. "Challenger" Exped., vol. 3, pt. I, 1881, pp. 321, 45 plates.

Semper's Animal Life. (Review.) The Nation, June 16, 1881.

Bibliography to accompany Selections from embryological monographs, etc., II, compiled by A. Agassiz, Walter Faxon, and E. L. Mark. Echinodermata. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 10, 1882–1883, pp. 109–134.

A chapter in the history of the Gulf Stream. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 11, 1883, pp. 73–77, map.

Echinodermata. Embryological monographs compiled by A. Agassiz, Walter Faxon, and E. L. Mark. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 9, 1883, pp. 45, 15 plates.

Exploration of the surface fauna of the Gulf Stream under the auspices of the Coast Survey. The Porpitidæ and Velellidæ. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 8, No. 2, 1883, pp. 16, 12 plates.

The Tortugas and Florida reefs. Mem. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 11, 1885, pp. 107–134, 12 plates. (Author's copies June, 1883.)

University notes. Museum of Zoölogy. Jefferson Physical Laboratory. Harvard College Bulletin, No. 3, 1883–1884, pp. 60–61.

On the development of some pelagic fish eggs. (With Charles O. Whitman.) Proc. American Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. 20, 1884, pp. 23–75, 1 plate.

The development of osseous fishes. (With Charles O. Whitman.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 14, pt. I: The pelagic stages of young fishes, pp. 56, 19 plates, 1885; pt. II: The embryonic stages of development, pp. 40, 12 plates, 1889.

Review of "Peruvian antiquities: the necropolis of Ancora in Peru. By W. Reiss and A. Stubel." Nation, Oct. 27, 1887.

Bibliotheca zoologica. (A review of "Bibliotheca zoologica—Original Abhandlungen aus dem gesammt Gebiete der Zoologie," Herausgegeben von Dr. R. Leuckart und Dr. Carl Chun.) American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 35, 1888, pp. 420–424.

Three cruises of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer "Blake," in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from 1877 to 1880. 2 volumes, Boston, 1881. Also in Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vols. 14 and 15, 1888.

The coral reefs of the Hawaiian Islands. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 17, 1889, pp. 121–170, plates 1-13.

Note appended to "The topography of Florida, by N. S. Shaler." Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 16, 1890, pp. 157–158.

Notice of *Calamocrinus diomedæ,* a new stalked crinoid from the Galapagos, dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 20, 1890, pp. 1–165.

On the rate of growth of corals. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 20, 1890, pp. 1–61, 4 plates.

Ueber einen tiefsee Crinoiden aus der Familie der Apiocriniden. Neues Jahrb. für Mineralogie, vol. 1, 1890, pp. 94–95.

Three letters to Marshall McDonald, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, on the dredging operations off the west coast of Central America to the Galapagos, to the west coast of Mexico, and in the Gulf of California, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, carried on by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 21, 1891, pp. 1–185.

The abandonment of Penikese. Pop. Sci. Mo., September, 1892.

Calamocrinus diomedæ, a new stalked crinoid, with notes on the apical system and the homologies of the echinoderms. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 17, No. 2, 1892, pp. 95, 32 plates.

General sketch of the expedition of the "Albatross" from February to May, 1891. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 23, 1892, pp. 89, 22 plates.

Preliminary note on some modifications of the chromatophores of fishes and crustaceans. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 23, 1892, pp. 1–189, 1 plate.

The Gulf Stream. Smithsonian Report, 1891, pp. 189–206, plate.

Observations in the West Indies. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 45, 1893, pp. 358–362.

Notes from the Bermudas. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 47, 1894, pp. 411–416, 7 figures.

A reconnaissance of the Bahamas and of the elevated reefs of Cuba in the steam yacht "Wild Duck," January to April, 1893. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 26, 1894, pp. 1–281, 47 plates.

Note on the Florida reef. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., vol. 49, 1895, pp. 154–155.

On underground temperatures at great depths. Idem, pp. 503–504, 1 plate.

A visit to the Bermudas in March, 1894. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 26, No. 2, 1895, pp. 209–281, 30 plates.

Some variations in the genus *Eucope*. (With William McM. Woodworth.) Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 30, 1896, pp. 119–150, 9 plates.

The Florida elevated reef, by Alexander Agassiz. (With notes on the geology of southern Florida, by L. S. Griswold.) Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. vol. 28, No. 2, 1896, pp. 27–62, 17 plates.

A visit to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 2, pp. 240–244.

The islands and coral reefs of the Fiji group. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 5, 1898, pp. 113–123.

Preliminary report on the echini. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 5, 1898, pp. 69–86, 13 plates, 1 chart. "Report on the dredging operation in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer 'Albatross.'"

The tertiary elevated limestone reefs of Fiji. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 6, 1898, pp. 165–167.

A visit to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia in the steamer "Croydon," during April and May, 1896. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 28, No. 4, 1898, pp. 95–148, 42 plates.

On Dactylometra. (With Alfred Goldsborough Mayer.) Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 32, 1898, pp. 1–11, 13 plates.

On some medusæ from Australia. (With Alfred Goldsborough Mayer.) Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 32, 1898, pp. 15–19, 3 plates.

Acalephs from the Fiji Islands. (With Alfred Goldsborough Mayer.) Idem, pp. 155–189, 17 plates.

Cruise of the "Albatross." Science, new ser., vol. 10, 1899, pp. 834–841.

The islands and coral reefs of Fiji. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 33, 1899, pp. 1–167, 120 plates and many figures.

Explorations of the "Albatross" in the Pacific Ocean. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 9, 1900, pp. 33–43, 109–116, 193–198, and 369–374.

Explorations of the "Albatross" in the Pacific. Nature, vol. 62, 1900, pp. 307–311.

Introductory note to "Notes on limestones and general geology of the Fiji Islands." Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 38, No. 1, 1900, pp. 1–4.

Nouvelle exploration des iles a corau del' Oceanie, du 20 aout 1899, au mois de mars 1900. (Translated by Aug. Mayor.) Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. Neuchâtel, vol. 29, 1901, pp. 415–428.

An address at the opening of the geological section of the Harvard University Museum, June 12, 1902. Pp. 18, 1 plate, 8vo, 1902.

Medusæ of the tropical Pacific expedition. (With Alfred Goldsborough Mayer.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 26, 1902, pp. 137–176, 13 plates, 1 chart.

An expedition to the Maldives. Pp. 10. Colombo, Ceylon, 8vo, 1902. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 13, 1902, pp. 297–308.

Reports on the scientific results of the expedition to the tropical Pacific. I. Preliminary report and list of stations. (With remarks on deep-sea deposits by Sir John Murray.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 26, 1902, pp. 1–114, 21 charts and plates.

Biographical memoir of Louis François de Pourtales, 1824–1880. Biog. Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., vol. 5, 1903, pp. 79–89.

The coral reefs of the Maldives. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 29, 1903, pp. 1–168, 82 plates.

The coral reefs of the tropical Pacific. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 28, 1903, pp. 1–410, 238 plates.

On the formation of barrier reefs and of the different types of atolls. Proc. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 71, 1903, pp. 412–414.

The Panamic deep-sea echini. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 31, 1904, pp. 243, 112 plates.

On the progress of the "Albatross" Expedition to the eastern Pacific. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 19, 1905, pp. 143–148, 274–276.

Three letters from Alexander Agassiz to the Hon. George M. Bowers on the cruise in the eastern Pacific of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 46, 1905, pp. 63–84.

General report of the expedition (eastern tropical Pacific). Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 33, 1906, pp. 75, 96 plates.

Preliminary report on the echini collected in 1902 among the Hawaiian Islands. (With Hubert Lyman Clark.) Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 50, 1907, pp. 229–259.

Preliminary report on the echini collected in 1906 from May to December among the Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea. (With Hubert Lyman Clark.) Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 51, 1907, pp. 107–140.

Hawaiian and other Pacific echini. (With Hubert Lyman Clark.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 34, 1907, pp. iv and 42, 44 plates.

Echini. The genus *Colobocentrotus*. Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 39, 1908, pp. 1–34, 49 plates.

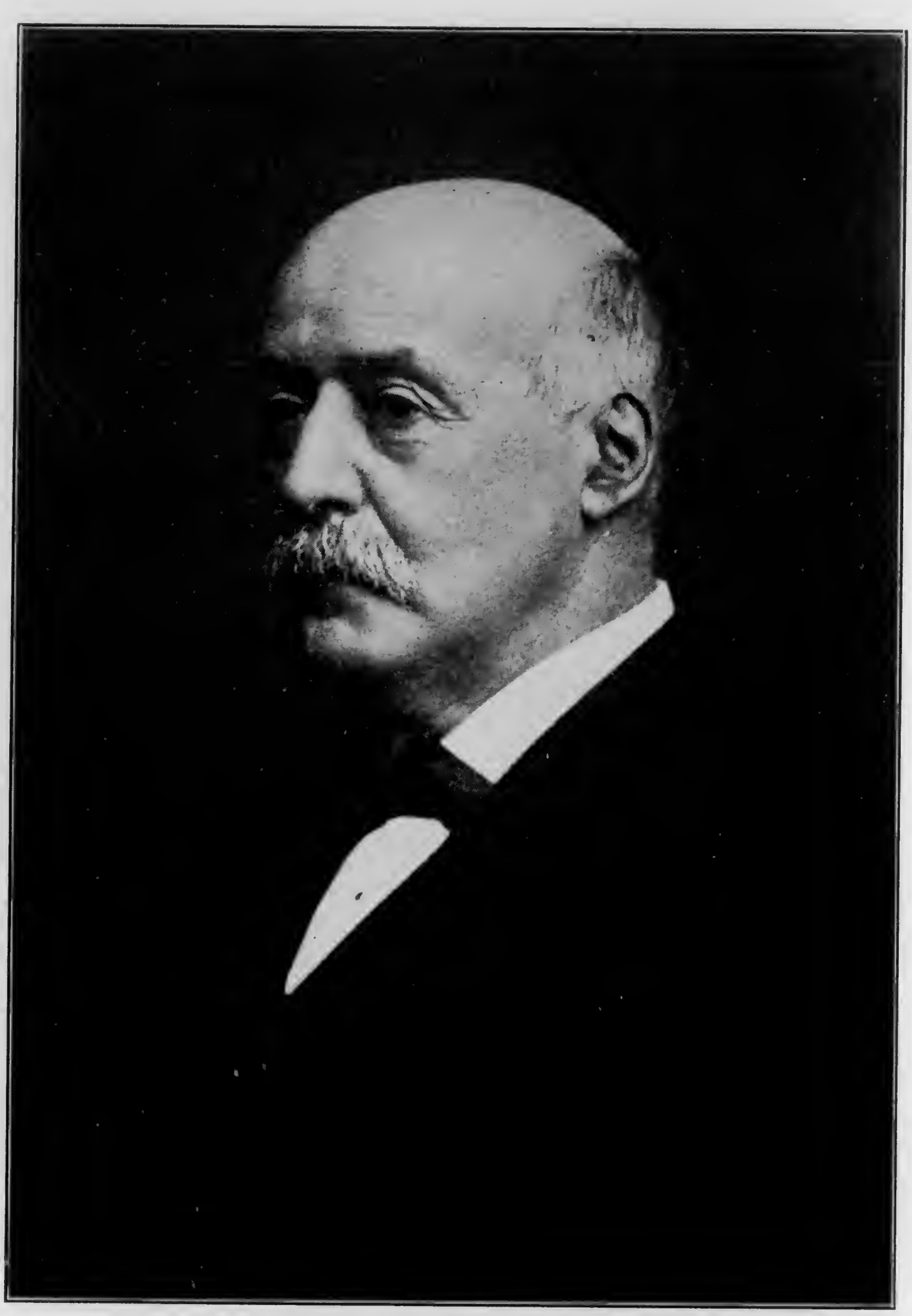
Hawaiian and other Pacific echini. The Solenidæ, Arbaciadæ, Aspidodidematidæ, and Diadematidæ. (With Hubert Lyman Clark.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 34, 1908, pp. 47–132, plates 43–59.

Hawaiian and other Pacific echini. The Echinothuridæ. (With Hubert Lyman Clark.) Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. 34, 1909, pp. 139–203, plates 60–89.

Address, Cambridge. Proc. Seventh Internat. Zoöl. Congr., 1907, pp. 5, 1909.

"Globiferen" and "Cystacanths." Zoöl. Anz., vol. 34, 1909, pp. 623.

On the existence of teeth and of a lantern in the genus *Echinoneus* Van Phels. American Journ. Sci., 4th ser., vol. 28, 1909, pp. 490–492, 2 plates.



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

Popular Science Monthly - May 1910.

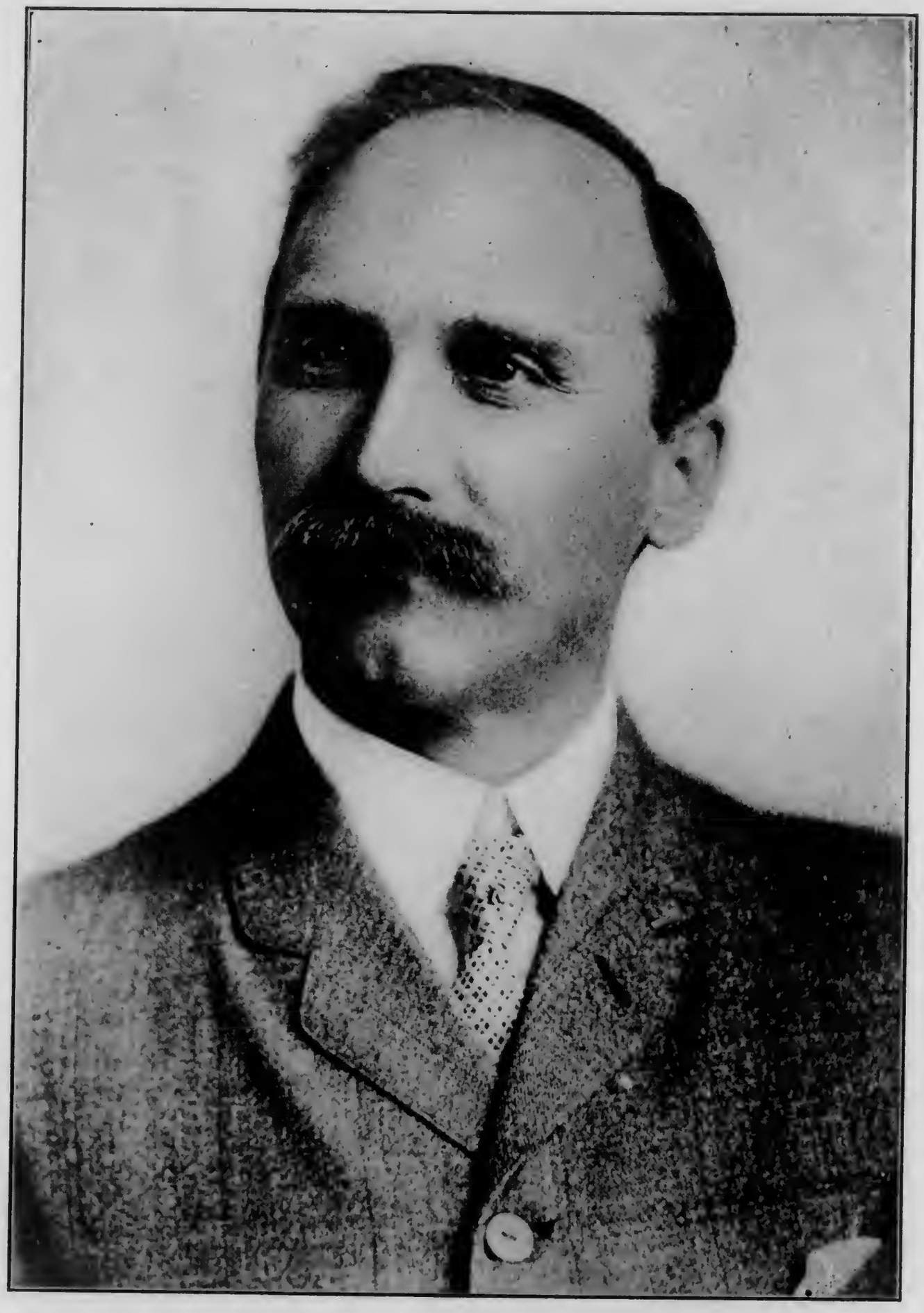
THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

In the death of Alexander Agassiz, America loses its foremost naturalist, as a few months ago in the death of Simon Newcomb it lost its most eminent representative of the exact sciences. Both were born in the year 1835, and in a century preeminent for science both gave distinction to this country when it was relatively backward in scientific productivity. Each maintained his intellectual leadership and continued his researches and publications to the very end of a long life. America is no longer behind the nations of Europe in the number of its scientific workers, but among them all are none to take the places left vacant by Agassiz and Newcomb.

Alexander Agassiz was endowed at birth with the heritage of his great father, Louis Agassiz, whose work at Harvard he carried forward. Born in Switzerland, he came to the United States in 1849 at the age of fourteen and graduated from Harvard College in 1855, continuing graduate studies in mining and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1859 he went to California as an assistant on the coast survey and in the following year became assistant in the museum founded by Louis Agassiz, during whose absence in Brazil he was in charge. From 1866 to 1869 he was engaged in mining in the Lake Superior region and became superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla copper mines of which he was president at the time of his death. He thus acquired abundant wealth, and was able to give more than half a million dollars to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology and to conduct as he wished his oceanographical expeditions.

In 1869 Mr. Agassiz visited European museums and on his return in 1870 renewed his duties at the Harvard Museum, of which he became curator and director on the death of Louis Agassiz in 1873. He was for a series of years one of the seven fellows who form the corporation of Harvard College, and was on two occasions elected an overseer. In 1875 he visited the western coast of South America and subsequently went to England to assist with the reports of the *Challenger* expedition, writing the monograph on the Echini. Previously and subsequently to the end of his life, he made a great number of valuable scientific contributions to marine zoology, the embryology of fishes and coral reefs. In awarding to him its Victoria research medal, the report of the Royal Geographical Society said "he has done more for oceanographical research than any other single individual" and summed up his work by noting that for thirty years he had carried out personally oceanographical expeditions over most of the oceans of the world. In 1877–80 he explored the Florida Straits and Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Coast and the Caribbean Sea. In 1880 he studied the surface fauna of the Gulf Stream; in 1892–4 he investigated the Sandwich Islands, studying recent and extinct reefs. In 1891 he conducted three cruises off the West Coast of Central America, and in 1895–6 he studied the Great Barrier Reef of Australia and in 1897–8 the Fiji Islands. In 1899–1900 he carried out a cruise from San Francisco via the Coral Island groups to Japan. In 1904–5 he investigated the eastern tropical Pacific. In the Indian Ocean in 1901–2 he devoted himself to the Maldive Islands. In 1874–5 he investi-



CHARLES REID BARNES.

gated Lake Titicaca. Mr. Agassiz has done this entirely at his own expense. The results have been published by him through the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, in thirty volumes of memoirs and fifty-three volumes of bulletins, mostly containing the results of his own various expeditions and of the work of the specialists who examined his collections. Besides the numerous publications through the Harvard Museum, in 1888 Mr. Agassiz published in two volumes the narrative of his three cruises in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, with charts and illustrations.

Mr. Agassiz had been president of the National Academy of Sciences, and was a foreign member of the leading academies of the world. He was not only the author of important contributions to science, but was also a great man, possessed of complete courage and frankness and a dominant will, which gave him leadership throughout the broad and rich experiences of his long life. As he was happy in his birth and in his life, it may be said that he was not ill-starred in his death, for he died with faculties undimmed, suddenly, on the sea, which he loved so well and had explored so persistently.

CHARLES REID BARNES

THE death of Dr. Charles Reid Barnes, professor of plant physiology at the University of Chicago, as the result of a fall, is a serious loss to botany. He was born at Madison, Ind., in 1858 and was educated at Hanover College and Harvard University. After occupying successively the chairs of natural history and of botany and geology at Purdue University, he was called to the chair of botany at the University of Wisconsin in 1887, where he remained until he took up his final work at Chicago in 1898. During all of these years he was associated with Professor Coulter in the editorship of the *Botanical Gazette*. Professor Barnes had served as vice-president of the botanical section of the American Association and as president of the Botanical Society of America. Professor Barnes's best known earlier publications dealt with the taxonomy of mosses. Just before his death he completed the final proof-reading of the physiological part of a general textbook of botany that is expected soon to appear from the Hull Botanical Laboratory. Within the past few years Professor Barnes had become greatly interested in morphological problems among the bryophytes, two papers having been already published in conjunction with Dr. Land and several others being partly ready.

THE TROUBLES AT PRINCETON

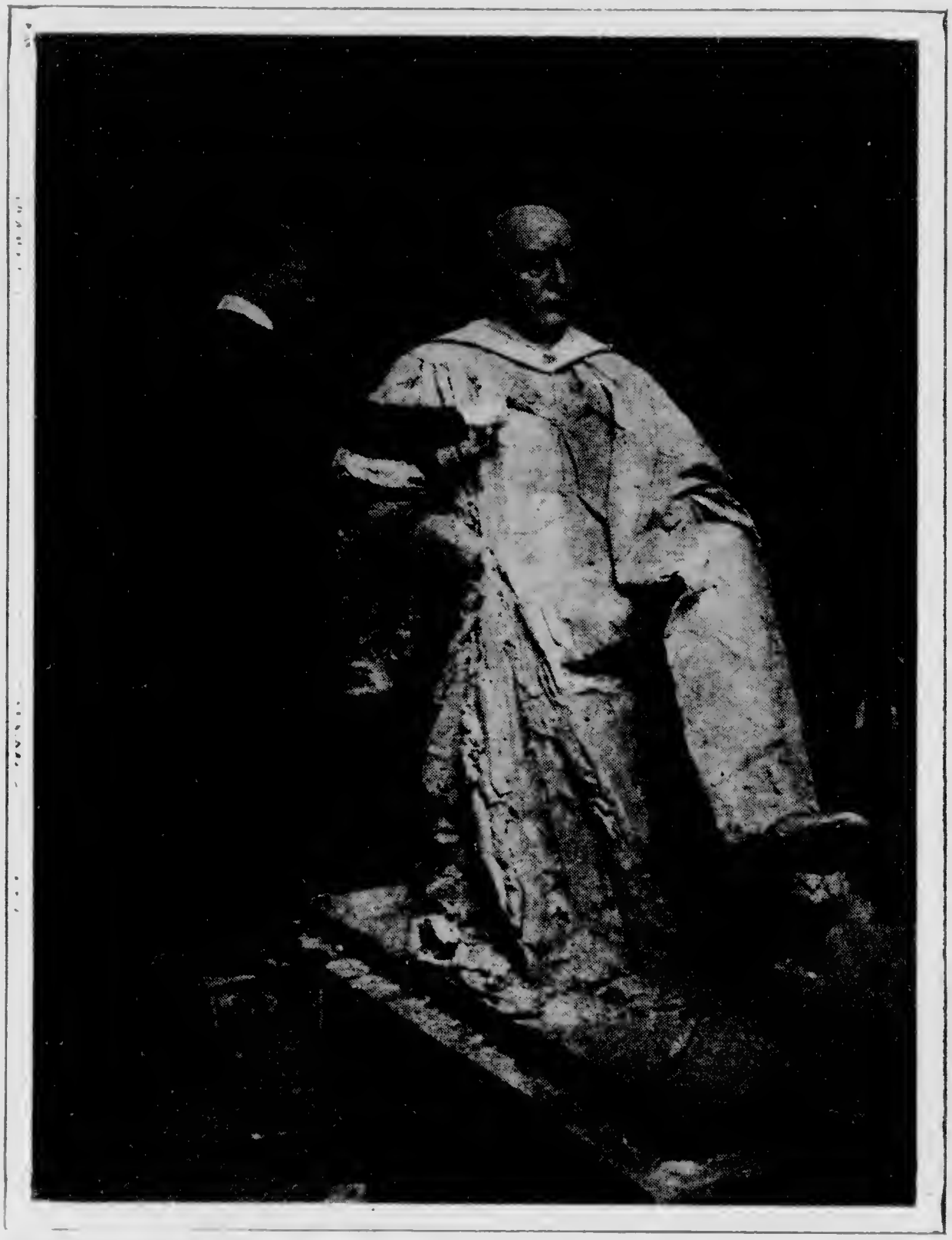
THE secret history of almost any American university is not less complicated than recent events at Princeton, but it is certainly unusual for such family quarrels to be so completely exploited before a public which can scarcely be expected to understand them. It is, however, probably not a bad thing for a university to conduct its affairs in the open and for large numbers to become interested in them, even though the principles involved may not be so vital as they appear to those immediately concerned. Probably the circumstance of greatest general interest at Princeton is the control exercised by the alumni. This is a factor likely to become increasingly important in the history of our universities, and it is not without its dangers, for the alumni bear gifts and are more likely to be concerned with athletics and fraternities than with scholarship.

The outlines of the Princeton story are now common property. Dean West has long urged with enthusiasm a graduate college on the lines of the Oxford colleges and President Wilson approved the plan. Then came President Wilson's move against the clubs—fraternities are forbidden at Princeton—and in favor of more democratic "quads," which divided the faculty and trustees and awakened the opposition



LIEUTENANT ERNEST SHACKLETON,
the eminent arctic explorer, who is at present lecturing in the United States.

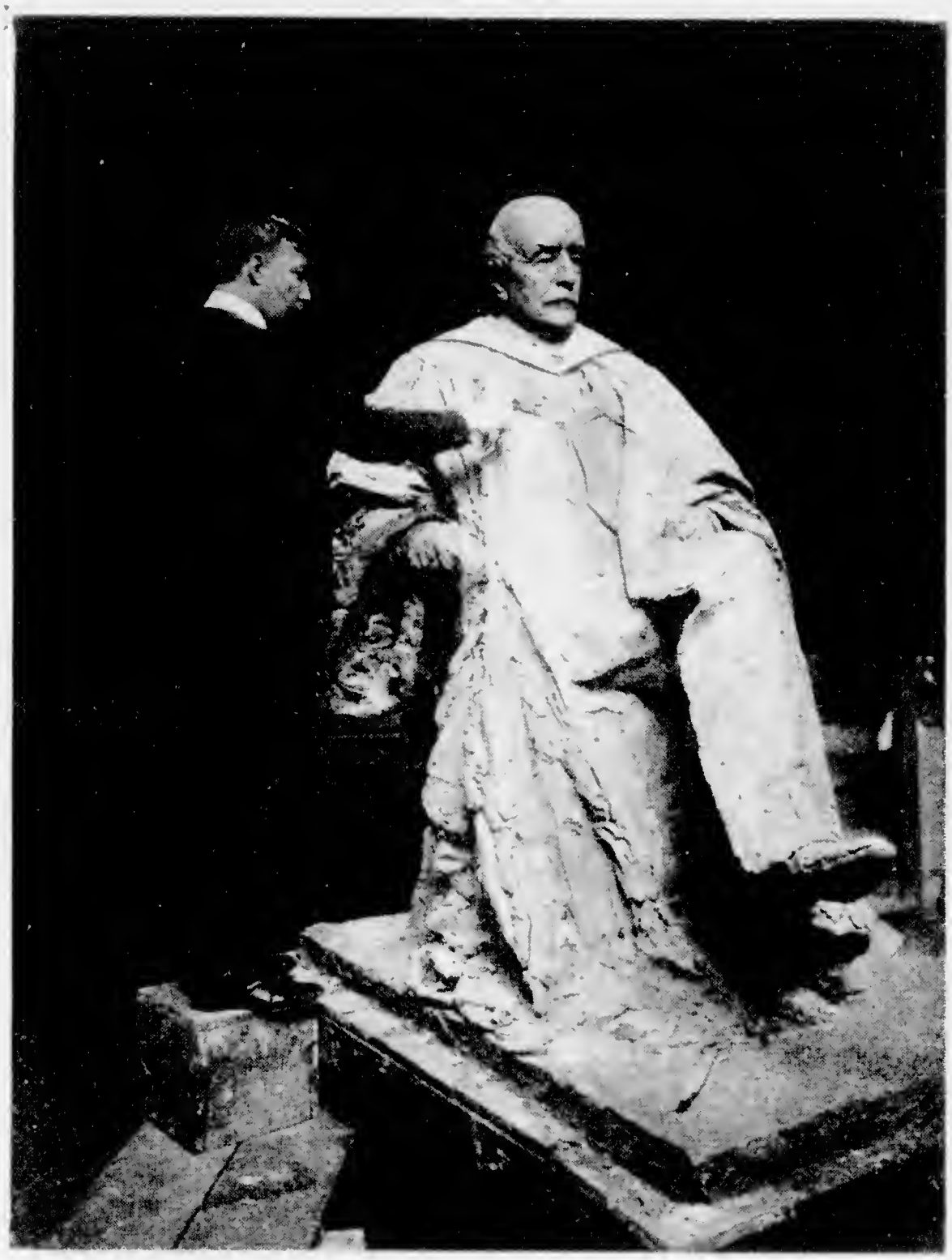
Outlook - Dec. 24, 1919



(C) Press Illustrating Service

PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT, SCULPTOR, WORKING ON A STATUE OF ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

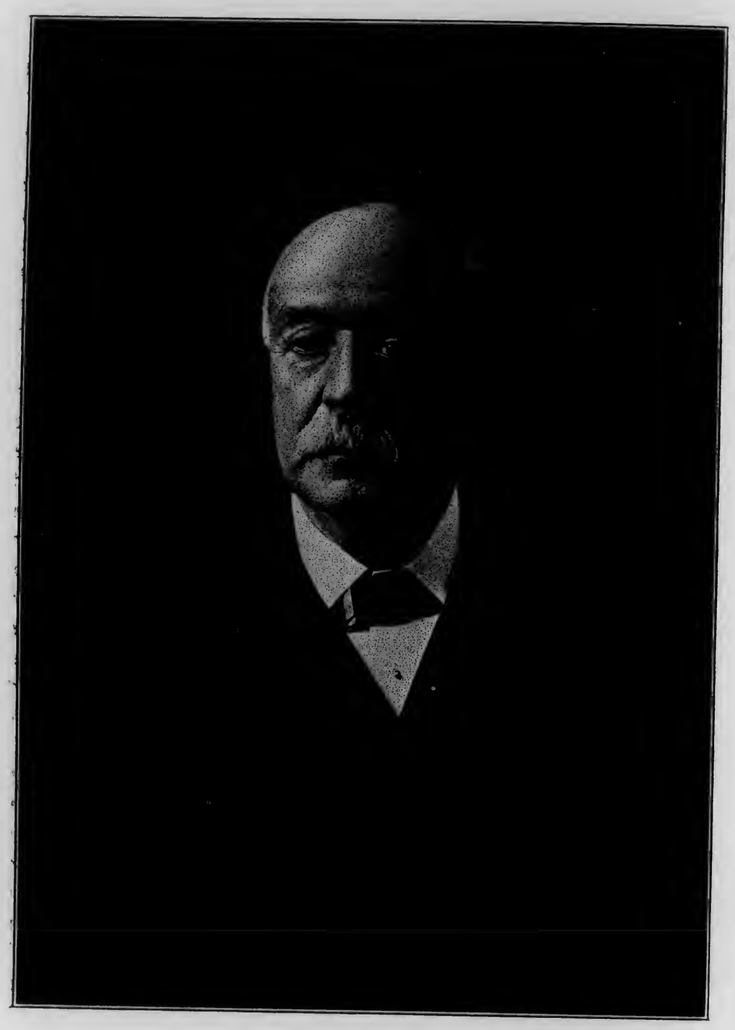
Mr. Bartlett began his career as a sculptor at the age of 14 with an exhibit in the Paris Salon. His work since has been important and varied. Professor Alexander Agassiz, the subject of this statue, was a son of Louis Agassiz



(C) Press Illustrating Service

PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT, SCULPTOR, WORKING ON A STATUE OF ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

Mr. Bartlett began his career as a sculptor at the age of 14 with an exhibit in the Paris Salon. His work since has been important and varied. Professor Alexander Agassiz, the subject of this statue, was a son of Louis Agassiz



MR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.
President of the Seventh International Zoological Congress.

Pop. Sci. Monthly - Oct. 1907.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

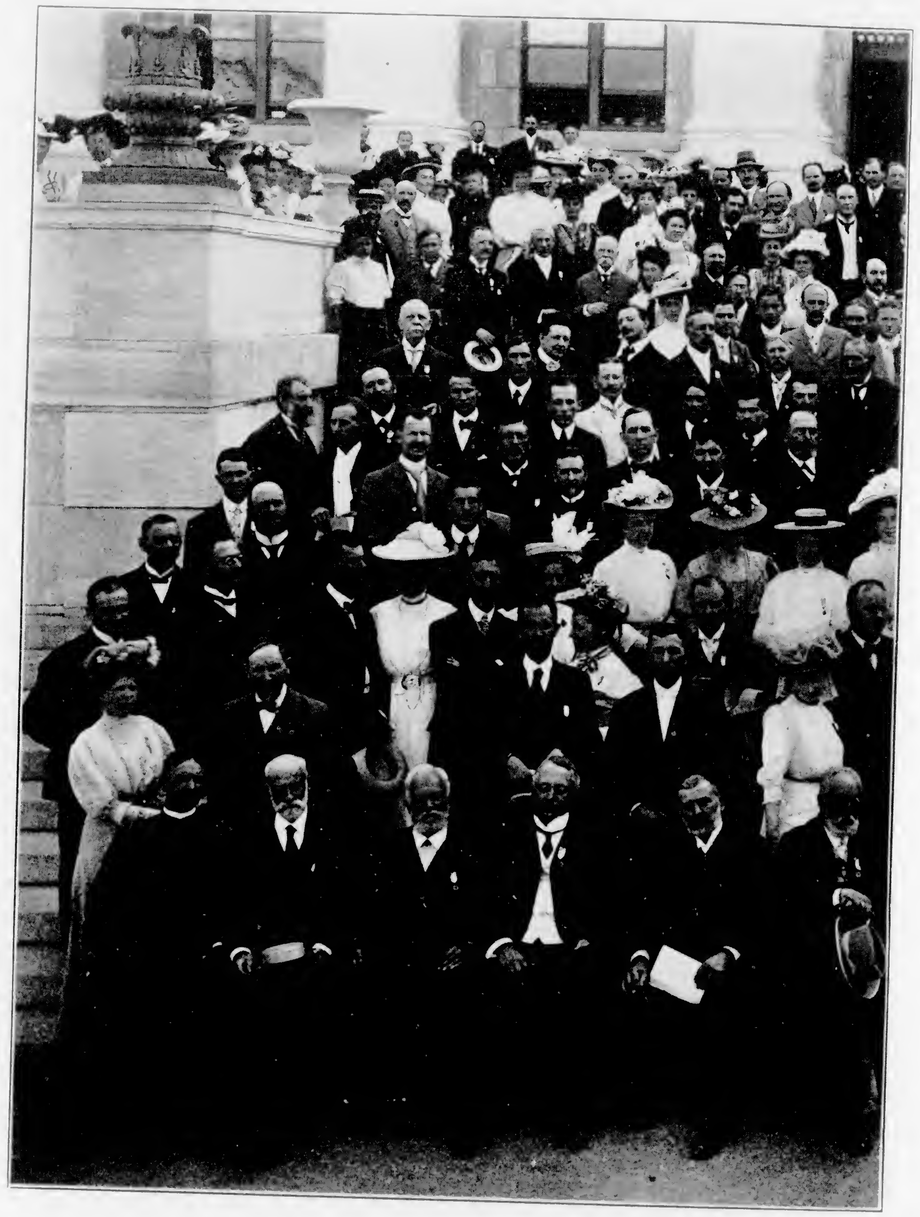
THE INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS

THE Seventh International Zoological Congress, held at Boston on August 19–24, was probably a greater success than its promoters had ventured to hope. Although it may have seemed inappropriate to hold it anywhere but in, or close to, Agassiz's famous museum at Cambridge, all disappointment on this score was quickly forgotten upon reaching the magnificent new buildings of the Harvard Medical School. Rarely had zoologists been so splendidly housed; and never, perhaps, had they received more open-handed hospitality from the people among whom they had chosen to meet. The attendance at the congress was very large, including distinguished workers from Japan, Russia, Austria, etc., with large delegations from Germany, France and England. No single man can sum up the achievements represented by the assembly, but counting work instead of heads, it is possible that as much as one fourth of the total zoological strength of the world was represented. The papers and addresses, as at all such gatherings, were of all degrees of interest and importance; but it is certainly true that many noteworthy contributions were offered. Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm was aroused by Bateson's address on problems connected with heredity. The whole subject of genetics, as Bateson calls it, was very much to the front, and anything in reference to it was eagerly received. Tower, of Chicago, the author of the remarkable researches on the potato-beetle and its allies, was present; and Shull's account of his experiments with the "elementary species" of shepherd's purse was welcomed, though actually botanical. It is an interesting sign of the times that a paper dealing exclusively with plants should be considered appropriate at a zoological congress; an indication that biology is again coming to be studied in a broad way, and that one can not afford to ignore either animals or plants, when dealing primarily with the one or the other.

At the general meetings, held at Jordan Hall, it was a keen pleasure to see and hear such standard bearers of the science as Hertwig, Murray and Brooks, not to speak of Alexander Agassiz, the president of the congress. At the last general meeting the report of the committee on nomenclature was unanimously adopted, and thus some matters of importance, which had long been in dispute, were at length settled, so far as they can be by such means.

Several excursions were arranged for the members of the congress. One to the Arnold Arboretum gave the foreigners an opportunity of seeing a fine series of living American trees; while the geneticologists, if one may so call them, were glad to be conducted by Professor Sargent through his plantation containing species of thorns. Another party was conducted to the place where extensive experiments are being made in rearing the parasites of the gypsy moth, and all who saw this work came back with enthusiastic accounts of it. On another day the congress was entertained at Wellesley College; while on Saturday a visit was made to Harvard University, where President Eliot and Mr. Agassiz made brief speeches explaining the history and nature of Harvard University in general and the Museum of Comparative Zoology in particular.

At the termination of the Boston



MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS



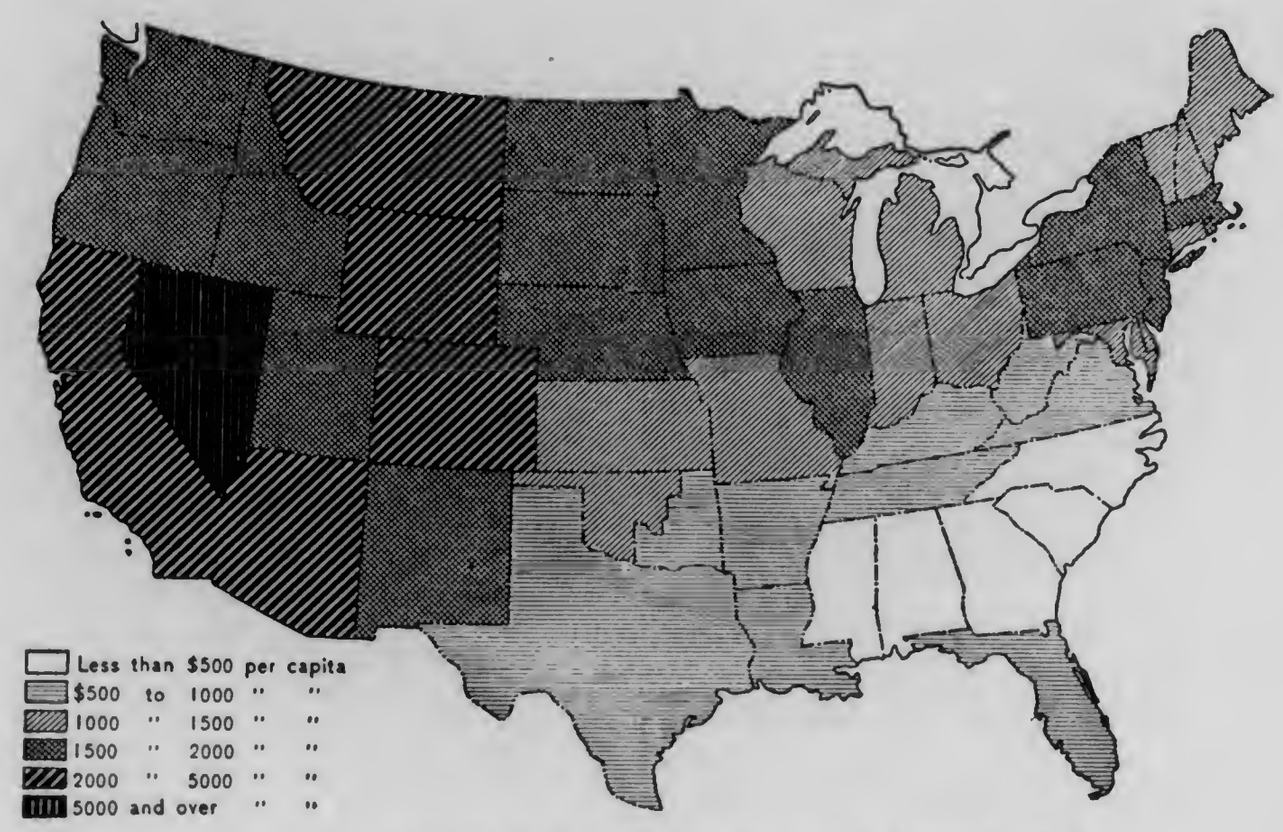
AT THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

week the congress went to Woods Holl, where they were shown all that the laboratories held. A pleasing feature of this visit was the reading of a letter from Dr. Dohrn, of the Naples Zoological Station, regretting his inability to be present, and the sending to him of a warm message of regard, signed by all in attendance. In the afternoon of Sunday the members embarked on the *Fishhawk*, on their way to New York, a sample dredging being made so that all might see the method employed by the Bureau of Fisheries in exploring the local waters.

The excursion was continued in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, the members being elaborately entertained in each city, with special reference to the scientific and zoological interests. Thus in New York a day each was devoted to Columbia University, the American Museum of Natural History, the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, the Zoological Park and a trip up the Hudson to Garrison as guests of Professor Osborn. On Saturday there were trips to Yale and Princeton. On Monday and Tuesday in Philadelphia the members visited the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Zoological Garden, the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. At Washington the visitors were welcomed by Secretary Wilson and shown under the most favorable auspices the vast work being accomplished for science by the national government. A trip to Niagara Falls and the University of Toronto completed the excursion, which had been remarkably well arranged and with which the foreign delegates expressed themselves as more than pleased.

THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES

THE census office has issued a report of more than 1,200 quarto pages containing a vast amount of information in regard to the wealth, debt and taxation of the country in 1904. The total wealth is placed at about 107 billion dollars, as compared with 88 billion in 1900, 65 billion in 1890 and 43 billion in 1880. The per capita wealth is now $1,318, and the annual increase not far from $40 per year. While the per capita wealth of Great Britain, France and Australia is

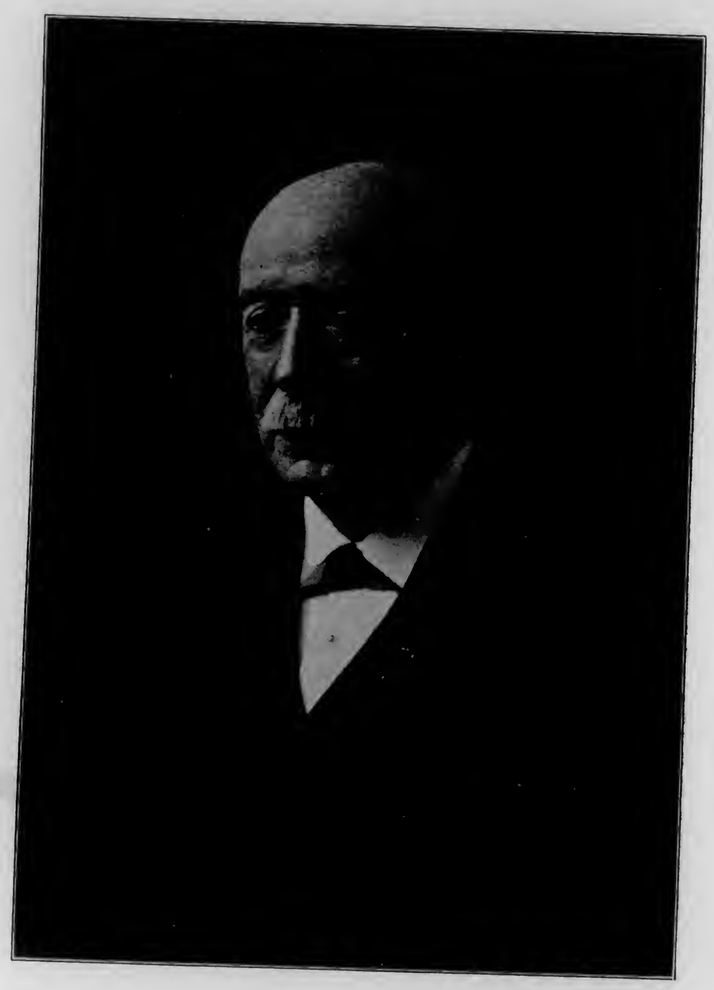


PER CAPITA WEALTH FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1904.



LETTERS OF
ALEXANDER AGASSIZ

Alexander Agassiz



THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

NOVEMBER, 1910

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, 1835–1910

By ALFRED GOLDSBOROUGH MAYER

MARINE LABORATORY OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION, TORTUGAS, FLA.

ALEXANDER EMMANUEL RODOLPHE AGASSIZ, only son of Louis Agassiz, was born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on December 17, 1835.

The great English statistician Galton found that men who attain eminence in science are nearly always sons of remarkable women, and Alexander Agassiz was no exception to this rule. His mother was Cecile Braun, the daughter of the postmaster general of the Grand Duchy of Baden, who was a geologist of note and the possessor of the largest collection of minerals in Germany. Cecile Braun was a woman of culture and an artist of exceptional ability, and she was the first who labored to illustrate the early works of Louis Agassiz, some of the best plates in the "Poissons fossiles" being by her hand. Her brother, Alexander Braun, after whom her son was named, was a distinguished botanist and philosopher, and another brother, Max Braun, was an eminent mining engineer and geologist, and the director of the largest zinc mine in Europe. Thus we find that intellectual superiority was characteristic of both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Alexander Agassiz.

After the birth of her son, sorrow came upon the family, for the heavy expenses demanded by the publication of Louis Agassiz's numerous elaborate monographs with their hundreds of illustrations had exhausted not only their author's means, but had drained the resources of the entire community of Neuchâtel in so far as they could be enlisted for the cause of science. Thus in March, 1846, Louis Agassiz was forced to leave Neuchâtel, and to begin the long journey toward America, where he found a wider field for his great endeavors. Before his wife or children could follow him to his new home, she died in 1848 after a lingering illness.

I cite these events because they show that the early youth of Alexander Agassiz was passed in a period of domestic confusion and sorrow which may have left its mark upon him throughout life, for his great self-reliance was a characteristic rarely developed in those whose early years have been free from care. Life was a severe struggle for him, and though his victories were great they were won after hard-fought battles.

After the departure of his father from Neuchâtel Alexander remained with his mother throughout the period of her failing health, and after her death his father's cousin, Dr. Mayor, and the Reverend Marc Fivaz brought him to America, where he rejoined his father in America in June, 1849, and entered the Cambridge High School in the autumn of the same year.

The earliest published picture of Alexander Agassiz is by his father's artist Dinkel and appears upon the cover of the first livraison of the "Histoire naturelles des Poissons d Eau douce de l'Europe Centrale" published in 1839. It shows him as a little boy of four years fishing upon the shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel.

In early life Alexander exhibited his independence of character and incurred the Prussian governor's displeasure and his father's reproof through his willful neglect to salute this official when he passed upon the opposite side of the street. He must also have shown his characteristic pertinacity, for before he came to America he could play well upon the violin, an accomplishment which he allowed to fall into abeyance in later years.

In the spring of 1850, soon after the arrival of Alexander in America, his father took for his second wife Miss Elizabeth C. Cary, of Boston, in whom he found a new mother throughout life, and he took the most tender care of her until her death long years afterwards, when he himself was an old man. Doubtless many of the finer traits of his rugged character were developed through the refining influence due to the care and teaching he received from this superior woman.

Nature and his father made him a naturalist, and his reverence for his father was almost a religion with him. He became the first student his father taught in America.

He entered Harvard College and graduated in 1855 with the degree of A.B., and then studied engineering, geology and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School, obtaining one B.S. in 1857, and another in natural history in 1862. During his college days he was much interested in rowing and was bow oar of the four-oared crew which won the race against Yale on the Connecticut River at Springfield on July 22, 1855, at which time he weighed only 145 pounds. He continued to row on the university crew until 1858, when the future President Eliot was one of his comrades in the boat.

After graduating from the Lawrence Scientific School he studied chemistry for a few months at Harvard, and then taught in his father's school for young ladies until 1859, when he was appointed an assistant on the U. S. Survey, and departed to take part in the task of charting the region of the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and in establishing the northwest boundary. During this visit to the Pacific coast he found time in intervals of travel between official duties to study the fishes and medusæ of San Francisco harbor and Puget Sound, and to collect specimens at Acapulco and Panama for his father's museum; but after a year's absence he acceded to his father's earnest request and came home to Cambridge to continue his zoological studies and to assist in the upbuilding of the great museum which was the dream of his father's life.

We now come to the period of the beginning of his scientific productivity, for in 1859 he published his first paper—a brief address before the Boston Society of Natural History upon the mechanism of the flight of Lepidoptera. It seems strange that this first paper of one who was destined to devote his life to the study of marine animals and to the sea should have been upon butterflies and moths. Moreover, it is his only paper save one upon a mechanical principle underlying animal activity, his later work in zoology being of a systematic, descriptive or embryological character.

These years when he worked by his father's side and assisted him from the time the museum was formally opened in 1860 until 1866 when he went to Michigan to develop the Calumet and Hecla copper mine were probably the happiest of his life. At first he had charge of the alcoholic specimens, of the exchanges and the business management of the museum—sufficient to swamp an ordinary man; but he was a hercules of energy and executive power, and his remarkable ability as an organizer probably saved the museum from many an embarrassment which his father's buoyant enthusiasm and simple faith in destiny might have brought upon it. He had much of that ardent love of the study of nature which was his father's own, but it was tempered and controlled by a more conservative judgment and a keener insight into the motives of men, so that the two working in sympathy together made an ideal team for drawing the museum upward from obscurity to prominence; for these early days were critical ones in its history. In 1866, when his father was absent in Brazil, Alexander Agassiz had entire charge of the museum.

On November 15, 1860, he married Miss Anna Russell, daughter of George R. Russell, a leading merchant of Boston. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. Theodore Lyman.

Arduous as his official duties were from 1859 to 1866, when he studied in the museum at Cambridge, they did not prevent his accom-

plishing a remarkable amount of work in science, for he devoted his summers to study upon the seashore at a time when the waters of many a now polluted harbor were pure, so that he discovered many new and remarkable marine animals in the neighborhood of Boston, where now nearly all aquatic life has disappeared. He produced eighteen publications during this period, the most notable being his illustrated catalogue of the "North American Acalephæ," containing descriptions of many new and interesting forms of medusæ from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and illustrated by 360 figures drawn from life by his own hand. It is but a just tribute to his thoroughness as a collector and observer to say that some of these medusæ have never again been seen since he discovered them off the New England coast fifty years ago.

Another interesting paper of this period is his "Embryology of the Starfish" of 66 pages illustrated by 8 plates containing 113 figures beautifully drawn from life by the author; and yet another paper is upon the young stages of annelid worms in which he shows that in past ages adult worms were often provided with very large bristles, and that the young of existing marine worms still have such structures.

At this time also he wrote much upon echinoderms, and made substantial progress upon that great work of his early manhood, the "Revision of the Echini," which finally appeared in four parts between 1872–74 and consists of 762 quarto pages of text and 94 plates; composed of drawings and photographs made by the author. This work caused his father keen delight, for he foresaw that it portended a distinguished career in science to his gifted son. It won the Walker prize of $1,000 from the Boston Society of Natural History, and brought to its young author an international reputation.

In 1866 he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, which at that time recruited itself from the active young workers of the country. He was president of the academy from 1901 to 1907, and its foreign secretary from 1891 to 1901 and from 1908 until his death in 1910. He bequeathed $50,000 to the academy. He was also deeply interested in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and served as its president, gave large sums to it and left it $50,000 after his death. These two academies were the only scientific associations of America in which he took any active interest.

Between 1860 and 1866 he laid the foundation for all that he was to achieve in science, with the exception of his elaborate explorations of coral reefs, and, with this exception, all of the subjects which were to engross his attention in future years were then engaging his active interest. He never departed from the thought and method of these early days, and he always spoke of them with loving remembrance as "the good old days"—their influence upon his scientific career was paramount. For example, he never adopted the methods of the histologist, which were not used by his father, and he confined himself to the study of living animals whenever this was possible. Thus it is that he ranks among the foremost of those systematists and embryologists who have devoted themselves to the observation of marine animals, but histology was wholly neglected by him. Nor did he ever take part in that stirring discussion of Darwinism which engrossed the attention of all of his contemporaries. It would be unfair to say that he did not believe in evolution, but the truth is that he was but little interested in the speculative side of science, excepting in so far as its deductions could be based upon observations of facts. In later life he came to regard the labors of the physiologist and of the laboratory experimenters upon the reactions of animals as beyond the scope of zoology.

But the walls of the museum and problems of zoology were too narrow a bound for such a genius of activity as Alexander Agassiz; moreover, he was poor and he required funds for the prosecution and publication of his work in science and thus in 1865 he engaged in coal mining in Pennsylvania, and in the following year he temporarily left the museum and became superintendent of the then unprofitable Calumet copper mine on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and in 1867 he united the Calumet with the adjacent Hecla mine, calling the combined property the Calumet and Hecla. It is due more to him than to any other man that this mine has produced the largest profits ever divided by any incorporated mining company, for the dividends up to December 31, 1907, amounted to $105,850,000. From the first days of his leadership in its affairs the company excelled all other mines in the introduction of heavy machinery and modern methods. Indeed its life depended upon the development of methods of mining upon a large scale, and so vastly has it grown that 83,863,116 pounds of fine copper were produced in 1907. As superintendent and director and afterwards as president of the company Alexander Agassiz steadily pursued the policy which led to this extraordinary industrial success, and out of the wealth it brought him he devoted upward of $1,000,000 to forwarding the aims of the museum which his father had founded, until he made it famous throughout the world for its excellent publications in science. He also expended large sums upon numerous scientific expeditions, the results of which he published in a manner that has never been excelled.

To have developed the greatest copper mine in the world would have taxed the entire energy of many an able man, but so extraordinary was Alexander Agassiz's capacity for productive labor that he became the sole author of 127 notable scientific works, many of them large books with numerous plates and illustrations drawn by himself, and he published many other minor papers. He was also the joint author of 18 and the patron or inspirer of more than 100 more which were written by specialists in America, Europe and Japan to whom he sent the collections he had gathered.

In his treatment of assistants and collaborators he displayed a most commendably unselfish spirit, and indeed the only differences I experienced during eight years in which I served as his assistant were occasioned in persuading him to permit his name to appear as the senior author of publications which were actually the result of our joint efforts.

Labor at the copper mines made enormous drains upon his seemingly inexhaustible energy, for during the early years of his connection with the company he worked upon an average of fourteen and a half hours each day. Yet arduous as these duties were between 1867 and 1874 they made but little difference in the output of his scientific work, for in this period he produced 19 papers, one of them being his famous "Revision of the Echini." Another announces the discovery that *Tornaria* is undoubtedly the larva of *Balanoglossus,* and in another he proves that the peculiar pincer-like organs found upon the echini are in reality only highly modified spines, and they serve to keep the animal clean by actually grasping and removing detritus from the surface of the creature. In another work of this period he presents a paper illustrated by 202 excellent figures and giving a complete account of the embryology of those most diaphanous of marine animals, the Ctenophoræ.

Indeed it may be said that while his later work was far more elaborate and widely known, it was not more brilliant than that of this period which closed with his fortieth year, and these older papers are of such fundamental importance that they are quoted in all general textbooks of zoology. We see then that these days of his early manhood between 1861 and 1873 were rich in achievement in science, and remarkable in other respects, for it was during this period that he raised himself from poverty to wealth more than sufficient to meet the demands of his expensive researches in zoology.

But the "happy old days" were soon to pass away forever from the life of Alexander Agassiz, for on December 14, 1873, his great father died, and to deepen his misery his wife to whom he was devotedly attached passed away only eight days after his father's death, and his own health, undermined by too strenuous labor, failed so seriously that throughout the remainder of his life he suffered from an impairment of the circulation which obliged him to seek a warm climate every winter.

Those who knew him in his happier years say that from this time onward a great change was observed in him. These irreparable losses came upon him at a time when youth was gone, but middle age had hardly come upon him and most things of life were yet in store for him. Henceforth he was to live alone with his sorrow, master always of himself, simple almost to austerity in his tastes, but deprived of that sympathy which only a wife could give, it is but little to be wondered at

that he raised a wall between himself and the great unsympathetic world, which only those nearest to him and a few most intimate scientific associates could penetrate. In early life he had been buoyant in spirit, popular and beloved by all who knew him, but after the sorrows of 1873 he withdrew from broader contact with the world, and while he still remained cordially intimate with a few of the greatest leaders, from the rank and file of scientific men he held himself far and aloof. One must always bear the fact in mind that during the last thirty-seven years of his life he was a saddened and an ill man—one whose deepest love was buried and whose fondest hopes had been wrecked. We must also consider that a tendency toward this reserve probably came to him through inheritance from the German blood of his mother's side of the house, and it may in some measure be accounted for by the fact that English always remained a foreign tongue to him, for he thought in French, and in temperament he remained European rather than American.

Yet among scientific men he became the greatest patron of zoology our country has known. In 1910, at the time of his death, the fifty-fourth volume of the "Bulletins" and the fortieth volume of the "Memoirs" of the Museum of Comparative Zoology were appearing. These publications had been started in 1863 and 1864, and in the number of important and beautifully illustrated papers they contain they have been excelled by only a few of the most active scientific societies of the world; yet the expense of producing them has largely been borne by one man—Alexander Agassiz.

In 1870–71 he visited many European museums to study specimens of echini for his great work upon this group and he was also especially interested in the results of the English deep-sea dredging expeditions in the *Porcupine,* little dreaming that he was himself to become a great leader in such work.

In 1873 when Mr. John Anderson, of New York, offered his father the Island of Penikese as the site for a marine biological laboratory, Alexander Agassiz used all his efforts to dissuade him from its acceptance, but failing in this he served for the first year as an instructor and the second as superintendent of the school. He gives a history of this experience in an article in 1892 in THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, volume 42, p. 123. Mr. Anderson's final loss of interest in the laboratory and his refusal to consent to its removal to Woods Hole led to its abandonment. Although Alexander Agassiz, prompted by his deep interest in marine zoology, did not give up the attempt to maintain the school until after an appeal for aid addressed to the superintendents of public institutions and presidents of state boards of education throughout the United States had met with inadequate response. Then he himself paid the expenses and the Penikese School passed out of existence.



THE AGASSIZ LABORATORY AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.
From the Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard for 1891–92.
Kindness of Dr. Samuel Henshaw.

His experience at Penikese was, however, by no means in vain, for it deeply impressed him with the advisability of establishing a summer school for research in marine zoology, so that in 1877 he built upon his place at Castle Hill at the mouth of Newport Harbor an ideal little research laboratory which afforded excellent accommodations for half a dozen students at a time. For eighteen years students and instructors from Harvard College visited this charming spot, and many are the papers which resulted from their labors there. Count Pourtalès, W. K. Brooks, Fewkes and Whitman were the first workers in the station, and each year about ten of the most promising of the research students in zoology at Harvard were privileged to study at the Newport Laboratory. Every day a stage bore them from the town, four miles away, to the laboratory and back again at five o'clock in the afternoon, after the daily swim in the ocean. The laboratory was excellently equipped with reagents, glassware and large tanks provided with running salt or fresh water. The microscope tables were set upon stone foundations to avoid vibration, and a good little steam launch lay at her moorings in a near cove ready to dredge in the service of science. I treasure the memory of those youthful days at Newport when the enthusiastic spirit of our great leader was an inspiration to each and every one of us, and I recall his delight over the rare "finds" we occasionally discovered in the surface tow which was made every night and lay awaiting our study in the morning. Gradually, however, a change came over the Newport Laboratory, the once pure water of the harbor became more and more polluted as population and shipping increased until finally in 1897 students were no longer invited to come to Newport, and the scientific existence of the laboratory ceased. An account of the laboratory together with a plan of the building will be found in *Nature,* volume 19, pp. 317–319, 1879, and in the *Century Magazine* for September, 1883, but these fail to give an idea of the attractive little vine-clad building nestled down on the slope of the shore overlooking its little cove with the beautiful bay to the northward and the ocean on the south.

Alexander Agassiz was the first to see that the southern shore of New England was most favorably placed for the site of such a station, for he discovered that here arctic forms are carried down during the winter and early spring, whereas late in summer the southerly winds bring drifting upward from the Gulf Stream animals whose true homes are in the warm waters of the tropical Atlantic, and thus one meets with an extraordinary seasonal variation of marine life on the southern coast of New England.

In 1874 Alexander Agassiz was elected curator of the museum to succeed his father in this responsible position, and indeed the prospects of the museum were at that time such as to inspire grave apprehension,



Interior of the Agassiz Laboratory at Newport.
From the Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard for 1891-92.
Kindness of Dr. Samuel Henshaw.

for its annual income was but $10,000 while it had a debt of $40,000, and only four fifths of the north wing was completed. Fortunately, however, the devotion of the country to the memory of the great Louis Agassiz was such that the museum was not allowed to fail as had the school at Penikese. Over $310,000 were raised by popular subscription and through state grants for the support of the museum, and as a memorial to Louis Agassiz, $25,000 being contributed by Alexander Agassiz himself. It is interesting to see that $1,215 of the amount was subscribed by 1,233 workmen of the Calumet and Hecla, although there were at that time not more than 1,400 men at the mine.

From 1874 Alexander Agassiz remained the actual, although not constantly the nominal, head of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and from 1902 until his death in 1910 he bore the title of director of the Harvard University Museum.

The growth of the museum building was slow but constant. Alexander Agassiz himself completed the construction of the zoological section in 1882 and other public-spirited men and women, including his two sisters, contributed to build other parts of the edifice, until at present only one hundred feet of the southern wing of the building planned so long ago by Louis Agassiz remains to be completed. The total cost of the building has been more than $1,200,000, and its invested capital amounts to somewhat more than $900,000. Thus while it is much hampered for funds it still remains the greatest *university* museum in the United States. The zoological section has been greatly enriched by collections gathered by Alexander and Louis Agassiz, and their gifts to the library have placed it in a position in which it is unsurpassed in America, more than 6,000 bound volumes having been presented by Alexander Agassiz himself.

In the classification of its zoological exhibits the museum is one of the clearest existing models of the system of Cuvier, for it must be remembered that intellectually Louis Agassiz was Cuvier's son, and Alexander Agassiz steadfastly pursued his father's plan in so far as the museum's exhibits were concerned.

No family has striven more effectually for the intellectual uplifting of Harvard than that of the Agassiz, and it is to be regretted that the great museum which they founded and fostered does not officially bear their name, but instead is described by an almost meaningless phrase, "The Museum of Comparative Zoology."

Alexander Agassiz was a loyal son of his *alma mater* and he served as an overseer of Harvard from 1873 to 1878 and again in 1885; and he was a fellow from 1878 to 1884 and from 1886 to 1890. In 1885 the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

The year 1875 marks the beginning of Alexander Agassiz's career as a leader of expeditions, for with Dr. Samuel Garman as his assistant

he explored Lake Titicaca and the coast region of Peru and Chile. From this time onward until the close of his life exploration was to engross more and more of his attention, to the final exclusion of the embryological studies that had given color to his earlier years. The last publication in which he records the results of the rearing of animals is his joint paper of 1889 with Professor Charles O. Whitman and is upon the development of fishes. After 1889 he gave up the raising of larvæ in his aquaria at Newport, and became an explorer, geologist and systematic zoologist; although it should be said that the last paper published during his lifetime is a short one upon the temporary existence of a lantern and of teeth in the young *Echinonëus*. It is, however, based upon the study of museum material, and records an observation made by A. M. Westergren.

His remarkable energy and executive ability fitted him in an eminent degree to be the leader of scientific expeditions. Each exploring trip was planned to a day even to its minute details, every course charted, distances measured and every station decided upon, before he left his desk in the Harvard Museum, so that all of its achievements were actually prearranged. At times it was of vital import to his expeditions to have supplies of coal brought to some distant island in the tropics, but invariably when he arrived his colliers would have preceded him, and all went forward with clock-work regularity. In fact, before starting he read all that was to be found upon the regions he designed to visit so that he was enabled to begin the writings of his results the moment the voyage was over. It is due chiefly to his forethought that in more than 100,000 miles of wandering over tropical seas he never met with a serious accident; and this is the more remarkable when one considers that in order to land upon the coral reefs he was forced to cruise in the hottest season when the brooding calms were liable at any moment to break into a hurricane. Day after day I saw him remain upon the bridge of the steamer sketching salient features of many a lonely coast that he of all naturalists was the first to see. The rolling of the vessel caused him acute distress, yet though sea-sick he worked on undaunted for the keynote of his character was pertinacity.

As we have said his first expedition was to South America to explore Lake Titicaca and to visit the copper mines of Peru and Chile. He published a hydrographic chart of the lake, sounded its depths, determined its temperature, collected its animals and plants, and relics of the ancient Peruvians who once lived upon its islands. Among other results he found at Tilibiche, Peru, a reef of fossil corals elevated 2,900–3,000 feet above the sea and 20 miles inland from the ocean, thus showing that the recent elevation of some parts of the western coast of South America has been even greater than had been observed by Darwin.

Upon returning from South America, his embryological studies were resumed at Newport, and the development of flounders and other young fishes interested him especially. It was well known that in the young flounder the eyes are on both sides of the head and that after the fish falls over on one side, the eye of the lower side travels around and comes to lie beside its fellow on the upper side of the fish, but Alexander Agassiz discovered that in the transparent young of flounders allied to the Plagusiæ the lower eye actually penetrates through the tissues of the head and reappears on the surface of the upper side of the fish.

In the young of other bony fishes he discovered a caudal lobe showing that in an early stage the tails of the bony fishes resemble the adult tails of the more ancient ganoids.

He also found that under the skin of flounders there are yellow, red and black pigment cells and that changes of color are due to the independent expansion or contraction of these several cells; and in 1892 he made the interesting discovery that if young flounders be placed for six weeks in aquaria with white surroundings they lose nearly all color and do not regain their normal color, even if at the end of this time they be surrounded by black.

These studies of fishes, begun in 1875, were continued for many years in the intervals between expeditions, the last of the series being published in 1892. One of the most important papers of this series appeared in 1878 and is upon the development of that archæic fish the gar pike, *Lepidosteus*.

But of all animals the echinoderms interested him most deeply. Indeed of the 145 most important scientific papers of which he was sole or joint author 45 treat of echinoderms. Accordingly in 1874–77 we find him actively engaged in their study. In 1874 he announces the discovery that hybrid larvæ may be produced by artificial means between the two common species of starfish of the New England coast. In 1876 he studied the structure of some viviparous echini from the Kerguelen Islands, and found that they habitually carried their young about with them until the young had acquired most of the characters of the adult. In 1877 his beautifully illustrated work upon North American starfishes was published.

In 1876 he was keenly interested when he visited Sir Wyville Thomson in Scotland and inspected the vast collections of deep-sea forms brought home from the three-years cruise of the *Challenger;* and it was a happy moment for him when in 1877 an arrangement was perfected with the United States government by virtue of the terms of which he was given the scientific direction of the U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Blake* during the entire time of her purposed explorations of the West Indian and Gulf Stream region. He joined the *Blake* at

Havana, Cuba, in December, 1877, and remained on board until April, 1878, exploring the Gulf of Mexico, and adjacent regions. Admiral, then Lieutenant Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., was in command, and his ingenious inventions of sounding apparatus, trawls, etc., enabled the expedition to accomplish unprecedented results.

The second cruise of the *Blake* started from Washington on November 27, 1878, with Captain J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., in command, and throughout the winter of 1878–79 they cruised among the Windward Isles of the West Indies and over the Caribbean Sea, visiting Havana, Jamaica, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Granadines, Grenada and Barbados, and gathering an immense collection of animals from the depths of the ocean.

The third and last cruise of the *Blake* was for the purpose of sounding the depths of the Gulf Stream. They started from Newport in June and cruised until August, 1880, running seven lines of soundings off the coast between Charleston and George's Bank, which led to the discovery that a plateau covered by water not more than 600 fathoms deep extends from the Bahamas northward to Cape Hatteras, forming a vast triangular area of shallow water, the outer edge of which is from 300 to 350 miles out in the ocean from the coast of the Southern Atlantic States. The Gulf Stream flows across this area on its course between the Straits of Bemini to Cape Hatteras, and the outer edge of this shallow bank is where the North American continent rises abruptly from the depths of the flat floor of the ocean. The name "Blake Plateau" was most appropriately given by Alexander Agassiz to this extensive area of shallow water.

During her three cruises the *Blake* made 355 soundings, deep-sea temperature observations, and trawl hauls yielding a phenomenally rich harvest of new and interesting marine animals. Among other things, the second cruise led to the discovery of a vast submarine valley, the "Bartlett Deep," extending for nearly 700 miles along the southern coast of Cuba toward Honduras. Twenty miles south of Grand Cayman this great depression is 3,400 fathoms deep, so that the summits of the mountains of Cuba only 50 miles away are 28,000 feet above its somber trough.

This experience upon the *Blake* was the most momentous event in Alexander Agassiz's scientific life, for it gave him a taste for marine exploration which was to dominate his future career. Without this he might have continued to be an embryologist and systematic zoologist, but he was destined to more conspicuous achievements as an explorer.

Its effect upon the history of the Museum at Cambridge was also profound, for the output of museum publications had been so slow that at the end of 1877 only three volumes of the "Bulletins" and five volumes of the "Memoirs" had been completed, and yet these publications had been appearing in parts for fourteen and thirteen years, respectively. The reports upon the great collections gathered by Alexander Agassiz's expeditions gave these museum publications an enormous impetus, so that at the time of his death in 1910 the fifty-fourth volume of the "Bulletin" and the fortieth of the "Memoirs" were appearing.

Alexander Agassiz realized that the government had always failed to provide adequately for the publication of the results of its many explorations, and thus he himself assumed the direction, and defrayed the entire expense, of all of the publications resulting from expeditions under government auspices of which he was the scientific director. No results of explorations have been more appropriately published or better illustrated than those under the auspices of Alexander Agassiz.

Alexander Agassiz did most wisely also in sending the various collections not only to specialists in America but to the leading students in Europe and Japan, thus securing the cooperation of those best competent to pronounce upon them.

During the first cruise of the *Blake* he discovered that the prevailing winds blowing over the Gulf Stream caused a marked concentration of floating life upon its western edge, and that this aggregation was nowhere richer than at the Tortugas, Florida. Accordingly under government auspices he visited the Tortugas in March and April, 1881, with Dr. J. W. Fewkes as his assistant. Although greatly hindered by stormy weather, he succeeded in securing a large collection of marine animals, notably the Porpitidæ and Velellidæ, an elaborate and fully illustrated account of which he published in 1883; and in the same year in the "Memoirs" of the American Academy he presented the results of his studies of the fine coral reefs of the Tortugas.

His "Blake" Echini appeared in 1883; and in 1888 came his last "Blake" publication, a general account of her three notable cruises. This crowning work comes nearer to being a popular book than anything he, as sole author, ever published. It is a general review of the results of the *Blake's* voyages between 1877 and 1880, and it appears in volumes 14 and 15 of the "Bulletins" of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, being illustrated by 545 maps and figures of the highest artistic and scientific merit.

It is rarely indeed that the results of exploration have been thus summarized in a single work, and none gives a clearer idea of the strange forms of the creatures that live upon the cold dark floor of the deep-sea than does this one.

The results may be significantly summarized by stating that we now know more of the topography and of the animals of the depths of the Gulf Stream and West Indian region than of any submarine area of equal extent in the world, and that this knowledge is due to the ex-

plorations of the *Blake* under Alexander Agassiz's scientific direction. It is but just to add that these notable achievements would have been impossible had it not been for the inventive genius and intelligent interest of Captain Sigsbee in devising sounding apparatus and trawls.

We now come to the closing period of Alexander Agassiz's scientific life—his long years of exploration of the coral reefs of the world, for during the winter of 1885 he visited the Hawaiian Islands, studying the reefs of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii.

For twenty-five years this study of the mode of formation of coral islands was to engage his rapt attention, and he was destined to wander farther and to see more coral reefs than has any man of science of the present or the past. His boyish joy upon the sight of some rare creature of the sea was something not altogether his own, for he inherited it from his father. The years of toil and care were all forgotten when he drifted in the mirrored waters above the reef and gazed downward into its world of subtle color where contrasts of olives, browns and greens were accentuated by a butterfly-like flash of brilliancy as some fish of the coral world glided outward from the depths of the shaded cavern.

He saw more coral reefs than has any living man and this very virtue of his exploration is its chief fault, for the study of coral reefs is a complex problem and it can not be solved by a superficial inspection such as he was forced to make. No one realized this more fully than he did himself, but he believed that the subject should be approached by a superficial survey of all of the reefs of the world, and thus he might hope to discover places where the problem might afterwards be studied with decisive results. He aimed to point out only the broad aspects of the problem, leaving the elucidation of details to those who might follow him.

I believe that science will come to see that he succeeded in showing that Darwin's simple explanation of the formation of atolls does not hold in any part of the world. Darwin, it will be remembered, assumed that wherever we find a volcanic mountain projecting above the sea in the tropical regions corals will grow upon its submerged slopes and form a ring around it. If then the mountain slowly sinks beneath the sea the corals will as constantly grow upward toward the surface, so that after the mountain has disappeared the atoll-ring of coral reefs will still remain.

Alexander Agassiz maintains, however, that atolls are formed in a variety of ways, and may develop where there has been neither marked elevation nor subsidence in modern times, as at the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, or under stationary conditions after a past period of elevation, as in the Fiji Islands, or by the dissolving away of the inner parts of an elevated limestone island as at Bermuda, or Fulangia in

Fiji, or we may have a submerged crater the volcanic rim of which may erode away to beneath sea-level, thus giving a foundation for a ring-shaped coral reef.

Unfortunately the very multitude of Alexander Agassiz's observations, and the somewhat confused style of his writing, renders him difficult to follow. Had he enjoyed greater experience as a lecturer he might have become a clearer writer, for he constantly assumed that his readers were as familiar with the subject as himself, and that a few words would make his meaning as clear to them as to him.

It is to be regretted that of the three great writers upon coral reefs Darwin saw only one atoll, Dana sailed past many but was permitted to land upon few, for the islands were then inhabited by dangerous cannibals, and Agassiz was compelled to cover such a vast field that certain of his conclusions, as he states himself, are still tentative; for the solution of some of the questions presented by these problems demands a more intensive and prolonged study than he was able to devote to them.

While in the Hawaiian Islands in 1885 he found that the coral reefs have repeatedly been buried under lava floes, and that the corals have again grown over the submerged lava. The reefs have nowhere been elevated more than 25 feet above sea-level, but the coral sands and shell fragments have been blown upward along the mountain slopes and have formed limestone dunes which the rains have cemented into solid rock. These wind-blown limestone ledges may be found 700 feet or more above the level of the sea.

In 1890 he published a paper showing that reef corals may become two and one half inches thick in less than seven years, his observations being based upon a study of corals that had grown upon the Havana-Key West cable.

In 1887 Alexander Agassiz was invited by the U. S. Fish Commission to assume the scientific direction of an expedition of the steamship *Albatross* between Panama and the Galapagos Islands, but he was unable to accept until 1891, when from February until May he cruised with the *Albatross* from Panama to Point Mola, thence to Cocos, Malpelo and Galapagos Islands, and from Acapulco to the Gulf of California, making 84 deep-sea trawl hauls, soundings and temperature observations, and in five more stations using the surface and sub-marine nets.

A significant feature of this expedition was due to the invention by Lieutenant Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., of a self-closing net which enabled one to obtain marine animals at any stratum of depth, and thus to determine the range in depth of marine creatures. The use of this excellent net led Alexander Agassiz to conclude that the floating life of the surface of the sea does not sink to a depth greater

than 200 fathoms, and that the bottom forms of the deep-sea do not rise more than 60 fathoms above the floor of the ocean, and that there is practically no life between 200 fathoms below the surface and 60 fathoms above the bottom. His later studies have, however, shown that these conclusions must be modified, for in the tropical Pacific surface forms are sometimes taken at a depth of about 300 fathoms beneath the surface, and although the surface animals do not commonly sink to depths greater than this, there is apparently a most interesting intermediate fauna of medusæ, etc., which are sometimes found at depths greater than 400 fathoms and which rarely or never rise to the surface. Agassiz clearly saw the complexities and difficulties of this problem, and realized that its solution can be reached only after many have labored upon it. Indeed, he himself was forced through lack of time to abandon its study to others.

A very rich collection of deep-sea forms then new to science was made by this expedition of the *Albatross* and have been described in numerous papers in the "Bulletins" and "Memoirs" of the museum at Harvard.

The most important general result was Alexander Agassiz's discovery that the deep-sea animals of the Gulf of Panama were more closely allied to those of the depths of the Caribbean Sea than the Caribbean forms were to those of the deep waters of the Atlantic. This leads him to conclude that the Gulf of Panama was once more intimately connected with the Caribbean than the latter is with the Atlantic, and thus the Caribbean Sea was at one time merely a bay of the Pacific, and has become shut off since Cretaceous times by the uplifting of the Isthmus of Panama.

In 1892 Alexander Agassiz published his general report upon this important exploration of the Panamic region, and he concludes that the Galapagos Islands have never been connected with the mainland of America, but that the ancestors of their peculiar animals and plants were drifted over the ocean by the prevailing winds and stranded upon the shores of these remote islands. He also observed that the animals of the deep sea are preponderatingly reddish or violet in color, and that blue-colored forms, such as are observed on the surface, are rare in the depths. This inclines him to suspect that the lingering remnant of sunlight which penetrates into the depths is red, but in view of the absence of observation he is cautious in advancing this suggestion.

Another paper of 1892 is his description of an interesting crinoid from the depths of the sea near the Galapagos Islands. This is a highly generalized form, and it is beautifully painted from life by Westergren, who accompanied him as artist upon the *Albatross*. In 1898 and 1904 he describes the deep-sea echini found off Panama, this

being his last paper upon the results of the explorations of 1891. The final report is beautifully illustrated with drawings made by A. M. Westergren.

In the autumn of 1892 his friend Mr. John M. Forbes offered to place at his disposal his steam yacht *Wild Duck*, a sea-worthy little vessel 127 feet long upon the water line; and from January until April, 1892, he cruised in this yacht, wandering for more than 4,500 miles among the Bahamas and off the Cuban coast, engaging in the study of the part which corals have played in the formation of these islands. On this and all subsequent expeditions he was accompanied by his son Maximilian, who was his father's constant companion and friend, and who served as his photographer. The results of this voyage were published in 1894 in the "Bulletin" of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

He concludes that the Bahama Islands are composed of æolian rock, being formed of wind-blown fragments of shells and other limestone particles of animal origin which, after being blown upward above sea-level, have been agglutinated into rock by the agency of rain water. After being thus built up the islands subsided about 300 feet, and are now much smaller than they originally were, for the sea and atmospheric agencies have eroded them greatly. The present-day corals form a mere veneer over this submerged æolian rock and do not play a prominent part in forming the islands. The so-called "lagoons" of the Bahamas are merely parts of the interior of the islands which have been dissolved out under atmospheric agencies, rain, etc., and have been deepened by the action of the sea after the ocean water entered them. Hogsty Atoll he would regard as a plateau of submerged æolian rock surrounded by a rim which does not reach the surface and is protected from marine erosion by a coating of modern corals.

Five superimposed limestone terraces are seen at Cape Maysi and can be traced for a considerable distance along the Cuban coast. The lowermost of these terraces is raised only about twenty feet above sea level and is clearly an elevated coral reef, but the older and higher terraces he is inclined to regard as being of limestone covered only by a mere veneer of corals or containing only a few scattered coral heads and not true elevated coral reefs.

The peculiar flask-shaped harbors of Cuba with their narrow entrances and broad lagoons interested him greatly, and he decided that when the land was elevated these depressions had been leached out in the limestone by the action of streams in the drainage areas of the valleys, and when the land afterwards sank the broad valleys were submerged, with only a deep narrow entrance connecting them with the sea. Yumuri Valley would constitute just such a harbor were it submerged beneath the sea.

This study of the reefs of Cuba and the Bahamas naturally led him to renew his observations in Florida and to visit the Bermudas. He saw the Bermuda Islands in March, 1894, and in December of the same year he chartered a tug and steamed along the Barrier Reef of Florida.

He found that in common with the Bahamas the Bermudas consist of æolian limestone. In places the interior of these islands were dissolved away by the action of rain-water rendered acid by decomposing vegetable matter, and thus depressions were formed in the central parts of the islands. Then when the islands sank the sea broke through the rims and filled the lagoons, afterwards deepening them by its scouring action.

Thus the Bermudas have assumed an atoll-like shape, but their contour is not due to corals. Indeed, there are but few corals at Bermuda, and these form a mere veneer over the sunken æolian ledges. The so-called miniature atolls are mere pot-hole basins which have been scooped out by wave action in the æolian rock, and their rims are never more than eighteen inches high, and consist of a wall of æolian rock covered by a coating of serpulæ, algæ and corallines which enable them to withstand the wearing action of the sea. Thus Darwin's theory of coral reefs can not explain the conditions seen in the Bahamas and Bermudas.

The results of his study of the Florida Reef were finally published in 1896 in cooperation with Dr. Leon S. Griswold. Agassiz concludes that the Marquesas, of Florida, are not an atoll, but enclose a sound that has not been formed by subsidence, but by the solvent and mechanical action of the sea. Thus the Marquesas are similar in their geological history to other sounds back of the line of the Florida Keys.

He found an elevated reef extending along the seaward face of the Florida Keys from Lower Matacumbe to Soldier's Key. We now know, however, that the elevated reef actually extends from the southern end of Big Pine Key to Soldier's Key. Agassiz believed that the oolite limestone back of the elevated reef and along the mainland shore of Key Biscayne Bay was æolian rock; but Griswold decided that it was only a mud-flat which had been formed beneath the water, and afterwards elevated. Later studies have shown that Griswold was right.

In 1895 he instituted a study of the underground temperature of the rock walls of the Calumet and Hecla mine, and found that the increase is only 1° F. for every 223.7 feet as we descend. His deepest temperature observation was 4,580 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

He had now seen all of the coral reefs of the Atlantic and turned his attention to the exploration of the Pacific. In April and May, 1896, he cruised along the Great Barrier Reef of Australia in the little steamer *Croydon,* which he chartered from the Australian United Steam Navigation Company, Captain W. C. Thomson being in command.

The voyage began at Brisbane in April, extended northward to the Hope Islands and ended at Cooktown in May. Unfortunately, he had come to Australia in the height of the trade-wind season, and the almost constant gale greatly hindered the work of his expedition. Indeed, during more than a month of cruising he could spend only three days on the outer reefs, and the dredging and study of marine life which he had hoped to carry out were practically abandoned.

He concluded that the many islands and submerged flats off the Queensland coast were once connected with the mainland, but have been separated from the continent by erosion and denudation. After the formation of these flats and islands corals grew upon them. The recent reefs have been elevated at least ten feet, and do not owe their contours to subsidence, yet they form true atolls. The inner channels of the Barrier Reef are maintained free of corals by the great amount of silt held in suspension in the water or deposited to form a blue mud over the bottom. Thus there appears to be nothing in the Great Barrier Reef region to lend support to Darwin's theory of coral reefs.

A tangible result of this expedition was the enriching of the museum at Cambridge by a great collection of Barrier Reef corals gathered under Alexander Agassiz's auspices by H. A. Ward.

His experience in Australia taught him to avoid the trade-wind season and henceforth his expeditions to coral seas were timed so that he cruised among the reefs in the late spring and early summer months when the trades have died out into the long hot days of calm which precede the coming of the hurricanes. This interval when the torrid sea is sleeping gave him the opportunity to land on many a jagged shore that defied approach at other seasons. He then could wade through the still waters over the coral reefs, and unravel at his will the secrets of the atolls, composed as they are of wave-tossed fragments that once were shells of mollusks or skeletons of creatures of the reefs. His overmastering interest carried him to the shores of hundreds of these distant atolls where the cocoa-palm, the *Pandanus* and the fishes of the reef afford the only sustenance for man, where there are no hills or streams and the land is only a narrow strip across which one hears constantly the roar of heavy breakers.

These years of cruising accentuated his already predominant self-reliance, for the commander of a marine expedition must needs be an autocrat by profession. He was accustomed to command and to be obeyed and his relation to the Harvard Museum during these later years was in miniature similar to that of Bismarck to the German empire. Indeed, there was a strange physical and mental resemblance between Alexander Agassiz and Bismarck. Fearless, resolute, quick to anger, definitely purposeful and full of resource, they were closely akin in character, and indeed there seemed much in common between

the two, for during the course of his long and honored life Alexander Agassiz had been granted many interviews with exalted personages, but his meeting with Bismarck was the only one to which he delighted to refer. Alexander Agassiz was a colossal leader of great enterprises, fully as much as he was a man of science.

The cold winters of Cambridge were intolerable to him, and each year from 1875 until the close of his life he sought a more genial climate. Upon these pleasure excursions he visited Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, India, Ceylon, Japan, the readily accessible parts of Africa, and every country in Europe. He never went far into the arctic regions, although he saw the midnight sun at North Cape and visited the Aleutian Islands. Upon all excursions of the last twenty years of his life his constant companion and friend was his son Maximilian.

In 1896 in collaboration with Dr. W. McM. Woodworth he published a paper upon the variations of 3,917 specimens of the medusa *Obelia* (*Eucope*), in which the authors show that aberrant specimens of *Obelia* are very common. This paper is illustrated by interesting photographs made from life by Dr. Woodworth. This is one of the last of the studies published by him from his Newport laboratory, the latest one being in 1898 upon the scyphomedusa *Dactylometra.*

From November, 1897, to January, 1898, he cruised among the Fiji Islands in the little steamer *Yaralla,* chartered from the Australian United Steam Navigation Company and under the command of Captain W. C. Thomson.

Dana had stated that the coral reefs of the Fiji Islands were typical examples of the theory of Darwin, and Agassiz was greatly surprised therefore to find the clearest evidence of elevation, for in some places, as at Vatu Vara Island, the late Tertiary limestones are lifted more than 1,000 feet above the sea. This great elevation, which is so evident in numerous places among the Fiji Islands, probably took place in later Tertiary times and since then the islands have been greatly eroded and reduced in size, deep valleys being cut into their mountain slopes and many of the islands having been washed away by the tropical rains, leaving only a submerged flat. The coral reefs that grew around the shore line of the islands still remain after the islands have washed away, and thus the living reefs now mark the contours of the islands as they were. The currents flowing in and out of openings in the reef-rim have deepened the lagoons, but nevertheless there are many coral heads growing in the lagoon of every coral atoll.

He saw that the coral reefs which grew around a volcanic mountain remain after the mountain has washed away, and thus an atoll is formed without the agency of subsidence. In other cases, as at Fulangia, there was once an elevated coral limestone island lifted above sea-level. Then

rain water and atmospheric erosion leached out depressions in its central parts and finally the sea entered, forming a lagoon surrounded by a ring of detached islets of elevated limestone. In other cases the crater rims have washed away and a ring of coral reefs now marks the site of the old volcanic ridge.

According to Agassiz the coral reefs of to-day, in the Fiji Islands, form only a crust of moderate thickness upon a base of old limestone or volcanic rock. The present corals form only fringing reefs along the shores, and the contours of the atolls and barrier reefs are thus due to causes which acted at the time when the islands were elevated late in the Tertiary period.

In so great an archipelago as that of the Fijis with more than 270 islands there must be many details of reef formation the elucidation of which requires more prolonged study than Agassiz was enabled to devote to them in his visit of less than three months; for example, he was puzzled to explain the great thickness—1,000 feet and more—of the elevated limestones; for reef-corals do not grow at depths greater than about 120 feet. Could these enormous accumulations have been formed by coral reefs during a period of slow subsidence, as Darwin had assumed, or were they merely the talus of broken fragments which had rolled down the sea-ward sides from the outer edges of the reef, or were they formed by a slow accumulation of limestone fragments and shells of marine creatures other than corals which had lived upon the bottom more than a thousand feet beneath the surface and gradually built up a vast mass of limestone, as was the case with the great submerged Pourtalès Plateau off the Florida coast? He had in mind the fact that even in the richest coral reef regions the masses of broken shells and fragments of calcareous plants are commonly vastly greater than the bulk of the corals, for the corals grow only here and there over the limestone flats, and flourish luxuriantly only on their sea-ward slopes.

Were such a reef to form during a long period of slow subsidence, and then become elevated above the sea we should find only an occasional coral here and there imbedded in a great mass of limestone. This is the appearance presented by some of these elevated limestone cliffs of the Pacific islands, while others appear to be walls of non-coral-bearing limestone capped above with a crust of corals. In many cases, however, the corals they once contained have disappeared and been replaced by calcite or dolomite. These elevated limestones soon become very hard when exposed to the atmosphere, for they become coated by a dense veneer which rings with a clinker-like sound when struck with a hammer. One sometimes finds shells of the giant clam, *Tridacna,* imbedded in this hard limestone and elevated above the sea, and yet the nacre of the shell is still white and polished, thus proving that the rock

was elevated only recently, and certainly not longer ago than in late Tertiary times.

Altogether the most interesting problem raised by Alexander Agassiz's researches in the Pacific is the question of the relation between these elevated tertiary reefs and the growing coral reefs of to-day, and it still remains unsolved, despite the careful studies made by Mr. E. C. Andrews, whom Alexander Agassiz sent to the Fiji Islands especially to study this problem, for Andrews's investigation has merely served to show that the subject is very complex and can not be solved until prolonged study of certain favorable localities has been completed.

From August, 1899, until March, 1900, Alexander Agassiz had for the second time the scientific direction of the *Albatross*. Commander Jefferson F. Moser, U.S.N., was in command and the cruise began at San Francisco and extended across the tropical regions of the Pacific to the Ladrone Islands and thence northward to Japan. On this great cruise the *Albatross* visited the Marquesas, Paumotos, Society, Cook, Nieue, Tonga, Fiji, Ellice, Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline and Ladrone Islands, steaming many thousands of miles in and out among the atolls.

From San Francisco the vessel steamed 4,000 miles straight to the Marquesas, making many soundings and trawl hauls which led to the discovery that there is here a great basin between 2,500 and 3,000 fathoms deep, the bottom of which is covered with manganese nodules and the teeth of extinct sharks. It was an impressive sight to see the great trawl bring up tons of the manganese nodules looking like gritty brown potatoes, and all nearly as cold as ice, for the temperature of the deep floor of the ocean here was less than 3° F. above freezing. Despite the heat of the tropic sun beating upon our deck our hands stung with the cold as we felt among the mass of nodules and cracked them open to discover the enclosed nucleus of pumice, the encrusted ear-bone of an extinct whale or a shark's tooth imbedded in the soft brown rock. Some of these shark's teeth were so large that the shark itself was probably more than a hundred feet long. A deep submarine area far greater than that of the United States is covered thickly by these manganese nodules and sharks' teeth, and Alexander Agassiz named it the "Moser Deep," in honor of the commander of the *Albatross*.

Very little animal life was found, either floating in the sea or on the bottom, over this vast desert of manganese nodules.

The chief result of this expedition was the discovery that a widespread elevation of the Pacific islands occurred in late Tertiary times. The Hawaiian, Paumotos, Society, Cook, Nieue, Tonga, Fiji, Ladrone and Caroline Islands all show elevated coral or limestone reefs, but there are no visible indications of elevation in the Marshall or Gilbert Islands where the underlying rock is not lifted above the sea. Makatea in the Paumotos may have been an atoll which was elevated about 230

feet above the sea and with a lagoon-basin in the center sunken about 70 feet below the encircling ridge. It is possible, however, that this central concavity may have been formed by solution after the island was raised above the sea, and that the island was not originally an atoll.

The lagoons of the Pacific atolls were found to be usually from 13 to 20 fathoms deep, and to be quite thickly studded with submerged rocks consisting of Tertiary limestone encrusted with modern corals.

The atoll contours are due to a coordination of complex conditions, erosion, currents, silt, etc., which determine the place and rates of growth of the corals; and not to subsidence, as was postulated by Darwin.

The modern coral reefs are, according to Agassiz, distinct from the tertiary limestones, and form a mere crust upon a base of lava or of old limestone.

A notable act of the expedition was the bringing up of the deepest trawl haul ever made, this being from a depth of 4,173 fathoms, seventy-five miles east of Tonga Tabu. Siliceous sponges were found here under an ocean almost as deep as the crests of the Himalayas are high.

In Bora Bora, of the Society group, he found a broken ring of sandy coral islets covered with cocoa palms, and encircling the shallow waters of the lagoon, out of the center of which there arises the towering mass of the basaltic cliffs of the island. The sight of this old volcano, now sleeping and encircled by its palm-crowned atoll ring, so impressed Alexander Agassiz that he employed Mr. G. W. Curtis to make a survey, and to construct a detailed model of the island for the museum at Harvard.

As one goes westward over the tropical Pacific the coral heads upon the reefs become larger and larger, those of the Paumotos being small and stunted, while those of the Great Barrier reef of Australia are the largest in the world.

Alexander Agassiz had now seen nearly all of the coral islands of the Pacific, and he at once turned his attention to the Indian Ocean, cruising among the atolls of the Maldive Islands from December, 1901, to January, 1902. For this purpose he chartered the steamer *Amra* from the British India Steam Navigation Company, William Pigott, R.N.R., in command. He steamed more than 1,600 miles among the islands, making more than eighty soundings. Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., had only recently explored the Maldives, and his account of their mode of formation was published before that of Agassiz. Both Gardiner and Agassiz agree that there is evidence of recent elevation in the Maldives, and that conditions which are operating at the present day are determining the shape of the atolls. Shifting sand-bars play a considerable rôle in determining the contours of the atolls, some of them being mainly rings of sand-bars enclosing a lagoon, as in the Gilbert

Islands. No elevated tertiary limestones were seen, but the modern coral reef is in places now above the sea. In essential respects Gardiner and Agassiz are in accord and both decide that Darwin's theory is not applicable to the Maldives. They differ, however, in the conception of a "perfect atoll," and in their opinions of some of the causes which have led to the deepening of the lagoons, but the discussion of these matters would be unprofitable in this place.

Dr. Henry B. Bigelow was an assistant upon this expedition and wrote a report upon the Medusæ.

After his return from this expedition Alexander Agassiz was not suffered to remain long at rest, for once again, for the third and last time, he was given charge of the *Albatross*. The *Albatross* left San Francisco on October 6, 1904, and steamed to Panama. Thence to the Galapagos Islands, then to Aguja Point and Callao on the Peruvian coast, and then to Easter Island, from which she returned to the Galapagos, only to again venture out over the Pacific to Manga Reva, then back to Acapulco, and home to San Diego, where she arrived in March, 1905. Lieutenant Commander L. M. Garrett, U.S.N., was in command, and they crossed and recrossed the Humboldt current four times, cruising more than 13,000 miles, making 160 deep-sea soundings and 280 pelagic hauls. The expedition ranged over the largest uninterrupted area of ocean in the world. Professor C. A. Kofoid collected the protozoa and Dr. Henry B. Bigelow the medusæ, while the coral reefs, oceanography and echinoderms were studied by Alexander Agassiz.

Interesting photographs of the great stone images of Easter Island were obtained, and it was found that Manga Reva is a barrier reef island with an eroded volcanic center.

A remarkable result of the expedition is the discovery that the cold Humboldt current, which flows northward along the western coast of South America from the Antarctic to the equator, is a great bearer of pelagic life teeming with medusæ, salpæ and all manner of floating creatures both on the surface and in its depths; but in the outer Pacific beyond the western edge of this great current we find a vast area almost barren of life. Also the bottom under the Humboldt current is crowded with organisms, whereas there is a sparsely inhabited submarine desert to the westward of the western edge of the current. The effect of this current upon the distribution of pelagic life is most clearly described by Henry B. Bigelow in his account of the medusæ of this expedition.

This was Alexander Agassiz's last great scientific expedition, although in 1908 he made a brief visit to the Florida Reef, and from February until March, 1907, he cruised through the West Indies from Porto Rico to Grenada in the chartered yacht *Virginia*. Dr. Henry B. Bigelow was his scientific assistant, and many pelagic hauls were made, but the region was found to be almost barren of floating life. This is

an extraordinary fact, and it applies at present to the whole vast region of the West Indies, thus from 1877 until 1898 the region of the Tortugas, Florida, was noted for the variety and richness of its floating life, but since that time the pelagic animals have become rarer year by year until at present the region is almost a desert sea.

In August, 1907, he presided over the meeting of the seventh International Zoological Congress at Boston, and his presidential address is an account of the publications which had resulted from his many expeditions, and the reports of those to whom he had sent collections. These include the most noted specialists in all of the highly civilized countries of the world.

In the winter and early spring of 1908 he visited the equatorial lake regions of Central Africa, the expedition being mainly a pleasure trip.

Between 1907 and 1909 he published five papers upon Pacific echini with Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark as joint author, and other papers of this series are still to appear.

In common with all students of pure science in our country, Alexander Agassiz was far more highly appreciated abroad than he was at home, for in our country practical applications and the invention of mechanical devices compass nearly all that the general public cares for science, and indeed our republic is without means to confer honors upon its scientific men. Thus while he was an honorary member of all of the great scientific societies of Europe and had been recognized officially by the republic of France and the German emperor, only one American university (his alma mater) conferred upon him an honorary degree.

In 1898 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor of France and in 1902 a Knight of the Order of Merit of Prussia. He was a foreign associate of the Academy of Science of the Institute of France, the only American associates of that time being Agassiz and Newcomb. He was foreign honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, foreign member of the Royal, Linnean and Zoological societies of London, honorary member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and honorary member of the academies of Berlin, Prague, Göttingen, Leipzig, Munich, Manchester, Vienna, Upsala, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Liège, Moscow, Rome, Bologna, Geneva, Mexico, etc.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1885 and from St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1901, Ph.D. from Bologna in 1888 and honorary Sc.D. from Cambridge in 1887.

In 1878 he was awarded the Prix Serres by the Paris Academy, being the first foreigner to be thus honored, and in 1909 he received the Victoria research medal of the Royal Society of London.

After the publication of the results of the Maldive and eastern Pacific expeditions, one great and final task lay before him. This was to present a summary of the results of his twenty-five years of study

of the coral reefs of the world. Five years would have been required for the preparation of this crowning work which would have borne the same relation to his coral-reef studies what his "Three Cruises of the Blake" did to his early deep-sea work—an epitome of the whole subject. For eighty-two years the Agassiz father and son had been active leaders in science, and he hoped for five more years of productivity.

But this was not to be. He had for several years been suffering from an impairment of the circulation, and had retreated for rest and recreation to the genial climate of Egypt and southern Europe.

He was returning from England in the steamship *Adriatic* and never did he appear to be in happier mood than upon the night of the twenty-sixth of March, 1910, but on the morning of the twenty-seventh he failed to appear, and when his son Maximilian entered his father's cabin it was seen that he had fallen into his last long sleep. Many a guarded secret had the ocean revealed to him, and it was fitting that far from the sight of land with only the waves around there came to him the mystery of death.

When I was young and struggling, his hand befriended me, and his great mind gave direction to the thought of the life I have led, and I think upon his spirit with gratitude and reverence, for he was my master in science.

Agassiz, Louis, 1807 - 1873

1873

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
83/129 c

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dec. 12th 1873

M.....

The applications for admission to the ANDERSON SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY are so numerous, that it has become necessary to adopt a just system of discrimination. As it is impossible to expect candidates to come to Cambridge for examination, it has been decided that the successful pupils of a preceding year should have the first claim to admission the following season ; next, the principals and professors of colleges and of high and normal schools ; next, teachers in other public institutions ; and, finally, teachers in private schools. Beginners cannot be admitted until after the applications of these several classes of pupils have been met. You are therefore requested to send me your claims to admission, before an answer to your application can be given.

Respectfully yours,

L. AGASSIZ.

Anderson School of Natural History.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 26, 1873.

M.....

I have at last decided to open the Anderson School of Natural History, on Penikese Island, at 12 o'clock, on the 8th of July next. The place is 14 miles distant from New Bedford, Mass., and the city is easily accessible by railroad from Boston or from Providence, R. I. Persons coming to join the school from a distance would do well to arrange their journey so that they may reach New Bedford Monday evening, the 7th of July. This place affords good accommodation at the Parker House, where information concerning the boat to the island may be had. A few miles to the east of New Bedford is a watering-place, Mattapoisett, where those reaching this vicinity a few days in advance may pass some time pleasantly.

It is necessary that all should remember that Penikese Island affords no accommodation for strangers, and that therefore nobody can be invited to visit the island during the session of the school. I have provided rooms and board for all, but made no allowance for supernumeraries. As it is, I am not yet able to say what the expenses will be. All the arrangements have been made upon the most economical plan. The dormitories have been built at the expense of the school, and no rent will be

charged, beyond a percentage on the bedroom furniture. The board will be charged at cost. A caterer has been engaged who will provide for the table and keep the rooms in order, superintend the washing, etc., and the expense thus incurred will determine the charges.

It has already been stated that the instruction will be free. Aquariums have been provided which will take the place of books; and cans and the other necessaries for the preservation of specimens will be ordered, and may be bought at cost. The preparation of these collections will not lead to any considerable expenditure, and is optional.

Very truly yours,

L. AGASSIZ.

P. S. — Should you be prevented from coming, give me early notice, as there are many waiting for a vacancy.

Museum of Comparative Zoology,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dec. 12th 1873

Mr. Merriam

Dear Sir.

Your letter was mislaid and I am now sorry to write that Prof Agassiz is too ill to attend to your request.

I enclose circulars of the Anderson School, and as your name could not be placed on the list with those who have the most pressing claims, I cannot admit you now.

Should any vacancies occur I should be very

glad to remember you.

Yours truly.

C. M. H.

for L. A.

Allen, Charles E

1874-1913

re bear skulls

83/124
C

Colorado Springs May 22. 74

Dear Sir

Yours of the 13th
inst. arrived a week since but
I have been out collecting and
have had no opportunity to answer
it until now. I should be obliged
to send you a photograph taken
nearly three years ago. I shall
have some taken as soon as I have
an opportunity & have them taken
well and then if you wish will exchange
for this one. I should be most
happy to receive a photo. of your-
self. for I too am arranging an
Ornithological album.

I see that you include Dendroica
Caerulescens in your list — arrivals
in Mass. I had supposed this bird

to be almost extinct in that
State — There are a number of
Eastern birds that I should like
to obtain but most of them are
rare, even at the East. Have you
any of the following to spare?
Falco anatum Astur atricapillus Buteo
pennsylvanicus - Archibuteo Sancti-johannis
Spizaëtus Ophrornis agilis Bond. subspeciosus
D. caerulescens Phalacrocorax fuliginosus
P. hyperboreus Porzana Jamaicensis
Gallinula martinicana. Then are also
a good many small birds that I lack
I should like exceedingly to
obtain a Spec. of Campephilus principalis,
this is a bird I have never seen
My latest success in the collecting
line was the capture of a fine egg
of Maxwellianus Jay — I believe
no one else has been so fortunate
I have Expected to have seen
friend Hasbrouck before this imp

P.S. I
a copy
in Flo
thanks
but de

on a letter just received he says he is still uncertain as to the time of his departure for the West —

Yours Very Truly

Chas. E. Aiken

P.S. I received some time since a copy of your paper on Collecting in Florida — Should have thanked you for it at the time but did not know your address

C. E. A.

Colorado Springs July 10. 74

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 7th ultimo-
enclosing your esteemed photograph
arrived about three weeks ago, and
I should have thanked you for it
before had I not at the time of
its receipt started on a mountain trip
from which I have but just returned.
I presume that ere this you have
received my photo: as I sent it a
day or two after mailing my first letter
I send by this mail a pair of
Dend. Audubonii in return for the
pair of D. caeruleascens you sent me - also
I send a pair of Geothlypis Macgillivrayi
in return for which you may send
me a pair of typical Philadelphia.
I do not now recollect the list of desiderata

that I sent you but I should like
any of the following — Nos. 5. 14. 27. 37.
45. 53. 57. 62. 72. 101 (one) 122 123 209
174 (3 in spring plumage) 178. 179. 182. 201. 266 370
220. 221 (8s.) 419 512 520 521 561 — and those
from 623 to 738 except 642 660 661 662 663
664 670 672 682 686 687 690 691 694 695
701 706 709 712 715 724 726 729 738

Dr Brewer wrote me last year that
the nest of Junco Audubonii had been
found in Utah, was it by you? 2
I found the nest last year containing young — I have just come
from the summit of the Snowy
Range where I have been rapidly
searching for the nest of Leucosticte
tephrocotis — I did however find
the eggs of the White crowned Sparrow
& Titlark which were new to me —
Did I write you of my good luck
with the Leucosticte, How I killed 307
in one day & among which was a

uld like
14. 27. 37.
123 209
1. 266 370
61 _ and thus
661 662 663
, 694 695
738
year that
had been
you?
centaur -
just come
Snow
safely
Sagebrush
killed
Sparrow
to me -
good luck
killed 307
to was a

wonderful? I have not heard from Henshaw for a while, but I learn through Dr. Jones that he is in Pentham Arizona. He told me to direct to him - of Wheeler Expedition - at Santa Fe N.M. and the letter would be forwarded [illegible]

Yours Very Truly

Chas. E. Aiken

Colorado Springs Nov. 13-74

C. Hart Merriam
Dear Sir

I found upon [your] of the Sept. 11th awaiting my return from my trip with Lieut. Wheeler. also I found the birds you sent me. My collection is not accessible at present but when it is I will return the compliment.

If you can spare of the birds you collected in the Adirondacks this summer. I Parisorius Canadensis and 2 or 3 Picoides arcticus I should like them. I took 4 specimens of Picoides var-dorsalis in the San Juan country this summer which I thought worth saving.

I didn't do anything extraordinary
this summer in Ornithology.
I had too poor a country and
too hard a trip — Think Bendire
had done enought to cover
my deficiencies however. I
believe he has two or three new
species and any quantity of
border-birds — I am expecting
him daily that he will drop
in on me now — He was due
in Santa Fe from the 5th to the
15th of this month and it should
not take him more than
a week to come from there here.
As you are at Yale you are
quite likely acquainted with
Mr. Blaine who is also there. If
so he can tell you somewhat
of our trip. My regards to
him and ask him if he
recollects Coney is dead.

Morning
before

Hoping to hear from you
before long, I remain

Yours Very Truly

Chas. E. Aiken

[illegible]rrowing
[illegible]logy,
[illegible] and
[illegible]enshaw
[illegible]ver

I

[illegible]e new
[illegible]e P.
[illegible]nlecting
[illegible] drop
[illegible]den
[illegible]f to the
[illegible]should
[illegible]
[illegible]en
[illegible]n here-
[illegible]re
[illegible] with
[illegible]o. if
[illegible]other
[illegible]d, to
[illegible]f he
[illegible]oal.

Colorado Springs Jan. 22

Wm C. Hart & Merriam Esq.

Dear Sir, Yours of the 2d inst. detained by the blockade on N. P. R.R. only reached me two days since. I do not understand from your letter whether you intend to let me have the specimens of Par. Canadensis and Picoides Arcticus which you now have or wait till you procure others. I think I now made four applications for the Spizella P. Coburni and Sciurus Philadelphia sent by you in the Fall.

I will do so tomorrow.
The cold seems to be
pretty general throughout
the country. But it has not
with us Pas at the south,
brought down the northern
birds, indeed they are
much more scarce than
usual this winter. No
Leucosticles or Plectrophanes
at all. in fact I have not
met with a single bird
of unusual interest this
season -

Please pardon brevity. I did
not get to bed last night
till this morning and am
anxious to mail up for
Coat time.

Truly yours
Chas. E. Aiken.

Heirs of J. E. AIKEN

C. H. E. AIKEN, Manager

AIKEN'S MUSEUM

FURRIERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

Dealers in NOVELTIES AND SOUVENIR GOODS

No. 12 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Ans'd. Jan. 14, 1913

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan 6th 1913

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
U.S. Biological Survey. Dept of Agriculture
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:-

I sent the bear skull by Wells Fargo Exp. Co. today and am sorry that I overlooked your instructions to address to Department of Agriculture, and sent it to the given street number.

The bear is of the "Silver Tip" type and the hind skin is 8 feet long. I was told it came from the Jackson Hole country.

Yours truly

C. E. Aiken

Heirs of J. E. AIKEN

C. H. E. AIKEN, Manager

Answ. Jan. 28, 1913.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM

FURRIERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

Dealers in NOVELTIES AND SOUVENIR GOODS

No. 12 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan 16th 1913

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 14th inst. since sending you the bear skull I have been definitely informed by the owner that the bear was trapped in the Jackson Hole Country. The present owner bought the skin from the trapper for $125.00 but says he would not sell it for $1000.00 which price is of course prohibitory. It comes to me to be made into a rug with open mouth. I have heard of many of these large bears being killed in the same region. If not identical with the large silver tips formerly numerous through this portion of the Colorado Rockies they are very similar in appearance. This individual has hair about 3 inches long with only a moderate development of the lumbar pelage. The color is nearly uniform brownish

Heirs of J. E. AIKEN

C. H. E. AIKEN, Manager

AIKEN'S MUSEUM

FURRIERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

Dealers in NOVELTIES AND SOUVENIR GOODS

No. 12 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Colorado Springs, Colo., ... 191....

black with brownish yellow tips— not as near white as I remember most Colorado specimens to be but this may be owing to age. The lighter tips are more pronounced forward of shoulders merging into a rusty yellow brown area between the ears and eyes. Anterior to the humps, the tips gradually become less marked with lighter ~~ontic~~ and this disappears leaving the rump and haunches pure brownish black. There is a dirty yellowish patch on each side back of the fore legs.

If you would be especially interested in examining the skin I think I can send it to you. If you have an equally good skin that you think less of with very similar tints I think there is no harm in making an exchange since the owner attaches no scientific interest to the specimen.

Yours truly

C. E. Aiken

Heirs of J. E. AIKEN

C. H. E. AIKEN, Manager

AIKEN'S MUSEUM

FURRIERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

Dealers in NOVELTIES AND SOUVENIR GOODS

No. 12 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Ansd. Feb. 27, 1913

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan 31 1913

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
1919 Sixteenth St
Washington D C.

Dear Sir :-

I fear the dummy skull will not be a satisfactory substitute for the original particularly as my instructions are to mount it with the jaws but little apart - just as they are in the dried skull sent you. I thought you might have duplicate skulls more easily obtained that you cared part with.

In regard to the cracking of teeth I have a method of prevention which you will doubtless be glad to know. It has been my custom to boil skulls to loosen the flesh and ask they are often foul I put Chloride of lime into the water, I discovered a few years ago that when skulls were so treated the teeth seldom cracked. In fact I

Heirs of J. E. AIKEN — C. H. E. AIKEN, Manager

AIKEN'S MUSEUM

FURRIERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

Dealers in NOVELTIES AND SOUVENIR GOODS

No. 12 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Colorado Springs, Colo., ... 191....

are reasonably certain when skulls are unfound in this way before the teeth are too dry that they will remain sound.

My explanation is that cracking is caused by shrinkage on drying of the animal matter which constitutes a considerable proportion of the bony interior of the tooth, and the lime destroys the gluten.

Are you aware that deer from Colorado commonly have the teeth coated with gold? I can send you an example if you are not.

Yours truly

C. E. Aiken

Ainsworth, F. C. (Frederick Crayton), 1852-

1916

83/129
c

The Concord,
Washington, D. C.
Dec. 14, 1916

Dear Dr. Merriam:

After my conference with you, I wrote and sent to The Grier a short article relative to the subject of our talk. I thought I would send you a copy of the article.

I wrote Mr Grier to send me the galley proof if he used the story. So I can make any changes in it that you may be kind enough to suggest to me, if you think such a change (or addition) to be desirable.

Sincerely yours,

F. C. Ainsworth

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
The Northumberland,
Washington,
D. C.

Acknd. Dec. 16, 1916

Gen. F. C. Ainsworth

Alaska Commercial Company 1895

No shipment of bear skulls

83/129
C

These goods were delivered to U. S. Steamer this morning.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. DEC 10 1895 SAN FRANCISCO

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION DIVISION OF ORNITHOLOGY FEB 3 1896 ANSWERED

ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO.

MAIN OFFICE, 310 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Unalaska, ALASKA, Oct 22nd 1895

Mr. C. Hart. Merriam
Chief of Division Dept. Ornithology & Mammology
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir!

We forward to your address per Str. "Rosa" two cases containing Bear Sculls as follows viz:

Case #1

#1	Shaktolik River,	Norton Sound,	Brown	Female.	76465
#2	Unalakleet River	"	"	Male Grizzly	76466
#3	Head of Noyak River	"	"	"	76467
#4	Unalakleet River	"	"	Brown	76468
#5	Shaktalik Hills	"	"	Female "	76469
#6	" River	"	"	Male Silvertip	76470 Grizzly.

Case #2 [No sex given]

#1	Pavloff Mountain	June 1895		76471
#2	Brekofsky Bay,	Unalaska Peninsula		76472
#3	"	"	"	76473
#4	"	"	"	76474

Trusting they will reach you safely and be of interest to your Department We are, Very respectfully Yours

Alaska Commercial Company, Pratt

Albright, Horace M. (Horace Marden), 1890 -1987

1922 - 1932

As Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, he drove cars and other vehicles in the park.

83/129
C

Rcbd. Aug. 5, 1922
Wrote again Nov. 8, 1922

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

June 8, 1922.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

I have received your letter of May 25th, in regard to grizzly bear skulls. Undoubtedly, there are skulls of grizzly bears available in Yellowstone Park, but we have none collected at the present time. The Park Naturalist, Mr. Skinner, has been busy developing our museum and on general natural history work, and has not had the time to look for grizzly bear skulls. When he can be spared for this sort of thing, I shall be glad to have him make a search for such skulls, and, of course, would be pleased to send them to you. I am instructing the Chief Ranger today to have his men throughout the Park keep a sharp lookout for grizzly bear skeletons and skulls, and it may be that in the course of the summer a few can be collected by the Rangers. I have known for years of your work on bears, and we have your monograph on the grizzly in our Park Library. In fact, I have seen part of your collection of bear skulls, although I have not had an opportunity to see you during my past two visits to Washington.

I know you are a member of the Hayden Party of 1872, and it occurs to me that this is just exactly the time you should select for another visit to the Park. We are planning to celebrate the semi-centennial of the establishment of the Park in some fitting manner, if we can possibly get the time to do this. Dr. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, is coming out, and perhaps one or two other old-timers. Is it not possible for you to arrange to pay us a visit? I would like nothing better than to take you around the Park. There are a lot of grizzlies to be seen this year, from the accounts that have already come to me.

With sentiments of highest esteem, and with warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace M Albright

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT
Superintendent

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

2501 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California,
November 22, 1922.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

Your letter of November 9th has been forwarded to me.

I do not believe that our rangers or park naturalist found any grizzly bear skulls this summer, and no bears were killed for any purpose whatever. It is my recollection that no grizzlies were found dead. The grizzly that killed Joe Duret, the old hunter and poacher of Slough Creek was never found, although the the trap with a bone of the foot in it was found.

I am writing back to the park today asking that if any skulls of grizzly bear were found, they be forwarded to you, but it is not likely that there will be any to send. I know that I also promised some sheep skulls to Charles Sheldon, and that we sent several to him about three weeks ago.

I will have my office send you a copy of my report on the killing of Joe Duret. This was simply a case of carelessness on the part of the trapper in fastening down his trap, and failure to kill the grizzly the first time he fired at him. When the first shot missed, apparently the grizzly broke the toggle of the trap and charged the trapper, dragging the trap with him.

It now appears that I will leave here about December 8th for Washington, and will reach there about the 14th. I will be there a couple of months and will, as usual, make my headquarters at the Cosmos Club. I shall hope to see you and in person answer any questions that you may have to propound with reference to our Yellowstone bears. The bears appeared to be more numerous this year than any time for some years past. Over twenty grizzlies were seen at the Canyon Hotel at one time, and there were so many black bears about all points of interest that we rarely took the trouble to count them.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Horace M. Albright,
Superintendent.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 Sixteenth St.,
Washington, DC.

GCM -

Rcvd. Nov. 8, 1923

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

October 1, 1923.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

Inclosed is a clipping from the Billings Gazette, of June 21st, with reference to the experience of a forest ranger with a grizzly bear. I thought it might be of some use to you in connection with your study of the grizzly. I do not know how authentic this information is but if the story is worth checking up doubtless it can be done through the names mentioned in the clipping.

I am gathering for the Yellowstone Park library all of the books and documents I can find on bears. I wonder if you could have your secretary write me out a list of books on bears that I can use in checking what we have in the library and in filling in the missing volumes. Any information you can give me I will greatly appreciate.

Bears have been as numerous as usual in Yellowstone Park this summer and have given pleasure to tens of thousands of people.

Our total travel was 138,352, as compared with 98,223 a year ago. Compared with the number of people who went through the season of the 1872 Hayden Survey the figure looms large, doesn't it? We had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. J. C. Merriam and a great many other scientists this summer, besides seven United States Senators, twenty five Congressmen and a couple of Governors. All of these do not, of course, include any of the members of the President's party, which was here June 30th and July 1st.

Game conditions in this country are good but the laws in Montana and Wyoming are getting in pretty bad shape again. Montana, in the country that abuts the park, has extended the elk season to December 20th, a season of about 65 days as compared with 30 days, the season in effect during the past three years. In Wyoming they are still slaughtering the moose at the

headwaters of the Yellowstone. For three years straight running the State of Wyoming has permitted the killing of fifty moose outside the south boundary of the park. It is a crime and a shame that we cannot get this area at the headwaters of the Yellowstone added to the park together with the Tetons. Had President Harding lived this legislation would have been enacted during the coming winter.

With warmest regards and hoping that this finds you in the best of health, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT
Superintendent

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Inclosure

Answ. Dec. 26, 1923

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

November 20, 1923.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

I received your letter of November 8th from Lagunitas and appreciate the attention you gave my letter of October 1st. The reason why I have not sent you any grizzly bear skulls is because I have not had any to send. I have had my rangers on the look-out for these skulls for the past three or four years and I have personally made inquiries at all of the ranches outside the park which are made bases for hunting parties, but without success. We have found no dead grizzlies in the park during the last few years. Some man killed four grizzly bears just south of the park this fall, but I do not have his name. He killed a mother grizzly, a last year's cub and two cubs of this year. I am almost glad that I do not know his name because I would be inclined to do my best to get him some bad publicity for killing these young grizzly bears if I knew who he was. I do not see why in the world a man wants to slaughter four bears all at one time, including three little ones. The time is coming - and very soon - when we have got to get some grizzly bear protective legislation.

You will be interested to know that I was in St. Paul a few days ago and had the pleasure of calling on Mr. C. L. Spencer, who was with the 1872 Hayden Survey. He told me several interesting incidents of the 1872 trip and said also that he knew you at Yale after your work with the 1872 Hayden Survey. I was consulting Mr. Spencer mainly in regard to Langford's and Stevenson's climb of the Grand Teton in 1872. You know it was climbed again in 1898 by W. O. Owen and party. Owen claimed that Langford did not climb the mountain and there was a big controversy engendered by Owen's claim. The mountain was climbed again this year by Dr. A. R. Ellingwood, of Lake Forest, Illinois. Dr. Ellingwood thinks Langford did climb the mountain and wanted me to get some information from Mr. Spencer, who with Mr. Hamp, also of your party, climbed with Langford and Stevenson to within six hundred feet of the top of the Grand Teton. Thus I came in contact with Mr. Spencer and had a very enjoyable hour with him.

Hoping to see you in Washington and with warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT
Superintendent

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

JAN 15 1929

Rcbd. Jan. 29, 1929

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 - 16th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:

I have your letter of January 11. The only map we have of Mount McKinley National Park is the one on page 15 of the inclosed circular issued for McKinley Park. Three topographic sheets covering the Alaska Railroad have already been sent to you. For your information in the event you desire to join these sheets together I have marked them as follows: "top," "middle," and "bottom." The "middle" sheet shows the eastern half of Mount McKinley Park.

It is believed that the serial publications on Yellowstone National Park said to contain much natural history matter are the Yellowstone Nature Notes, which are issued monthly at Yellowstone Park. I am writing to Yellowstone today asking them to send copies of these notes to you as they are issued.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright
Director.

Inclosure 233562

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

JAN 23 1929

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 Sixteenth St., NW.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:

I have your letter of January 21 and am writing to Yellowstone National Park today requesting that if possible they send copies of the Yellowstone Nature Notes issued to date to you. I am sure that there are extra copies of most of these Notes on hand in the park.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright
Director

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Ackd. Jan 14, 1932

JAN -8 1932

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
1919 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Merriam:

A copy of Secretary Wilbur's new book, "Conservation in the Department of the Interior", is being sent to you under separate cover at my request.

Because of your interest in our national conservation problems, I am sure you will find this book, which thoroughly covers the conservation problems of the United States and its territories from the Department's point of view, of much value.

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright,
Director

Alexander, Annie Montague, 1867-1950

1906-1932

re her collection of mammals, including bears, and the housing of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, UCB.

83/124
c

Additional letters written March 2 + 3 Canal

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture
ANSWERED
FEB 28 1906
BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL
WILSON & WHITE CO., PROP.
SEATTLE

Seattle,

Feb. 22. 1906.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Merriam.

Thank you for your kind letter of February 9. I have seen Mr. L. L. Bales and engaged him for eight months, beginning March 1, to collect for me in Alaska. He will work the Coast portion that lies between Sitka and Cook Inlet. I and a friend will join him for three or four months about the middle of April or first of May. Enclosed is a list of specimens I have given Mr. Bales to

2.

collect if possible. Some of them as the musk ox and Arctic fox are of course out of the question at present. Others as the two kinds of moose, two kinds of caribou, the mountain sheep and mountain goat I should have to get special permit from your Department to collect and take out of the country.

My object in making this collection is to form the nucleus for a collection representing the fauna of the Western coast. I would like to keep it in my own hands

3.

for at least three years if it could possibly be arranged. I would meanwhile loan it to the Academy of Sciences for the benefit of the Public and employ a skillful Taxidermist to mount and look after the specimens. If, however the U.S. Department of Agriculture could not issue my agent a special permit or commission unless I donated the Collections to Some museum, might I not incorporate with a few others under the name, say, of West Coast Museum?

Or could I do this:— Collect

4.

for The University of California on condition that the specimens be loaned to me until such a time as a suitable Museum be built? The reasons for my unwillingness to turn the Collection over either to The Academy of Sciences or The University of Calif. are these:

The Curator of The Academy of Sciences has no interest in Mammals.

The University of California has no Natural History Museum. The Skins would be laid away and the Skeletons consigned to some basement. It seems

5.

to me that some arrangement satisfactory to me might be made under the circumstances. The work is something that especially interests me and I would like to make it a life work. I need only a little co-operation.

I appreciate Dr. Merriam, your kindness in referring me to Mr. Bales who impresses me as a man peculiarly suited for the work in hand, and I will be glad to instruct him to send the Biological Survey such specimens of bear as you are particularly anxious to get. If you would

6.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL
WILSON & WHITE CO., PROP.
SEATTLE

like to send him a commission
do so. I would like to keep
Mr. Bales in my employ
however as far as salary is
concerned as it gives me
a freer hand. The bear
collection we hope to make
will be at your disposal
for study whenever it is in
shape to be handled.

I have taken the opportunity
to visit the Colonial Museum
at Victoria, B.C. Both the
collection and the Museum
are very creditable. It did
me good to see how well the
specimens were cared for.

Hoping you will write

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL
WILSON & WHITE CO., PROP.
SEATTLE

me at your earliest opportunity
I am
Very sincerely
Annie M. Alexander.

Of
1096. 16th St.
Oakland, Calif.

LIST OF ANIMALS WANTED FROM DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

BEAR: One ~~large~~ adult specimen of both the male and female bear of every variety found in Alaska; to be in good condition for the taxidermist, also one skeleton, complete, of the ~~large~~ adult male bear of every variety that can be obtained.

MOOSE: Two known varieties. One male, one female and one calf of each variety, also one skeleton of the full grown male of each variety.

CARIBOU: Two varieties,(woodland and barren ground). One male, one female and one calf of each variety; also one skeleton of the male of each variety.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP: One male, one female and one kid,for mounting; also one skeleton of the male sheep.

MOUNTAIN GOAT: One male, one female and one kid, for mounting; also one skeleton of the male goat.

FOXES: One male and one female specimen of every variety of fox found in Alaska, for mounting; also one skeleton of the male fox of every variety found in Alaska, which includes the White, or Artic Fox, the Black Fox, two varieties of the Silver Gray Fox, The Cross Fox, the Red and The Blue Fox.

BEAVER: One male and one female specimen of the Beaver, also one skeleton of the male beaver.

PORCUPINE: One male and one female specimen, for mounting, also one male skeleton.

MARMOT: One male and one female, for mounting, also one skeleton of the male.

WOLVERINE: Two varieties (light and dark). One male and one female specimen of each, for mounting; aldo one skeleton of each variety of the male.

LAND OTTER: One male and one female specimen of the Land Otter for mounting; also one skeleton of the male otter.

SEA OTTER: Two varieties. One male and one female specimen of each variety, for mounting, one skeleton of the male otter of each variety.

No Cougar, Fisher, Wild Cat or Skunk in Alaska.

MUSK OX: One male, one female and one calf of the Musk Ox for mounting; also one skeleton of the male Musk Ox.

WOLF: Two varieties (light and dark). One male and one female specimen of each variety; also one skeleton of the male wolf of each variety.

LYNX: One male and one female specimen and one kitten for mounting; also one skeleton of the male lynx.

MINK: Two varieties (light and dark, salt water and fresh water). One male, one female and one kitten mink of each variety.

GROUND SQUIRREL: Two varieties of the wood squirrel. One male and one female specimen of each variety, for mounting, also one male skeleton of each variety of the squirrel.

MARTIN: Four varieties (light, dark, golden and albino) One male and one female specimen of each variety for mounting; also one skeleton of the male of each variety.

MUSKRAT: One male and one female of each variety for mounting; also one male skeleton.

ERMINE: One male and one female of both summer and winter coat for mounting; also one skeleton of the male.

RABITS: Two varieties. One male and one female specimen for mounting; also one skeleton of the male.

Deer
Birds of all kinds.

Oakland. Calif.

March 7. 1906.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Chief Biological Survey.
Washington. D.C.

My dear Dr. Merriam

Your letters of Feb. 28
and March 1. received.

I have cabled Baker
to discontinue expedition and
return to Seattle. and
leave put the matter into
the hands of my lawyer.

my humiliation at the
manner Bales has conducted
himself in regard to the
expedition I planned
is almost unbearable.
I bitterly regret my haste
in employing the man
on the strength of a
single recommendation.
You need go no further
in the matter of securing
a permit for me
Yours truly
Annie M. Alexander

1006. 16th St.,
Oakland. Calif.
March 8. 1906.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Chief Biological Survey.
Washington. D.C.

My dear Dr. Merriam

I herewith return permit extended me for Mr. L. L. Bales-
I discharged Mr. Bales because he is an impossible man to have any dealings with-

I fully appreciate the splendid opportunity for collecting that the permit offers and if the Department of Agriculture will extend to me the same privileges later on should I find a competent agent. I will carry out the plans set forth in my letter to you of Feb. 22.

Thanking you for your kindness
I am very sincerely
Annie M. Alexander

1006. 16th St.
Oakland. Calif.
Deb. 11. 1917-

Dr C. Hart Merriam.
Washington. D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam
I am in receipt of the
papers which you very kindly
forwarded me from Washington-
They are invaluable and I greatly
appreciate the gift- I had no
conception of the immense field
you had covered in your work-
I was sorry to have to leave
Washington in such haste, but
my mother was anxious to get
to her sister who was injured
in a railway accident and is
only just now sufficiently
recovered to leave her room-
I recall, with a great deal

"... of pleasure. The delightful afternoon my friend and I spent at your home. It has been on my mind ever since that I owe a record of your wonderful basket collection with ample illustrations. Should be published for the benefit of the public and I would be very glad to contribute something toward that end -

Thanking you again for the hakers and for your hospitality

I am very sincerely

Annie W. Alexander -

ackd. with thanks - cons

1006 - 16th St.,
Oakland. Calif.
March 31. 1927 —

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam

Mr. Rowley has been after me for the last three months to get me to consent to his Collecting some sea lions for me for a ground. He wants to collect on Año Nuevo Island and to do so he says requires a permit from Washington - It goes against me like everything to trouble you in this matter and if it puts you out very much to see that Rowley get the Permit, please don't bother about it. Rowley's address is 353 Everett ave., Palo Alto.

I have been delayed in getting off to Alaska on account of the launch but hope to leave Seattle

the latter part of this week.

Your kind letter of March 13 I found upon my return from Seattle last week. I have appreciated your anxiety in the matter of saving the Biological Survey and wish the House had been more generous in its appropriations. It seems unfair to the work of the Survey that a fight for funds should have been necessary.

I note what you say in regard to your basket material. Do not forget my interest in the matter of publication, when the time comes for it which I hope is not as far distant as you think for.

Very sincerely,
Annie M. Alexander

P.S. You are welcome to examine any of my bear skulls when you are out here this season. They are in the cellar and are at your disposal. I will leave word about it should you call.

A. M. A.

1006. 16th St.,
Oakland. Cal.
Nov. 6. 1907.

Dear Dr. Merriam

I have just learned that you are up this way again and would like to make an appointment with you so as to talk several matters over. If you could share the time & come here and see what we got in Alaska, I would be very pleased. but if you haven't

the time and could see
me in the city. I will be
pleased to go to you —
kindly let me know
about the time.

Yours sincerely
Annie M. Alexander.

Tel. Oakland 1366

Recd. Nov. 7, 1907 at San Francisco
Ment. Nov. 11, 1907. Dan

(Manhattan Hotel, New York.
42 & Madison

Jan. 8. 1908.

Rec'd Jan. 11, 1908.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington. D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:—

Your letter of Dec. 27 is only just received as the letter was forwarded here.

I had intended sending you the bear materials before leaving home but not all of the skins had come back from the Tamers — an old she-bear and her three cubs from Barnes of Roland.

Would you be wanting all

the bear material we got in Southeastern Alaska and would it be too late if I sent it on after reaching home the latter part of this month? If it is too late you could study the specimens at the new building (if the university decides to put it up) when you come out to California again.

We have seven skulls with skins from Admiralty Island and one skull with head & skin and two three odd skulls.

Five skulls and skins from Baranof Is. including three cubs (permanent teeth through)

Two skulls with brand claws from
Chichagoff Is. (The bears were
killed a long way from camp and
helper was lost)

One skull with skin (Summer)
from Glacier Bay-

If you want all these, as
well as what I have from
Kenai and Yakutat will you
write me here to this hotel and
I will give the matter my attention
as soon as I reach home-
By the way. I have a glacier
bear skin & skull from the base
of Mt. Cook that Beasley got me-
Also skin & complete skeleton from
Fairweather Range that Goldstein got
me- would there be of any service?
Very sincerely. Annie M. Anderson.

Answ. Feb. 12
1908

1006. 16th St.
Oakland. Cal.
Feb. 1. 1908.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington. D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam

Your letter of Jan 11. reached me
in New York. I have been getting
together the bear skin which I think
will interest you and have them
all packed ready to send by wells
Fargo Express to Washington. Enclosed
is the list. You will note that there
are very few specimens from the Kenai
Peninsula and Yakutat but they were
all I have. Have none of all
the data respecting the specimens

represented in the list excepting
(19), (20), (21), (22), (23)

(18) Mr. R. W. Beasley of Yakutat
and me last Summer a number
of black bear skins and skulls
from the neighborhood of Yakutat
and among them was this brown
bear skull which we marked as
from the Ankaly a River, about
fifteen miles south of Yakutat. It was
probably taken by an Indian in the
near vicinity but I can't vouch for it.

(20) I made arrangements with
Mr. H. M. Wetherbee in Sept. 1906 to secure
through his agent running his store at
Kenai. The skulls of bear, lynx, fox, beaver etc,
that might be brought in by the Indians

and
follow
data i
but al
from lo
were re
locali
given

(21) C
mo
Kenai
the sk
any d
the sk
Dendro
published
to your
General
Chemist

-celebrity

-skull data

a number
skulls
Zabriskie
brown
has as
about
it. It was
in the
es for it.

with
to secure
tion at
beaver etc,
the Indians

and trappers during the winter or the following Spring - I left word to secure data if possible along with the specimens but also said I would rather have no data than have it incorrect. This bear skull was in the shipment and though the locality date and name of collector are given. I can't conscientiously vouch for it.

(21) Andrew Berg sent me a bull moose and calf from Kenai Lake, Kenai Peninsula this winter and in the shipment was this bear skull without any data. When he first wrote me about the shipment mentioning that he was sending a bear skull, I immediately replied that if the skull was not tagged to write me all he knew about it. He generally comes down to Kenai to spend Christmas and if he finds my letter

and replies to it I ought to hear from him before many days. The skull appears to me quite an interesting one that I am more than ever anxious to know more about it.

(22) & (23)

W. N. Dawson and Andrew Berg went after caribou for me last Fall to the headwaters of the Matanuska R. N. E. of Cook Inlet. Dawson in writing of the experience said he was exploring in the caribou department two "he moles from the Susitna R." The boys probably got them from an Indian so the locality is very uncertain, but if you can identify the species I shall be very glad. I wrote Dawson to write me more about them existing but he is not very satisfactory -

in regard to the other specimens on the list. two I bought from Indians but as they were brought into camp freshly killed. we knew they were killed in our neighborhood a third. drank Mason. Hasselborg vouches for. these of course were not measured nor were all the specimens taken by our party. the measuring tape not always being carried on the hunts.

a number of skins lost some of their claws during the tanning process. I leave the

dawn but it might not be
easy to put them back where
they belonged.

Mr. Dixon who was in our
party last Summer has
just completed the manual
report which he is sending
me - If you would like
to see the portion that relates
to the bears I would be
glad to send it to you on
answer any questions you
might like to ask regarding
the specimens -

Please take your time

ect be
h where

ir own
has

annual
ending
like
relates
be
n on
ge
reshesting
time

about working them ab-
and in no hurry about them
being returned.

Very sincerely
Annie M. Alexander.

1006. 16th St.
Oakland. Cal.
May 15. 1908

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington. D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 8. and the promise of the hermits.

I shall be interested to know what you decide about the bears. Enclosed is a tag for the 20th one on the list sent you. I've been cleaning up a collection of various skulls that Mrs. Wetmore made for

me Winter before last and it has been a big job.

I hope we shall have success this year in getting bears on Montague Island.

I have had a small sailing skiff built which I take will carry us about the Sound in safety.

Very sincerely Yours.

Annie M. Alexander.

Oh yes. Have the bears sent to the Museum University of California. Berkeley. Care Dr. L. C. Merriam.

A. M. A.

Rec. T
Berg
Take

ast. and
b.
aree
selling
iland.
ll
Nuch
es about
-
Bones.
nden.
es sent
versity
Dr. L.
a.

R2. The skull numbered 83.
Berg writes is a Z killed between
Lake Kusakoff. and Kenai Lake.
a. m. a.

Latouche. Alaska.
July 14. 1904

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington. D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam

Your letter of June 11 enclosing the three hermits I asked for. I found upon my arrival at Latouche yesterday. Many thanks for your trouble. am sorry you should have been worried about my address. We have been nearly a month crossing the Sound and not able to get our mail. otherwise I should have acknowledged the hermits earlier. We are sending our first shipment of stuff down here.

It represents a good deal of small material but no bears. We landed from Montague island a few trivial however and are going back as soon as we get a fair breeze. Have had unusually good weather for collecting but the gnats and mosquitoes are frightful.

Very sincerely yours.
Annie M. Alexander.

Rekd 25th

Oakland. Cal.
Feb. 25. 1909.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington. D. C.

Dear Dr. Merriam

Am sending you a copy of our Alaska Volcan with Correction on page 145. Had I taken the trouble to see Mrs. Keller's manuscript before it went into press when I could have examined it more critically than on the voyage to Alaska, our

bears would not have been disputed - but I have only myself to blame.

Under seperate cover I am sending you a few photos of our Yakutat bear cubs.

Very sincerely yours.
Annie M. Alexander.

Oakland. Cal.
March 14. 1911

Dear Dr. Merriam

Your book - The Dawn
of The World - which you
so kindly sent me - I
think it must have been
while we were at Vancouver
last Summer - by some
ill chance was mislaid
and has only come to
light recently - Damn

Bohemian Waxwing. Which seem to have invaded the northern part of the State this winter.

Nearly all the people we met were native born but seemed to know very little about the northern part of this County. We hope to resume work in Tree Tunnel region this Summer and the preliminary excursion will make it all the more interesting.

Yours very sincerely
Anna H. Alexander

Dear

3

of the
20 ho
trunk
10 mile
last S
ill ch
and
hight

Oakland. Cal.

March 14. 1911

Dear Dr. Merriam

Your book - The Dawn
of The World - which you
so kindly sent me - I
think it must have been
while we were at Vancouver
last Summer - by some
ill chance was mislaid
and has only come to
light recently - Damn

Dearly most kind that
the acknowledgement should
have been so long delayed.
Please believe that I
very much appreciate
the gift. It is a splendid
thing to have gotten those
myths together and published
them. Some I especially
remember as having heard
from yourself narrated.

Miss Kellogg and I

rnal

should

layed.

I

te

nded

Throne

ublished

ically

heard

returned last week from a short trip into Trinity County. I have long wanted to try a little winter collecting but should have chosen the Truckee region for altitude. as it was we struck about the lowest bank of the County -Helena- but secured some good things. among them a Fishes brown a local trapper.

I a series of Diptera and critical specimens of the

Bohemian wandering which
seems to have invaded
the northern part of the
State this winter.

Nearly all the people we
met were native born but
seemed to know very little
about the northern part
of their county. We hope
to resume work in Trinity
Trinity region this Summer
and this preliminary excursion
will make it all the more
interesting.

Yours very sincerely
Anna M. Alexander

Oakland. Cal.

May 3. 1911

Dear Dr. Merriam

I was very glad to get your letter of April 24 and learn you would be out here before long.

Hasselborg will probably be delighted to go on another bear hunt again. His address is Juneau. We paid him $90. - a month and expenses. It seems rather strange

that the last Alaska
Expedition failed so utterly
as the Brown Bears especially
if they are as numerous
as some reports from the
Hazelbourg is a keen observer
although inclined to be pessimistic
and he would not have
failed to have recognized
their tracks if he had seen
them in the particular territory
he covered. He says tracks
of what he called "Grizzlies"
abound twenty four miles up

the
up D
leave
Dawso
better
D
weak
He w
I thi
If e
thous
worke
do we
little
under
road

the Tahoe and a long distance
up Bear Smelterman which may
have been those of Brown Bear.
However, he might have
better luck another time.

Dunn glad I have given
Weak walk of Swartis retreat.
He worked hard over it and
I think deserves commendation
If each expedition is as
thoroughly and conscientiously
worked out as this is we shall
do well. Moreover I see very
little good of undertaking expeditions
unless the results are worked out
and recorded.

Yours very sincerely
Annie M. Alexander.

Ackd. March 24, 1932
CMM

Suisun, California
March 11,1932

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
Washington D.C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:

You were so kind as to remember me with a copy of your Address on the occassion of the presentation to you of the Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal in Natural History, and I greatly appreciate your thought of me.

Your brief review of Natural History in America, the period of activity followed by disheartening decline, the revival of interest, as shown by the work of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, and your comments on Roosevelt as a naturalist, his keenness of observation and love of animal life, I found most interesting. Particularly gratifying is your reference to the group of young naturalists we are developing at Berkeley. The growing interest in natural history is very encouraging. It is now twenty four years since we founded the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and our enthusiasm seems to have grown with the years and our opportunities to have broadened. It was your work as a naturalist, Dr. Merriam, that first gave me the idea of establishing the nucleus of a Museum on the Pacific Coast. I well remember my conversation with you on the subject and the encouragement you gave to the project. You have been a great inspiration to many and I most heartily congratulate you on the presentation to you of the Roosevelt Medal of which you are so richly deserving.

Very sincerely yours,

Annie M. Alexander

Alexander, Hartley Burr, 1873 - 1939

1935

83/124
c

SCRIPPS COLLEGE
CLAREMONT · CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

November 18, 1935

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Merriam :

I am very sorry that I do not possess a photograph of Francis La Flesche. The one which appeared in the Anthropologist was furnished by the editors, as I had supposed from Washington.

With my regrets,

Very truly yours,

H B Alexander

Allen, Arthur A. (Arthur Augustus), 1885 - 1964

1919

re. directive markings on birds.

83/104
C

Acknd. July 22, 1919

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY

ITHACA, N. Y.

June 27. 1919

Dr. C. Hart Merriam,
Washington , D.C.

My dear Dr. Merriam:

Over a month has passed since I received your letter regarding photographs of birds showing "directive markings" but this is the first chance I have had to answer. They say that silence gives consent and I hope you will consider it so in this case, for I should be pleased to have you use any of my photographs which you desire,. I fear that I have very few that show directive markings but I am enclosing the one of the Nuthatch, which you mention in your letter, and a couple of the Meadowlark which you are at liberty to use. If there are any others which you think of I shall be glad to make the prints for you at any time.

I certainly hope you live long enough to publish your work on coloration and many others equally extensive for the world is so much richer because of what you have already accomplished.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

A. A. Allen

Allen, Charles A

1884 - 1885

Re animal specimens prepared for Merriam
from Marion to Merrick near Nicasio
Letter from other members of the family, and
lists of specimens supplied at end of letter

83/129
C

migrate in
rection of
shall do
the arrivals
ety
ch attéder
motion
d: in
ed to do
ould do
alth;
time are
we get
l hours.
is the
t you
not
motives
ults

Yours
Allen

Nicasio Feb 22nd 1884

Dr C. H. Merriam

Dear Sir

Yours of the 2nd inst came to hand in due time; I will now tell you the reason why I did not accept the position and as you are a Physician will know that I am right in doing so. I am suffering from Lung complaint I came to Cala from near Boston my native place I had to leave for the benefit of my health & I had many bad hemorages there and on the advice of my Physician I came out here that was 10 years ago & I have received some benefit

and no doubt prolonged my life but I have to be very carefull especilly during the wet season for if I get wet and a chills comes on I go to bleeding again right away ; I am not able to live hotte out work as I have a wife and three children and I have all I can do day times on my work collecting and makeing up my specimens and evenings I have to devote to answering business correspondence and packing up specimins for shipment and being confined so much in a sitting position at writing does me as much harm as I derive benefit from the climate so I am at about a stand still on the road to recovery ; - Now if I had a society as you see of time to write I have thoroughly constitution I could I could Justice laid up from ac I could hold pen not so it requ to do the no half or guess wants cut in

biss
refull
ed season
children
ing again
t able
as I
children
do day
llecting
hecutions
devote
correo-
of
ment
so much
e at
nuch
benefit
e I am
l on
Now if

I had accepted the position you society see fit to honor me with you see what a large amount of time I would have to devote to writing in addition to that I have to do now: from a thorough knowledge of my condition I do not think I could stand the strain I could not do my family justice and as I am at times laid up sick for several days from over work I do not think I could do the position I should hold justice either: I know I could not so I did not accept: it requires a good sound man to do the thing full justice no half way work is wanted or guess work and a person wants to be so he can be out in the field in all kinds

of weather for many species migrate in storms especially when the direction of the winds are favorable: I shall do something in the way of noting the arrivals which I shall send to the society
I shall do all I can as an outsider but if I accept the nomination I should feel compelled: in fact would be compelled to do more than I ought or could do with safety to my health; fresh air and sun shine are the best medicine. I have got fond and all other of hens given up entirely; this is the true reason and I trust you will see that I am not actuated by any other motives hoping the society will prosper I am

Respectfully Yours
Chas. A. Allen

To
C. H. Merriam M D
Locust Grove N Y

Dr

4th "
Tim
the
acce
you
Yen
don
fut
I c
mea
I
ben
mem
and
Pro
Th
hav

Nicasio Apr 29th 1884

Dr C. H. Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Mar 12th came in due time well I suppose I will have to let you set me up as an asociate member; I will write Mr Belding and inform him also; I am not going to make any promises as to what I will do, but, I will do what I can and not wear myself out, writing is what troubles me most as I of course have to do it nights after working hours and my Eyes are not what they was once they trouble me much and I do as little reading, and writing,

tall
and
who
and
Deer
I shot
Deer
often
letter
will
lots
saw
trail
some
not
12 or
stuff for
must close
Skull
A. Allen

as I can buy lamplight and
get along with my business
I have noted the arrival of
the birds up to date there
are but 3 species to come
now. I speak of land Birds
Sea Birds I can not do any
thing about as I am to far
away from the coast to do
anything in the spring;
will furnish date of arrivals
in 1876 if of any use
I can get you the Skulls
you wish providing there
are any here you want
those I can get are
Gopher
Townsends Chip Squirell
Says " "
Calo Gray " "
Hare Ds californeus
Coon

Swa
Leth
(Bro
& C
Woo
Bat
two
Bad
are
Bear
a sh
and
to n
hous
as I
track
same
see
to d
coul
& h
not

...t and ...urrin... ...ival of ...e there ...t come ...ed Birds ...t do any ... so far ...t to do ...ir ... ...l ...rivals ...ee ...Skulls ...ther ...want

...ell

...

...neus

Swift Fox I belive it is here
Leittle Striped Skunk
(Bucks & Doe Skull
& columbianus
Wood Rats & Mice
Bats are rare here might get
two or three in a spirit
Badgers are very rare here so
are Coyotes; there are a few
Bear here but I never got
a shot or seen one in 10 years
and they come down nights
to within 200 yards of my
house some are quite large
as I can tell by their
tracks in the dust or
sand in the brook Deer I
see all the time saw two
to day not 60 yards off
could have shot both if
I had my Rifle but I do
not kill game out of season

after July 1st I hunt all
summer for pleasure and
health with friends who
come out to my place and
I have some excellent Deer
Dogs last summer I shot
16 so you may know Deer
are not scarce here often
see them out back of the
house on the side hill
I have been after Bear lots
of times but never even saw
one my Dogs wont trail
them; I may meet one some
time when I am not
prepared for it No 12 or
Dust Shot is good stuff for
shooting Bears; well I must close
let me know about the Skull
business Yours Truly Chas. A. Allen

Dr C. A

of Mar
will I
to let
an acc
write M
him ab
make a
what I
do what
near
is what
as I o
nights
and m
they w
me m
little

Nicasio Dec 29th 1884

C. H. Merriam M.D.

Dear Sir

By this mail I send ballance of the Skulls I had- I have just got one of the small Rabbits and as soon as the skin is dry I will send it to you- this is the species you were unable to identify I believe the Fox I think is the swift Fox although am not sure the wild Cat Skull I charge 50¢ as they are seldom to be taken here the gray Squirell I always have had 75¢ per skin from Collectors have billed it to you for 50¢ animals are not plenty or easily

taken here - I shot several Bucks
this summer but all were
forked a prong horned so did
not save them as I suppose you
want one with as many prongs
as possible - it is some what
strange - but a fact - that all
or about 15 out of 16 Deer shot
about here are forked horns -
have seen but one Coyote this
season and then had no
gun with me - will get
some Chip Squirells Skull and
Skins now as birds are scarce
went up on the mountain back of my
house this afternoon to look
after a Colt I have pastured
there on my way up Hemenbeck
I jumped 2 Does at once out of
a small thicket of scrub Oak I did
not meddle with them - they were not
20 yards away when I started them
Yours Respectfully Chas. N. Allen

Arcana Cala Dec 29/84

Gray Squirell 4	.50
Gopher 4	.25
Postage	.04
Columbian Black Tail 4	2.00
Postage	.14 cts
Hoop Skull 5	.25
Wild Cat 4	.50
Postage	7 cts
	$2.79

3.00 cents Jan. 20/85.
C.A.L.

Nicasio Cala May 26th 85-

Dr C. H. Merriam

Dear Sir

Your various letters and money have all come to hand, $14 00 in all; is that the correct amt you have sent; you have sent me more than you ought to as you will see by the enclosed bill- please do not send me any more money untill I send you a bill which I will do as soon I send enough specimens to amt to enough to make it an object- I have shot a good many specimens but they were injured so much with shot they were not fit to save I never collected them for any one before except a very few

skins and skulls of Gopher & Squirrels
for Prof H. A. Ward - I will
get you what I can but they
will come slow as animals here
are not easy to get on account of
the dence cover - what is the name
of the small Rabbit and the small
Moles I send please let me
know - the Rabbit Skull and
skin belong to the same species
I have seen but 3 Bats this
spring so you will see they
are not plenty here - have
been trying to get some little
striped Skunks but somehow
they dont trap worth a cent
trusting the specimens will
reach you in good order
and that you had a pleasant
tour in Europe I am

Respectfully Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Nicasio June 23rd 1885

Dr C. H. Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of
4 inst came in due time inclosed
I find $2.00 _ I will answer your
Postal of 17th _ the wild cats are
gray in color but as the pelage
becomes old or at the time of
moult becomes a dull rusty
color _ I am glad to find out
about those small moles _ I knew
they must be a desireable species
I am sorry they came to you in
no better condition _ they had not
been dead 3 hours when I put them
into spirits _ Now I will tell
you something else a few days
ago a boy brought me another
species of mole alive and I killed
it and treated it just exactly

xx

as you directed in two days I caught anoth
another in my garden and killed he
it also and went to the Jar after of
it had been dead an hour and of
to my great disapointment and give
disgust I found the first one the
had became all bloated up but
and the hair all falling off and
the abdomen - I could not Deer
help it the mole was perfect the
fresh and the alcohol was
just as you told me to use
and I made an incision in
the abdomen so you wills ee
it is not my fault - I put
all the remainny alcohol I had
into the Jar but am afraid
the other will go the same
way I have now put them
down cellar where it is colder
I think it is as difficult to
preserve alcholic specimens in this
climate as it is to preserve meat

s I caught
d killed
ar after
lur and
d and
rst one
d up
ing off
d not
spelt
was
to use
in in
will se
& put
ol I had
afraid
e same
t then
colder
tt to
in this
ne meat

with salt a thing which can not be done with safety for any length of time - it will spoil in spite of salt in time - I will not give you much encouragement on the small moles as I never saw but two specimens besides these and those I found dead when Deer hunting something had killed them - and I found them - on the ground I could have done the skulls & carcass but neglected to do so that was 4 or 5 years ago and I have not seen one since until now there were caught in the school yard one by oldest girl and the other by a boy I think there is another species smaller than this that haunts the salt marshes I have seen them twice when after sea fowl they ran into their holes so I could not shoot them but the glimpse I got

of them I am satisfied they are moles and I am pretty positive are smaller than the ones I sent you. Then has just been discovered about 25 miles from here an animal which I have for years been trying to secure a specimen it is what the mountain people in the Sierras call a Mountain Beaver. I once had one caught & put alive in his garden and all were thrown away except one which a friend of mine secured and sent to the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco I am promised all the rest that are caught I am wild to see one I offered a miner $5.00 for one when in the Sierras two years ago but he failed to get it for me notwithstanding

Dr C

4 inch
I fin
Postal
gray
beca
mou
colo
about
they
I am
no d
been
with
you
ago
spec
it a

XX

he said he could get me all I
wanted – I have seen their holes
and came very near shooting one
when I was there had I a small
mink trap I could no doubt
have trapped one – They live
and habit springy side hills
where they burrow into and make
their homes are a very shy
animal and is probably nocturnal
or at least I judge so from not
being able to see them – in my
searches after them – they have
no tail I believe or rather a
slight apology for one of a tuft
of hair – farther than this I can
give you no information about them
can you tell me what they are
I shall make a trip to this
place where these animals have

just been caught some time
in July can you send me
out one or two small mink
traps the kind I want I can
not get out here - I had two
but some greaser boys have
stolen them - the style I
want is like this when set
with no spring  outside for a
handle these are the best I
ever used - can you also tell
me how to trap moles I have
about dug up my whole ranch
with a shovell and only got two
and one of those got out of the hole
and got away I saw two
large Bats few evenings ago but
did not get a shot at them -
will do what I can to get you
the specimens you desire -
I will send the two moles as soon as
they will bear it hair or no hair as
I suppose the skulls will be good

Yours Respectfully
E. Van Dam

Nicasio July 21st 85

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Yours of the 8th came in due time also 4 nice little traps I caught a Gopher in less than an hour after they arrived - I send you two Moles and a small Mouse of some kind; never saw one like it before; my Cat caught it in my Garden in among the Peas! The two small Moles sent you before were caught in the School yard one by a boy and the other by my oldest girl it was March 26 I think but cannot tell exact as I forgot to make a note of it at the moment however it was not more than one day or two at

the most from that date — make the
the Deer skull was C columbians use a
have another one do you want it Acid on
these I belive answer all your them in
enquiries — I have another mule home do
caught yesterday same as the in the
two now on the way — I hope ephemine
these will reach you with out I will
spoiling — it is hard to keep any I shall
thing out here as I told you before to Point
one of my farmer friends here those
killed a niece Pig for his own it is 3
use three weeks ago when we but I
had a cool spell and salted with the
it down as carefull as he could Ranch
cut all around the bones and Point Re
rubbed in lots of salt in the pick up
outs and it came on very hot those 5
last week and he told me it no use
was all spoiled — I shall in destroyed
the future when I put anything You
in alcohol wait untill the animal piece of
heat is out of the body and when I when it

t —
columbiana
n want it
ll your
er mole
e as the
I hope
with out
keep any
you before
ets here
his own
when we
salted
he could
es and
t in the
very hot
e one it
shall in
anything
the animal
d when I

make the cut in the abdomen
use a weak solution of Carbolic
Acid on the intestines then put
them in the Alcohol this I
have done with the one now
in the Jar it will be an
experiment and if it works well
I will be satisfied —
I shall try and make a trip
to Point Reyes after some of
those Montain Beaver so called
it is 30 miles from my home
but I am very well acquainted
with the men who carry on the
Ranch it is about 3 miles from
Point Reyes Light House — I may
pick up some of the skeletons of
those 5 they killed and made
no use of unless the dogs have
destroyed them — —
You will please deduct the
price of the traps from my bill
when it comes to that and

Dr

Your letter of May 11th with $3.00
came in due time but it went
to a place called Merced
an inexcusable blunder on the
part of P O department as it was
plainly directed to me -
I make out no bill as I do
not know the value of the Moles
or Mouse and trust to your giv
me a fair price for them is not
common if they are common 25¢
was the price - it has been very
hot here the past week I am goin
out to night to see if I can shoot
some Bats trusting the specimens
will reach you safely and to
hear from you what the names are
I remain

Respectfully Yours

Chas. A. Allen

came
little
less
arrive
and
kind
before
in
Peas
sent
in
a box
oleste
I th
as I
it a
not

re a
na as
to see them
in my
ave been
fact I
Bats and
but did
of the
liar
with one
n Terrier
had
unte over
was
Foxes
the bush
r it at
on they
d saw
but 60
much with
spend up
hut and

Rec'd Aug. 25/86.

Nicasio Aug 10th 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

The Mammals of the Adirondacks sent by you come safely to hand. I can not tell you how pleased I am to get it most of the animals I used to be familiar with when at home in the east - reading your descriptions of them brings back many a tramp I have had in the fields and forest of New England in pursuit of them - accept my sincere thanks for the work I fully appreciate it. I send you by this days mail two boxes in one box is a small snake that I caught at Point Reyes when on my annual Deer hunt they are quite rare here

is it what is called a slow
worm' fact they are quite
slow in their movements any
way - then is also in a small
package in some boy some
young of the Viviparous Perch
these I took from the fish
myself when dressing them
for my table - I am as bad
at trying the edible qualities of
fish as you seem to be on
the mammals - I went three
voyages mackerell fishing for
the sole purpose of studying
the shore birds and fishes of
the coast and I was continually
having the cook cooking me
up some horrid looking
specimen of the deep - after
three seasons on the coast of
New England to the Bay of Chaleur
I then went three miles to the
Banks of Newfoundland and

can to
curiou
finky
was a
rough
and my
away
in the
before
it was
time a
was a
saved -
a year
that bo
I went
Judge
I found
who so
me 2.2
we had
and I
I do no

elow
nute
t any
a small
some
no Perch
e fish
them
as bad
lities of
on
t three
in's for
ging
ns of
erally
by me
my
after
st of
Theatre
f the
ened

can truthfully say both my curiosity and appetite were fully satisfied – my last trip was a fearfull one we had a rough season and my comrade and myself got capsized when away from the vessel and were in the water over an hour before we were rescued and it was a thick foggy at the time and blowing hard; it was a miracle we ever were saved – I was in San Francisco a year ago and I saw a man that looked familiar to me I went up to him and you can judge of my astonishment when I found it to be my old shipmate who so nearly lost his life with me 22 years ago next September we had a long talk of old times and I have never seen him since I do not know as you care for the

little Perch but as you are a
scientific man I sent them as
perhaps you might like to see them
they have been in Alcohol in my
shop since 1883 - I have been
out every night for the past 15
days and have taken 7 Bats and
3 Foxes - was out to night but did
not see anything - two of the
Foxes I got under peculiar
circumstances I had with me
a small black and tan Terrier
weight 7 or 8 lbs and she had
been in heat and not quite over
it the first evening I was
surprised to hear three Foxes
barking around me in the brush
and could not account for it at
once but as I moved on they
followed me finally I saw
one step up on a rock about 60
yards off and I broke his neck with
a bullet next night I happened up
on the hill in the same spot and

Answd. Aug. 25/83. Dr. M
came s
tell yo
it mos
be forw
in the
visitin
a tramp
fields a
in pur
accept
the wor
I send
two li
snake
Foxes
hunt

ars
ush
Bears
everywhere
every
want to
ain at sea
there

the other two Foxes came around
me barking and following me
where ever I went finally I sent
the little dog into the brush
and she was not gone more than
5 minutes when she came out
and Mr Fox about 10 yards
behind her I put a ball in
his neck and then went and
examined it and it was a dog
Fox and so was the first one
also and then it occured to me
what was up they were after
my little bitch who was in
heat. I have heard of such
things from old hunters but
never gave it much credit
now I have the facts I will
send you the pelt of the last
one - these Foxes are not like

the sly little scamp cant
you can catch them in a
common box trap same as
you can a Skunk they will
enter any trap where there is
any thing to eat and I have
known them to climb trees
and catch chickens in the
night I have shot several
out of the forks of trees 12
or 15 feet from the ground
they were asleep at rather
had been before I came
along it seems they choose
such places very often for
their beds —

In the two boxes are several
skulls the smallest one is that
of a field mouse of which I
sent you a skin some time ago
also one Skunk skull one Fox ditto
one Gray Squirell skull on Kephar skull
2 Chipmunk Squirell skins 1 mouse skins

one M
will se
and Go
how la
Alcohol
that I
some
I find
does not
sent Fr
as I h
yet co
on acco
mouse
it may
I never
trusting
you m
to hear
the o

east
n a
ances
they will
ere is
have
trees
the
several
es 12
ound
eather
came
choice
far

several
is that
icks I
time ago
For little
pher skull
ave skins

one Mole and one small But
will send you some more skulls
and Gopher skins in a day or two
how long can I use the same
Alcohol to put specimens in
that I am using is discolored
some how long will it keep good
I find full strength the hair
does not come off — I hope the box
sent July 21 came all safe
as I have not heard from you
yet can not tell hope it has
on account of the queer little
mouse it contained although
it may be a common thing
I never saw one like it before
trusting the boxes will reach
you in good condition and
to hear from you soon about
the other I remain

Respectfully Yours
Chas. H. Allen

over

I will make out bill when
it amounts to
the trouble to do so -
are perfect
as through they
very thick this
they have
are thick
they are
the spring -
I see I
Please give me the
animal I send you as
note it down -
on many of them

the other
me bar
where
the bo
and
5 minu
and. M
behind
his ne
examine
Floy
also a
what
my h
heat -
things
never
now
send
one -

Amd. Sub. H.R. #20. Suits in Courts Claims

Nicasio Sept 9th 1865

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of 25th Ult came when I was away on Point Reyes on a Deer hunt with a party of Ladies & Gentlemen they were nearly all eastern people and knew my relatives in the east we had a nice time -

Now as to knowing any place where small animals are abundant I do not - Foxes Coons & Squirells and such are as plenty here where I am as any place but they are well protected by the dense cover - the only place where I could go & rather think it would pay to make such a trip as you propose would be up at Blue Canon

the
ually it
before
want to
ide
ar ort
heavy
not time
it is time
mail
ne but
forest fire
n hard
with my
Deer Skull
do are
date
e the
ew more
n Spirits
t

J. Allen

in the Sierras where I used to
go every spring collecting birds
the animals to be found there
are that mountain Beaver and
a small animal called mountain
Cat - the Miners catch them with
bacon & Sugar and domesticate
them I do not know the scientific
term for them also Gray & Squirrels
the Douglass Squirrel Says do
Mule Deer is that others might be
found I do not know as I never
had time to give to animals
and not having any one who
wanted them paid no attention
to this branch of natural history
the main inducement to me to
go there would be the Sewellel
and probably I could obtain
enough fur to pay for the trip
unless they have began to
hibernate which I suppose
they must do as the snow up

there is
in win
here
two wee
if you
bad ar
will
the ani
trip
Fea
Bo
I think
when I
Home
I was
may be
7 to
per
you w
return
it with
as she
it wou
me to

d to
bridge
ten
n and
tain
ten with
treat
scientific
& Squills
days do
ight be
never
minals
one who
attention
history
me to
Sewell
Plain
trip
e to
from
now up

there is from 6 to 15 ft deep
in winter. I could start from
here by Oct 6 and stay
two weeks and give it a trial
if you say so? in case of
bad or indifferent success I
will put my time against
the amt of expences for the
trip which will be for

Fare to Blue Canon $16,80
Board Two Weeks $12,00

I think I paid but 6.00 per week
when I was up there but the
House has changed hands since
I was there two years ago and it
may be higer but can not be over
7.00 per week I think - in case you
you wish me to go in your
return letter you must leave
it with me if I go or not
as should it set in raining
it would not be advisable for
me to start as it would in all

probability Snow in the
mountains though usually it
does not commence before
November still I want to
be on the safe side
I have been drowned out
twice in June by heavy
rains - well I have not time
to write more now as it is time
for me to go to the mail
I would answered sooner but
we have had a big forest fire
here and I have been hard
at work fighting it with my
neighbors - I have 3 Deer Skulls
5 Fox Skulls & Coon do are
Skunk do on hand to date
you forgot to tell me the
name of the kitten I have none
I sent have Rat & Bats in Spirits
have any don you want

Yours Sincerely

Chas. A. Allen

Amd. Sulph. 18, 4th #20. Rents
in Cents
Claim

Dr Ma

25th Aug
on Print
a party
were mark
known up
we had
Now us
where
abundan
Coons &
plenty
place
by the
place w
think "
such a
would

of lack
hes here
question
as far
time
ls and

ice
ke a
ine and
loved
e nail
traps
nuts
st of
imals
food
uns will
n
thing
heads
o
)

Blue Canon Oct 8th/85

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I am now at Blue Canon arrived here at 2 a m yesterday went to bed and arose at 6 a m got my breakfast and went out prospecting for mountain Beaver I struck signs about 10 oclock and set my traps and visited them at sundown but found them undisturbed - I went again this morning and the first trap had a fine large Beaver (we will call it) in it fast which I secured one other trap was sprung and I found some hair and one toe nail in it but

the beast had escaped which
fact I much regret but it can
not be helped — I went again
this evening at sundown and
had the pleasure of bringing
back another it is on the table
beside me as I write; I wish
you had it now to examine
it would give you much
pleasure I am sure —
They are a queer little
animal — the one I got this
morning was a very large ♀
and the one this evening is a ♂
they are nearly the color of a
Thatch Cat a very compact
strong animal with a head
which resembles a Pug Dog
with whiskers 3 or 4 inches
long and the feet well armed
with long strong claws they
can bite fearfully as I gave
one a stick to take hold of

and
him
I sen
back
from
their
perha
to se
other
scarce
a fem
all t
can
water
is ve
and
travel
a gre
I got
do not
also
the D
all

which
it can
t again
n and
inging
the table
I wish
amine
ch

te
ot this
arge &
is a f
n of a
ract
head

og
f
nches
ll armed
they
& gave
ld of

and by that means pulled
him out of his hole —
I send with this letter a
package of cuttings taken
from the mouth of one of
their burrows as I thought
perhaps you would be glad
to see them — I find all
other animals also birds very
scarce indeed it is dry as
a powder house about here
all the springs are dry
can not find a drop of
water any where and it
is very hot during the day
and so dry that a person
travelling about has to suffer
a great deal on that account
I got to day two chip Squirells
do not know them at all
also one grond Squirell
the Douglas Squirells have
all migrated up higher also

I have sent six Mouse & Finch skins
and two other Soap Bubbles

quail & Deer on accent of lack
of water no small birds here
well I have settled the question
of the Montain Beaver as far
as the two are concerned
I shall now devote my time
to study these animals and
secure all I can —
if I had some good wire
netting I would make a
cage and keep one alive and
ship it to you — enclosed
you will find the toe nail
which was left in the trap
on my arrival home I will
write you a full account of
my observations of these animals
habits as far as possible food
etc - trusting that fortune will
favor me with my own
perseverence and trusting
you are enjoying good health
& remain

Sincerly Yours
Chas. A. Allen

Dr C

at B
at 2
bed
got
out
Bea
abou
my
at
then
aga
the
barg
in t
one
and
one

Nicasio Oct 26th 1885

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I am at home once more arrived here on Friday have 8 of the Beavers 12 Chip. Squirells 5 ground do and 2 Douglars do one Gopher and 2 Rats that I do not know — the Gopher to I think different from those I got here — I got all the Squirells I could — two got away leaving part of their feet in the traps — I would have stayed longer but for the last 5 days I got none and could detect no fresh signs of their being out so to avoid unnecessary expense I left I trust you will be satisfied with the results of my trip

...rcita Buckes
...ts as 3 & 4
...atable
...the month
— Just,
...eat it in

...d they can
...ees and
...ty of links
...y can
...dy in
Monkey
...hain with
...t it took
small
...had to,
...ear it
...letons for
...t and legs
...you get
...you think
...leton of
...have to
...from the
...eyond

small Willows and Manganeita Bushes
pruned of their limbs as high as 3 & 4
feet - these limbs and vegatable
substance they carry to the mouth
of their holes and drag it just
inside of the entrance and eat it in
safety under cover - that they can
and do climb small trees and
bushes that have plenty of limbs
I am well assured, they can
grasp and hold any thing in
their feet as well as a Monkey
I took a trap by the chain with
one animal in it and it took
hold of the limbs of a small
Willow tree and I had to
pull very hard to tear it
away - I have 4 skeletons for
you but I left the feet and legs
on the Skins so when you get
them you can do as you think
best about making Skeletons of
them all you would have to
do is to cut off the feet from the
skins of those that correspond

Dr

once
have
Squirr
Dougla
Rats
the G
from
I got
two go
their
have
the l
and
of the
unne
I trus
with

I worked hard exploring all
the ravines and Canons up as
far as Emigrant Gap and
down as low as Shady Run
I found 5 colonies and caught
the 8 animals in the first 4
colonies 3 in the last one found
I caught none and I think
they must have gone into
winter quarters as the place
gave evidence they were as
numerous there as where I caught
them - I think those I caught
were individuals that had not
quite made up their minds to
retire - I find them a very shy
timid animal on first seeing a
human being and try to hide
away but on being aroused they
are savage enough and can
bite fearfully one got hold of
my hunting shoe and when the
bit the big nails in the sole

broke
the n
to get
it hom
ugly
I ga
get a
I find
burrows
their
in the
they w
as I w
places
not s
of them
particu
I saw
Fir tre
bushes
cut by
Fir tre
limb

broke off one of its teeth in the under Jaw - I was trying to get it out of the trap to bring it home alive but it was so ugly and bit everything so I gave it up for fear it would get away and killed it -
I find they come out of their burrows about sundown to get their food and again at daylight in the morning do not think they move about during the day as I watched about one of their places several hours but could not see or hear a movement of them - they are not very particular as to what they eat I saw Willows Red Osiers small Fir Trees wild Lillys Manganeita bushes and various other plants cut by them - I saw small Fir trees 4 feet high with every limb cut off up to the top also

all
up as
and
Run
caught
it I
found
think
into
place
as
I caught
I caught
had not
to
shy
ing a
their
eed they
can
hold of
hen. he
e sole

small Willows and Mangaseita Bushes
pruned of their limbs as high as 3 & 4
feet - these limbs and vegatable
substance they carry to the mouth
of their holes and drag it just
inside of the entrance and eat it in
safety under cover - ~~that~~ they can
and do climb small trees and
bushes ~~that~~ have plenty of limbs
I am well assured they can
grasp and hold any thing in
their feet as well as a Monkey.
I took a trap by the chain with
one animal in it and it took
hold of the limbs of a small
Willow tree and I had to
pull very hard to tear it
away — I have 4 skeletons for
you but I left the feet and legs
on the Skins so when you get
them you can do as you think
best about making Skeletons of
them all you would have to
do is to cut off the feet from the
skins of those that correspond

Dr

once
have
Squirrel
Dougla
Rats
the
from
I got
two
their
have
the la
and
of their
unnec
I trus
with

with the members of the body
and they will be right — I got
so few I thought best to adopt
this plan as had I made
complete skeletons I would have
thrown the skin away — hope
the plan will be agreeable to
you — the leg bones in the
trap are broken and out of the
four you may get one or two
perfect skeletons — I could not
find a Deer in the mountains
they must have all got down
I think — I was out this evening
here at home and just at
dusk I saw two splendid large
Bucks they were on top of the
ridge on the opposite side of
the Canon from me standing not
six feet apart watching me

the sun had set and they
stood outlined against the sky
which was of a reddish yellow
color - what a sight - I wish I
could have a Chromo of that
scene - I was tempted to give
them a shot from where I
was but thought by quick
travelling I could get around
the hill and come on to
them and get them both
I made good time but it
was so dark when I got around
to near where they were I
could not have seen them
even if they had not moved
away - I shall go out early
in the morning and try
them again - if I only had
about 20 minutes more daylight
I would have bagged one if
not both - these two were the
best Deer I have see this year

I wo
Blue
me
you
mom
I sh
whe
flee
eat
what
whe
stea
alon
ther
plac
I got
went
Pign
the
it a
doin
any
have

I wished many times while at Blue Canon that you was with me I should have enjoyed your company very much Mountain Quail were very scarce I shot 9 and eat all but 3 which I brought home in the flesh - I should have said I eat all the other six except what the cats at the house where I was stopping did not steal after they were dressed - along with a canary bird - there are 4 less Cats about the place than there was - I got the last morning when I went to take up the traps 2 Pigmy Owls one I shot dead and the other I crippled and have it alive and it seems to be doing nicely - had there been any birds of account I should have stayed a week or two

they
the sky
yellow
wish I
of that
to give
there I
quick
round
on to
both
but it
got around
were I
them
moved
t early
try
had
daylight
one if
were the
this year

longer as in my own interest but
there was nothing to keep me
busy collecting except snow birds
and Townsends Sparrows. Bluebirds
and Robins and these I would not
shoot any was as I had all I
wanted at home – the nights
were very cold and frosty but
the days were splendid –
I am going to set some box
traps there now and catch a
Flox or two to skin for you
so as to send with the rest
of the specimens – how shall
I send to you by Express
or Freight let me know
trusting you are well and to
hear from you soon I am
Sincerely Yours
Chas. K. Allen

with th
and the
so few
this pla
complete
thrown
the plan
you – d
trap a
for y
perfect
find a
they
I think
here at
duck I
Bucks
ridge
the ca
six feet

Nicasio Oct 28th 1885

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Oct 20 is just at hand - I wrote you last night and directed to Locust Grove telling you of my trip - I am just in from a hunt after those two large Bucks I saw last night and am all blood from head to feet as I got near where I saw the two last night cut ruched a large Spike from the Scrub Oaks and I had to let him have it - as a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush - it is the largest Spike I ever shot - the horns are very small but has a large body guess I will have to send it to you as I seem

ee I had
got then
Powell
threw them
I knew
to the
you would
s and
animal
animals
what
what
pay me
ah any
t find
and a
of the
what
can
e I must
Fleas
- they
ever gather

H. Allen

and a big Horned Owl these I had
set up for other parties as I got them
done in came the Nuttalls Bonnill
that made me mad and I threw them
away and cleard because I knew
time was precious - as to the
terms you stated that you would
pay expences of the trip and
allow me so much per animal
the Squirells and small animals
25¢ you did not state what
price for the Beaver or what
ever they are - You can pay me
1.00 per day and expences any
way you like I will not find
any fault - I will send a
bill of actual expence of the
trip so you can see what
it cost me - and you can
do as it suits you - well I must
strip and go to bed the Fleas
are just eating me up - they
are awfull this year everywhere
busting you are well I am
Yours Very Truly Chas. A. Allen

Dr [illegible]

Oct 20

you la
Governo
trip -
hunt a
I saw
blood
as I
the
a lar
Oaks
have
is wo
is the
shot -
but
have

ver I had
got then
Bonill
threw them
I knew
to the

Jou would
s and
animal
what
what
pay me
ar any
ot find
end a
e of the
what
can
ll I must
Fleas
- they
ueryuhere

A. Allen

Nicaro Oct 28th 1885

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Jour letter of
Oct 20 is Just at hand - I wrote
you last night and directed to
Locust Grove telling you of my
trip - I am just in from a stiff
hunt after those two large Bucks
I saw last night and am all
blood from head to feet
as I got near where I saw
the two last night ant rushed
a large Spike from the Scrub
Oaks and I had to let him
have it - as a bird in the hand
is worth two in the bush - it
is the largest Spike I ever
shot - the horns are very small
but has a large body guess I will
have to send it to you as I seem

fated to kill all Spikes = this is
my 14th this season all spikes but 3 which
were Does shot for them. Shells
it is most 9 oclock P M but I
must write you wish I could
send your half of this Deer
as it is nice and not shot all
up - well I am sorry I did
not give you a description
I will take your scolding
with good grace - in color
they are dark brownish above
and a bluish color on under parts
with the hair about ventral region
white a small spot on each
animal - length 14 to 16 inches
tail about 4 inch in length -
all fur & weight from 2 3/4 to
4 lbs Eyes very small
the heaviest ones I weighed was
4 lbs those were the large males
they habit wet ground where
there is plenty of water running

down t
can sa
from
not the
they se
some
I suppo
the Se
the ma
hand
Washi
send
the a
to Wash
then
to see
in you
Yes I
$20 on
some
the m
came
mounte

= this is
t 3 which
. Skulls
but I
I could
Deer
hot all
I did
them
lding
n color
with above
nder part
tral region
n each
6 inches
ngth —
3/4 to
all
ed was
e males
l where
e running

down through their domain
can not find them away
from water at least I can
not there in the Sierras
they resemble the Musk Rat
some what in their habits
I suppose they will turn out to be
the Sewellel — do you want all
the material ~~that~~ I have on
hand shipped to you at
Washington if not I can
send you by Mail one of
the smallest of these animals
to Washington with the Skull
then you can have a chance
to see the beast — let me know
in your next what to do —
Yes I recd a Registered letter with
$20 00/100 I should have gone 3 days
sooner than I did but the day
the money arrived a Bucks head
came from Downeys Mills to be
mounted next day a Road Runner

and a big Horned Owl these I had
set up for other parties as I got them
done in came two Rattails Bobwills
that made me mad and I threw them
away and cleared because I knew
time was precious - as to the
terms you stated that you would
pay expences of the trip and
allow me so much per animal
the Squirells and small animals
25¢ you did not state what
price for the Beaver or what
ever they are - You can pay me
10 per day and expences always
way you like I will not find
any fault - I will send a
bill of actual expence of the
trip so you can see what
it cost me - and you can
do as it suits you - well I must
strip and go to bed the Fleas
are just eating me up - they
are awfull this year everywhere
busting you are well I am
Yours Very Truly Chas. A. Allen

Dear

Oct 2

you

Lacey

trip -

hunt

I re

bloo

as I

the

a ba

Lake

hav

is

is t

sho

but

hav

Services @ 1.50 for 15 days $22.50
30.50
$53.00
20.00
Sent $33.00 Nov. 7, 1885.
Com.

Fare to Blue Canon and
Return 16,00
Transferring Baggage ,50
Two Weeks Board 14,00
$30,50

Cash Reed 20,00

I sent you a Package of
sticks which I took from
the mouth of the holes where
they had been thrown out
after eating the bark off
did they not come to
hand

Nicaro Nov 23rd 1885

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of 7 inst came duly to hand - I ship the Case of specimens to day - could not do so sooner as it has rained [4½ miles] for 7 days yesterday morning I went over to Nicaro town and was lucky enough to find a boy suitable and it was the last one the store keeper had I have packed them very carefull and hope they will reach you in as good condition - as they leave me - Enclosed I found $40.00 which augares act and leaves ballance of 7.00 to your credit -

In regard to my makeing another trip in the spring will say if nothing happens to prevent I am willing to go and suggest that it would be a

I have got it packed and got my traps ready and am on the [illegible] as there will not [illegible] a steam ar[illegible]

[illegible] when
Guides
it will
[illegible]
counts
[illegible]
Rats
[illegible]
the
[illegible]
there
and
[illegible]
[illegible]
Alcohol
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
are
worth
give
XX

Spizella pusilla arenacea Pale
Sparrow and Pale Lark Sparrow

good plan to collect what I could at
Blue Canon then go up to Cisco
about 15 miles farther up where I
can get some animals there that
I saw quite a number of then
7 years ago when I was collecting
birds in that locality I asked the
agent at the station what they
were (I did not shoot any) he told
me the people called them
Woodchucks I asked him if
they were the same as the eastern
animal of that name and he
told me he did not know
at any rate I saw 4 or 5 in one
day run into their holes and then
in a minute pop their head up
and keep their eye on me so I
could not get a shot where I
could kill one and having no
traps did not bother myself much
about them. from there I could
go up to the Summit and get

~~The Yanks are all interested in milk pans & cheese & clean & neat Plain dishes &~~

no doubt other animals

4 years ago I was at the

Summit with Dr Harkness

collecting Red Snow for the

Academy of Sciences of Frisco

I made enquiries of those I met

at the Summit Station what

kind of birds or animal were

to be found in that place

I always enquire about animals

even when I never shot them

one animal or little Rabbit,

that an Engineer of the first

Train described to me leads

me to believe it the little

Chief Hare I was there only

about two hours of daylight so

was not able to investigate the

truth of what he told me as

my time and the Dr's was fully

taken up packing Red Snow

so as to return that night

I mention these matters to you

so you can think them over and when
the time comes to go will be guided
by you decision - I dont think it will
be prudent to go to Blue Canon
before May 15 or 20 but I can write
to parties there and find out by
Apr 20 or there abouts is the weather
is favorable and the snow gone
away - Now as to the specimens
coming all the Jewellets the two Rats
and the Douglas Squirells are preserved
with alum and arsenic also the
Coon little striped Skunk the
Gophers and two Rat collected here
also - the Grond Squirells and
other chip Squirells are only alum
the feet & legs of all are
treated to a solution of Alcohol
Turpentine and Corosive Sublimate
there are two yearling Buck Skulls
if they are of any use to you you
are welcome to them there are
5 adult Deer Skull if they are worth
4 dollars all right if not, give
what you think right

XX

I have mail
came daily
of specimens
sooner as it
for 7 days
over to Nic
enough to fi
it was the la
I have packe
and hope
in as good
leave me
Aug $40.00 whic
balance of
In regard
in the spri
happens to
to go and

	In the future Everything please leave the
	Skull adhere to the Skin as you
	request in your letter
	I get often Coon Skulls from the
	Farmers they cut the head off in-
	stead of skinning
	XX
.25	you will find a few skins with out
.50	Skulls these were smashed with
1.50	shot so as to be of no account
1,00	my old friend Mr Mosher shot 6
25 —	Chip. Squirells at Broners and sent them
.75 —	to me with two Water Rats I only
16.80	saved 2 skins and one Skull as
2.00	they were shot with No 6 shot
18,80	I paid him 12¢ postage but saved
ase not	only the two skins which are very
ble I send	small Chippers the Says he told
ake it into	me were all in winter quarters
traps some	I will send his letter so you can
low you	see what he tolet me.
ge Skunk	One of the Squirrels had one bone on the
on as it	side of the head broken. This was
the best	done by a man big Joe they call
tter with	him who tends the Hydraulic Ditch
these has	he was working on the ditch near the
	place where my traps were set and he
	0,80/100
	— 25 —
	.50
	.50
	.50
	.25
	.50

at my request visited the traps ~~that~~
night when he quit work (as I
went up the road to Emigrant Gap
and could not get back in time to
visit them myself) and found a
Sewelel and struck it with a
stone on the side of the head and
cracked one of the bones he brought
the animal up to me and then
the old man Smiled
I think you will be able to get
two perfect Skeletons out of
the 4 but something has
taken of a fore arm and
shoulder blade in any shop
since my return from one
of them - you will see they
have been eaten that is the
flesh on the bone well that is
done by Yellow Jackets - they were done
it in Paper on a shelf in my
shop but they eat right through

they ar
Enclose
from Nic
July 21
Oak Sma
Postage
Aug 10
2 Chip Squ
1 Field Mo
1 Fox Skul
1 Skunk Sk
1 Gopher "
1 Mouse
1 Townsend
1 Small Bo
1 Postage
Postage
Nov 2
5 Deer
5 Coons
4 Fox
2 Large
1 Small

Should there be any mistake please notify it
and oblige mine truly Edmund A. Mearns

thaps that
e (as I
ent Gap
time to
d found a
with a
e head and
he brought
d them
l
le to get
out of
has
and
my shop
on one
see they
is the
that is
they were
they alone
to my
t thoughts

they ar terrible on meat

Enclosed is list of Skins & Skulls
from Nicasio

July 21	Two Townends Mole	,50
	One Small Shrew	,50
	Postage	,15
Aug 10		
	2 Chip Squirells	,50
	1 Field Mouse	,25
	1 Fox Skull	,25
	1 Skunk Skull	,25
	1 Gopher "	,25
	1 Mouse	25
	1 Townsend Mole in Alcohol	25
	1 Small Bat " "	25
	1 Squirell Skull	25
	Postage	15
Nov 23		
	5 Deer Skulls	4,00
	5 Coons "	1,25
	4 Fox "	1,00
	2 Large Skunks Skulls	,50
	1 Small " "	,25 40,80

1 Jack Rabbt Skull	Amt brt over	0,80
1 Wild Cat "		25
2 Rat Skins		,50
2 Gopher "		,50
1 Grey Squirrl Skin		.25
1 Small Skunk Skin		,50
1 Small Mole in Alcohon		1.50
2 Small Shrews " a 50¢		1,00
1 Small Bat		25
3 Bat Skins a 25¢		,75
		16.80
Cash Reed		7.00
		$9,80

There is a Hog Skin in the Case not made up was shot with my Rifle I send it so you can see it and make it into a Rug if you wish I shall trap some in <u>full</u> plumage this winter for you and make them up the large Skunk in the box I charge nothing for as it go <u>wet in my</u> Barn and the feet are spoiled every thing is rotten with dampness since I got home there has fallen 13 inches of Rain

XX you wi

Skulls

shot s

my old

Ship. Y

to me

saved

they w

I shall

only t

shall

me me

I will

see wh

One of

side of

done

him w

he was

place

I send Stamps
– Well last
me and I
el me that
on the place
ved away
reply
on there
em not far
were caught
d did not
season when
is (if I go)
look about
o miles from
m away but
ned by a
cadency of
o
ad country
k and I
stragglers

Specimens all

Allen

Nicasio Nov 23rd 1895

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I will not say anything about my collecting the Sewalls' Mr Belden was at the Summit while I was in B C I have wanted to meet him for for some years as he is an old correspondent but I ~~thought~~ if I wrote him I was there in all probability he would have come down even if only for a day then I would have had to show him what I was doing and explain things to him which fact I did not care to do at ~~that~~ time remembering the old saying to many cooks spoil the broth so I said nothing to him. I have

them in his vegatable garden I send Stamps
for reply but he never answered - Well last
week his brother called to see me and I
enquired all about it. he told me that
all were caught that were on the place
and that his brother had moved away
that was the reason I go no reply
well now it is my opinion there
are some colonies of them not far
away from where those were caught
in that garden and (I did not
tell him so however) next season when
I return from the mountains (if I go)
I shall drive over and look about
that country it is about 20 miles from
my home - all were thrown away but
one that one was secured by a
man and sent to the Academy of
Sciences of San Francisco
if there any more about that country
I can find them I think and I
am pretty sure those were stragglers
from some larger colony
trusting you will get the Specimens all
safe and satisfactory I am
Yours Truly Chas. A. Allen

Dr M

anything
Sewall
Summe
I have
for so
correspo
wrote
probabl
down
I wou
what
things
did n
remem
many
so I s

send Stamps
Will last
one and I
me that
the place
ed away
refully
ture
not far
were caught
did not
season when
s (if I go)
look about
miles from
away but
ed by a
adency of
country
k and I
stragglers

Specimens all

Allen

Nicasio Nov 23rd 1895

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I will not say anything about my collecting the Sewellels Mr Belden was at the Summit while I was in B C I have wanted to meet him for for some years as he is an old correspondent but I ~~thought~~ if I wrote him I was there in all probability he would have come down even if only for a day then I would have had to show him what I was doing and explain things to him which fact I did not care to do at ~~that~~ time remembering the old saying to many cooks spoil the broth so I said nothing to him. I have

had box traps set every day since
I came from the mountains all
I have caught in them was one
little Skunk twice some large
annual entered one and about
tore the traps to peices and
escaped - I do not understand why
I do not catch some Foxes in
them as they are as easy to catch
in a box trap as a Skunk may
be I have not struck on to them
rem ways yet - I used to catch
them to make Buggy Robes and
have caught a whole family at
one place - The large Skunk I
caught in one of the traps you
kindly sent it wond about some
bushes so I had to shoot it and
it smelld dreadfull but I took
it down into the Creek bottom and
skinned it so you could have at
least one skin for com. parison
I made it up and put it on a board

made a
thinking
some day
rain th
board an
skin an
I had
were so
to take
one eith
chance
at it
me when
yearsold
fellow
Horse Ro
in spite
throat ver
any other
to find the
of some bo
I belive I
in Marin Co

day since
ins all
was one
ne large
d about
and
tand why
forces in
y to catch
unk may
on to this
to catch
es and
unity at
skunk I
he you
bout some
hoot it and
t I took
tion and
have at
earson
a board
under a box in my Buggy house
thinking it safe but I found it
some days ago all wet from the
rain that had blown in on the
board and ran down under the
skin and spoiled the pelt
I had shot two before but they
were so strong I did not want
to tackle them or in fact this
one either but it was my last
chance for this season so went
at it my youngest child was with
me when I skinned it she is 5
years old she said Papa that
fellow smells stronger than
Horse Radish I had to laugh
in spite of the stench - it made my
throat very sore - I do not know of
any other locality in the Sierras where
to find the Zemelid think I have track
of some lower down than Blue Canon
I believe I wrote you about some caught here
in Marin Co. I wrote the man who caught 6 of

them in his vegatable garden I send Stamps
for reply but he never answered — Well last
week his brother called to see me and I
enquired all about it. he told me that
all were caught that were on the place
and that his brother had moved away
that was the reason I got no reply
well now it is my opinion there
are some colonies of them not far
away from where those were caught
in that garden and (I did not
tell him so however) next season when
I return from the mountains (if I go)
I shall drive over and look about
that country it is about 20 miles from
my home — all were thrown away but
one that one was secured by a
man and sent to the Academy of
Sciences of San Francisco
if there any more about that country
I can find them I think and I
am pretty sure those were stragglers
from some larger colony
trusting you will get the Specimens all
safe and satisfactory I am
Very Truly Yours Chas. A. Allen

Dr Mer

anything
I smelled
Summer
I have
for some
correspon
wrote
probabl
down
I would
what I
things
did not
remember
many co
so I said

Visiting & Rear Gun mounted
making Gun a Lasting Use 9 Sea Years
Mem Sincerely Edw. A. Miles

Nicasio Dec 29th 1885

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I sent you
on Nov 29 a box with all the
Skulls and skins that I had
collected - I have been very
anxious for a number of days
about it as I have not heard a
word from you and do not
yet know if it has reached
you I also wrote two letters
have you not got the case
let me know immediately
and if you have not I will
make it hot for some body
I am now afaid it has
met the same fate of one
case of specimens sent to
Southwick & Jencks 4 or 5 years
ago - I sent it and about 6 weeks after

Dec. 30th 10 Am W.C. Have Just
finished a rousing Breakfast on
Mice. The Mercury 9 Deg
Fell - 9 Degrees the lowest
mice count down

e now
skull
all
ne near
e in man
ll
d neighb
whole
t is
an
on
this
t sure
do not
man
his
ky has
d —
Skulls
ears ago
n them
them for
he could

I got a contemptible letter from
the head agent of this North
Pacific Coast RR stating that
there was a case of Nat Forest
specimens in their warehouse
and it would remain there
until the charges were prepaid
I went down to the station 4 miles
from home (then) and offered the
agent here $20 ^{00}/_{100} in coin as
security and had him Telegraph
to ship case immediately and send
him the bill as he had money
in hand to pay all charges
the Agent here done as I requested
but at same time refused to
take the $20 ^{00}/_{100} as he was well
acquainted with me - in about
a week I got receipt & bill
after ~~the~~ I had things done
up different - Last summer
~~that~~ crank of an Agent at the
Frisco end committed suicide

by ca
in th
person
in hi
not
the b
play
a bl
I our
there
paper
print
Skele
Prom
calle
near
the
ammo
would
it an
mont
into a
screwe

…n from
…North
…stating that
…ket
…warehouse
…there
…re prepaid
…4 miles
…offered the
…ion as
…Telegraph
…and send
…l money
…ges
…I requested
…ed to
…well
…in about
…bill
…e done
…mmer
…at the
…ricks

by cutting his throat and I was in hopes that some sensible person had been appointed in his place but if you have not yet got the cake then the same old card is being played — Yesterday I recd. a blank book from Washington I surmise you sent it as there was also a sheet of paper with your name in print — I have the entire Skeleton of a splendid Puma or Cala Leon (as called here) it was shot near here 2 weeks ago and the person who bought the animal of the party shooting it would not pay 40 cts to mount it and refused to have the head mounted and the skin made into a Rug for 75 finally screwed me down to 70 cts to make a

Rug out of the skin so I have now
captured the entire skeleton Skull
Claws tail and body bones all
in perfect order except one bone near
the throat same as the collar bone in man
which was fractured by the ball
it was 7 feet in length and weighed
190 lbs I consider the whole
thing worth 10 oz " and it is
the only thing or way I can
make my self whole on
the transaction with this
party Sack I am not sure
of getting a cent as I do not
consider him a good man
he would rather buy his
money away in whiskey
than pay a man a fair
price — any way whiskey has
him body and soul now —
suppose I get any Sea Lions Skulls
do you want any — three or 4 years ago
Ward offered me 5 oz " each for them
but I declined to get them for
him but told him where he could

...n or Rock Mt
...from W 4
...le Deer head
... said also a
...ed to mount
...neat out after
...ve then set up
...get a Bear as
...annals can
... He is a
... market and
...d 9 miles
...n - I do not
...an go or not
...n - he is a
...sportsman
...eep and Elk
...his hands
...told me he
...s a Skull and
...the largest he
... an old
...the mountains
...ea and if I

wanted it he would bring it out next time
he went that way and send it to me
the miner found the annual dead
I told him to send it along if not
mutilated

go and get them I believe he
sent this Son to the place and
they spent 6 weeks on the spot
and obtained two annuals
I have killed 3 inside of 15
minutes not a quarter of a miles
from where they were operating
and I knew at the time they
were there where 13 Fur Seals
had their basking ground and
could have bagged nearly the
whole lot in a few days
if Ward had told me of his
going out there it would have
been money in his pocket
as I would gladly given him
minute directions where to go
and he had to go right by
my home to get there also

I live only 200 yards from the
station and he could have
called Just as well as not
those 3 I shot I cut the
lips and mustachios off
and sent them east to
friends - I feel ashamed
whenever I think of it what in
the world did I kill those
great beast for they had
done me no harm or any
one else I could have shot
then 6 or 7 more and have seen
the time often since when
I could shot numbers but
it is a terrible rough place
to get them out when killed
I was after Sea Birds and
make my camp in the Point
Reyes Light house where I
am well acquainted with all
the men - one was here by weeks
ago on his way to Frisco he left a

bott
call
I cu
and
plac
out
is m
for
the
if we
Q ma
vile
many
pleh
I rec
frie
in
he
Ranc
and
says
Black

from the
ld have
ll as not
cut the
hins off
east to
ashamed
of it what in
kill there
they had
n or any
d have shot
and have seen
ever when
mbers but
ough place
when killed
Birds and
the Point
e where I
ted with all
here by weeks
isco he left a

bottle half full of what he
calls Whiskey with me
I call it Rot Gut
and this State is full of
places where it is doled
out Sundays every Sin Mill
is in full blast wide open
for any one no going behind
the bar for drinks here
if we could have a good Earth
Quake and sink every
vile one of them I shot
many others would be much
pleased — Least night
I received a letter from a
friend of mine who lives
in Winnemucca Nevada
he wants me to go to his
Ranch in Oregon next July
and stay 4 or 6 weeks and
says I can shoot plenty of
Black tail White tail and

Mule Deer and Big Horn or Rock Mt
Sheep he sent me down from W[illegible]
weeks ago the finest Mule Deer head
to mount for him I ever saw also a
splendid Big Horns head to mount
he had. Cleaned the meat out after
a fashion and I have them set up
he says we can easily get a Bear as
two and many other animals can
also get some Elk - He is a
cattle raiser for the market and
has a big range of 9 mile
from Lake Harney - I do not
yet know whether I can go or not
but mean to if I can - he's a
fine man and a keen sportsman
many a Deer Bear and Sheep and Elk
has met their fate at his hands
last nights letter he told me he
knew where there was a Skull and
horns of a Big Horn the largest he
ever saw it was in an old
prospector Cabin in the Mountains
not far from Winnemucca and if I

wanted it h
he went thro
the miner f
I told him
mutilated

go and get
sent this o
they spent
and obtai
I have h
minutes
from whe
and I kn
were ther
had their
could ha
whole lot
if Ward
going out
been m
as I would
minute
and he h
my hom

Allen, Charles A. 1886

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
83/12 c

Recd. & ansd. March 1, 1886 C.A.M.

Nicasio Feb 21st 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Dec 22nd came to hand in due time - I was greatly disapointed on reading it - I thought every thing was all perfect - the bones you speak of in the Jewelells and chip squirrells and coons I do not think I cut them out they must have been eaten out by the Yellow Jackets (Vespa) they are terrible here in Sept & Oct if you hang up a deer after the insides are out I believe in 3 days nearly every particle of flesh and soft bones & muscle will be cleaned out - if you never saw them at work you can not have any idea of their ravages - they are crazy for

flesh - I noticed them at work on
the Skulls of some of the animals
when I had them laid out on a
shelf to dry but did not anticipate
they would do any harm - I have
always laid the skulls on a shelf
in my shop or at Blue Canon to
dry for a day or two and then lay
them away in a box as if I put
them in a box at once they
stink the place out - next season
I will have an open box with wire
netting on top so they can not get
at them if this was the cause and
I certainly think it was - I have
had them get into a nice meat
safe and destroy nearly half a
deer before they were discovered
and below where the meat was hung
there was a pile of their dropping that
looked like brown sawdust
when I am skinning animals or deer
head they are in swarms all over

me on an
I seldom
happen to
fingers -
the speci
did not
satisfact
make up
as you can
behind
done the
me to do
a 5 year
them fo
and you
now befor
you 25 f
mammal
owed me
with a re
you want
at the time
beak owners

t work o
the animals
t out on a
not anticipate
ew – I have
on a shelf
e Canon to
d then lay
as if I just
nice they
t – next season
ont with wire
can not get
the cause and
ao – I have
wire meat
early half a
e discovered
eat was hung
dropping that
rowdust
animals or deer
rms all over

me on my fingers and hands but
I seldom ever get stung unless I
happen to pinch one between my
fingers – I regret exceedingly that
the specimens
did not reach you in a more
satisfactory condition – I will
make up the skins in future
as you want them tail out
behind fore legs front but
done them as Prof Ward wanted
me to do them for him some 4
or 5 years ago and he wanted
them preserved with alum & salt
and your letter of May 7th 1884
now before me says – I will give
you 25¢ for the skin of every small
mammal you can procure – either
cured with Salt & Alum or poisoned
with arsenic – I thought it queer that
you wanted salt and alum specimens
at the time but always obey orders if I
break owners – and as I was rather short of

arsonic on my B C trip I was rather
stingy of what stock I did have and
reserved it for the more valuable
I might get - you can fix those chip
Squirells so nothing will destroy them very
easy a weak solution of Corosive
Sublimate and Alcohol put on with
a Camels Hair brush will preserve
them nicely as they can be put
in a tin or ~~light~~ wood box and
one of the small Vaporizers used
to throw the solution all over
them inside the box - I will
never use alum alone again for any
one but as your letter made me
suppose you had some method of
preserving them I done as above
~~stated~~ - it displeases me and makes
me very miserable for a long time to do
work in an unsatisfactory manner
your letter gave me the Blues terribly
and I have hardly recovered yet -
fact I have not had the courage to
answer it ~~before~~ - your letter came
just after a little pet Townsends Chip

Re

Dr M

Dec 22
time -
on read
was all
of in the
and boo
out the
out by
they are
if you
insides
days ne
and sc
cleaned
at work
of their

...ars - he was afraid
...t when he went
...on our hands
...than he could
...der the edge
...ks or table
...nd called him
...his window
...me all
...it is to
...he tonight
...not go
...him to
...soon as
...y from
...eally all kinds
...shell nuts
...in the shell
...his favorite
...ger Bread
...any other
...he baked
...him - I send
...Nuts along
...kind legs

Squirell that we had for over two years
got killed by my youngest little Girl
the Squirell was a favorite with all
my family and had the run of the
house - he was the finest little
fellow you ever saw and we used
to have lots of fun with him in
the early evening - after we had
all got around the table reading
writing or sewing out of his house
he would come and climb up our clothes
on to the table and such skipping
from one to member of my family
to another you never saw such
pleasant times we had with him
and he was so confiding in us that
he never dreamed of fear or harm
day times he was every where in the
house and we had to be on guard

into call he never would go out doors - he was afraid to be out - never was shut up at night when he went to bed after his frolic - always sat on our hands or shoulders. if we gave him more than he could eat he would go and hide it under the edge of the carpet or behind boxes or books or table legs - if we went out side and called him he would climb up on the window seat and look out at us - we all miss him terribly but it is to late now - he can not be brought back - strangers he would not go near them I often gave him to them to hold and as soon as possible he ran away from them - he was fond of nearly all kinds of nuts and seeds but hard shell nuts he never could make a hole in the shell so we had to crack them - his favorite food was Pine Nuts and Ginger Bread these last was preferable to any other and Ginger Bread had to be baked every week especially for him - I send you a sample of the Pine Nuts along with the cones of Deer hind legs & Macrotis & C columbianus

Squirell tho me had for over two years
got killed by my youngest little Girl
the Squirell was a favorite with all
my family and had the run of the
house - he was the finest little
fellow you ever saw and we used
to have lots of fun with him in
the early evening - after we had
all got around the table reading
or writing or sewing out of his house
he would come and climb up our clothes
on to the table and such skeeping
from one to member of my family
to another you never saw such
pleasant times we had with him
and he was so confiding in us that
he never dreamed of fear at harm
day times he was every where in the
House and we had to be on guard

ars - he was afrid
t when he went
on our hands
than he could
nder the edge
ukes or table
nd called him
her window
me all
't in to
he brought
not go
him to
oon as
y from
eary all time
d shell nuts
in the shell
his favorite
Ginger Bread
to any other
he baked
him - I send
e Nuts along
kind regs

all the time so as not to step on him - he had been stepped on twice and the end of his tail cut off and another time his hip was broken as I thought he would die as he could not get up and eat and I had to pound up his food fine and feed him with a small wood spoon - I was continually cautioning my children to be carefull but the fatal day came at last - it had been storming for two weeks and the children could not go out and had become restless from so much restraint and they were playing with Bunny they had a spool tied to the end of a thread and were running back and forth across the sitting room and he was scampering about after it I had just come in from the RR station and had a headache & out to rest - I went into the room where

the chil
dyer h
hurt h
I was s
and he
and sa
I stoppe
and tur
work st
to play
minutes
the shop
hands
saw hi
I was
what I
actually
if they
I cried
I could
mother
can not
name as

to step-
stepped on
tail cut off
up was
e would die
and eat
his food fine
small wood
ly cautioning
ll but the
t - it had
nucks and
ot go out
ettles from
nd they
ny they
the end
running
the sitting
mpering
must come in
had a scratch
the room where

the children were and said now
Mjor be careful or you will
hurt Bunny. (they were getting to wild)
I was standing near the oldest one
and he climed up to her shoulder
and sat up and looked up at me
I stooped down and kissed him
and turned and went out into my
work shop and the children went
to play again in less than five
minutes my wife came rushing into
the shop with poor Bunny in her
hands crying I gave on look and
saw his sweet little life was ended
I was so enraged I do not know
what I said or did I was
actually crazy from anger and sorrow
if they had killed both my Hares
I would not have said a word as
I could replace them but such
another dear little creature as he was
can not be had again - he knew his
name as well as a Dog and would come at

into call he never would go out doors - he was afraid to be out - never was shut up at night when he went to bed after his frolic - always sat on our hands or shoulders. if we gave him more than he could eat he would go and hide it under the edge of the carpet or behind boxes or books or table legs - if we went out side and called him he would climb up on the window seat and look out at us - we all miss him terribly but it is to late now - he can not be brought back - strangers he would not go near them I often gave him to them to hold and as soon as possible he ran away from them - he was fond of nearly all kinds of nuts and seeds but hard shell nuts he never could make a hole in the shell so we had to crack them - his favorite food was Pine Nuts and Ginger Bread these last was preferable to any other and Ginger Bread had to be baked every week especially for him - I send you a sample of the Pine Nuts along with the names of Deer Mice legs & Macrotis & Columbianus

propose
Squirrell
got kille
the Squi
my fam
house -
fellow
to frol
the earl
all got
writing
he ran
on to
from
to another
pleasant
and he
he never
day time
home

you may think me a crank or a fool but I never could bear to shoot any more Townsends Chip Squirrels since we had our little pet. I suppose I will have to as you want them but it will not be a very pleasant task. Those new species I got at B C are very wild they are moderately plenty, but I can not understand what makes them so shy - what were the two small ones from Bronco yes the Sewellels food is considerable part consisted of aquatic plants - there is a species of Lily that grows along the margins of the small streams that they are very fond of. I do not know as they dive down and get the roots but the stems and leaves they cut them off and carry them to their burrows and eat the stem part and throw away the broad leaf which is 12 inches in diameter this shape  and grows to the height of about 20 inches may be more - the reason I said they resembled the Musk Rat was they live about the water all the time their burrows are always on a low hill side in the canons or Gulches and where it is spring[illegible]

boggy ground the better the better most of
the holes you can see the spring water running
down through them and most of those I caught
the traps were in the water – they can not be
found away from water in the Sierras where I
have ever found them – Those that were found
here in Marin Co last summer I have not
yet been able to ascertain the character of the
ground where they were taken but intend to visit
the place next summer after I get done in
the Sierras – The moles are playing the
mischief in my hay field can not catch
them – I got a Bottle of Bisulphide of Carbon last week
50¢ it kills Gophers first rate but moles are not
so easily killed on account of the nature of their runs
the way to use it is find the hole clean it out
saturate some cotton and put it down in the hole
also pour some down the hole and cover up with a
board in about 25 minutes take off the board and
drop a lighted wisp of paper in the hole when an
explosion takes place which goes clear through
the burrow

I have succeeded in getting you a Pilot Cat skin at last! it is the first entry in the Book, you sent & had to go 4 miles after it a Ranchero dog treed it and he shot it and I met him at the R.R. Station when he told me about it in the afternoon I saddled up and rode over and got it I guess he respects something for it by the way he acted then and since he has got 2 since and 3 others were shot not 3 miles from my place but they act very mean here if there is not any money in a thing among these ranchers they do not care to bother

it I gave them a bit. a piece
I would get plenty no doubt
as for getting their Cows the
Shop and Dog, but the cat.
the Patent Mouse trap came to hand
I had one like it but they do not
catch mice very well but here
the scamps will not enter it
the labels & thread came to hand
many thanks" Hope to see
them ere long - very cold here
nights but warm day time
so I can go in shirt sleeves
hope to have a fine spring so
I can go to B C early
with kind regards I am -

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

on the
cuts are
atural as possible

and the
space
they eat
the Blue I
Potatoes
the bark
will eat
Canon told
let his garden
every care
safe to
you with
the matter
- trusting
soon and
soon in

Jours
llen

Answ'd. May 4/86. + #20.00 sent in reg. letter.

Nicasio Apr 26th 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

It is a long time since I heard from you - On Feb 22 I sent you a package containing a Photograph of Blue Canon House where I need to put up and shall when I go up this spring (did not stop there last fall - tried the Glendon House and was not at all pleased with the place - I did not get 3 hours sleep any night I was there such a racket all night long by the employes there was also the skin of the hind legs of the Black tail and Mule Deer showing the difference in the mule on

each species - did you get
them - if there is any thing
you wish to notify me about
please write at once - I shall
try and leave here by May 15
but perhaps I can not get off
before the 20th -

I was quite surprised at
the small chip Squirell that
came from Bronco turning
out to be the T townsendi -
are you sure - I always thought
them a variety if nothing more
of that species - I never saw
any while at Bronco that was
as large as the T townsendi
that I find here - Have you
published the article on the
Mt Beaver if not would be
pleased to honor you by
naming it Merriams Tenellus
you have any description of its

habitat
easy m
to the
wish p
claims
one to
and yo
honor -
small
yet go
made a
suppose

I shall
Beaver
possible
Tin ca
oil co
coast
carefull
animal
get a

on get
ing thing
one about
e – I shall
by May 15
not get off

hired at
ell that
turning
scendi'
ways thought
thing more
never saw
o that was
nsendi'
Have you
le on the
would be
on by
ams Stansbell
tion of its

habitat etc and can very easy introduce your name to the beast which is my wish providing I have any claims as being the first one to take the animal. and you do not object to the honor – I have another of those small Shrews. have you yet got that fellow christened made a skin of it which I suppose you will like ___

I shall endeavor to get a Beaver to you alive if possible – I shall get a tin can such as coal oil comes in on this coast clean it out very carefull and put the animal in it and get a wooden box so as

I received the articles on the
Long Eared Chipper the cuts are
No 1 and shows as natural as possible
fit tight one way and the
other end with a space
for food such as they eat
in their natural state Also I
will send along some Potatoes
Beets & Carrots in the box
which I know they will eat
(as Big Joe at Blue Canon told
me they once troubled his garden
very bad) and use every care
to have it arrive safe to
you - any orders you wish
to send me about the matter
please do at once - trusting
to hear from you soon and
to have a good season in
your favor I am
Sincerely Yours
Chas. A. Allen

Amede M
Or
Dr Mer
long time
your On
package c
of Blue
need to
I go up
this last
House a
pleased
not get
I was the
might lon
there was
kind le
and Wh
the differ

Recd. & Answd. May 12/86.!

Nicasio May 4th 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

This morning I received tow (2) Traps—from you I expect—
please do not send any more as I received some last week from the east where I had ordered them— those you have sent will come in handy in case I loose any— by this mail I send you a Box with one of those little Shrews which is unamed I believe Skin & Skull also a Bat ~~that~~ I found dead hanging to a limb one day last week while Trout fishing with a friend of mine— I dont remember of ever seeing one like it before so I send it at once as it may if new or rare be of interest to you— I never saw one like it before— I shot 12 Bats

Are there Labels filled out right

last summer and mine were same as this - I put them in Alcohol and when I went to get them to send in the case with the animals skins I found them all soft with the hair coming out so threw the whole lot away - shall I make you any more Bat Skins with Skull separate same as other mammals - please let me know I made no measurements of the Bat as the wings had become set or stiff so I could not do so with any accuracy - when I took the Bat off the limb it was the prettiest Bat I ever saw also my friend said so to still it may be nothing more than a common species - hope it will prove good - well I have just time to get this to the R R Station and must go quick trusting to hear from you soon I am

Very Truly Yours

Chas. K. Allen

Write for my friend in Branco near the ship and me due out 4 hours 2 quicker. Etc

Nicasio May 19th 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of May 4th came to hand all safe enclosed I found 20 ov
I leave here on Monday next the 24th as I can not possibly get away before - we have just had three very hot days but to day it is cold and windy and cloudy with fine rain hope it will not set in for a storm - a thing which has happened every spring I started for Blue the last time I went there it rained so much that on June 13th I had to pack up and go home - I left home that year

sent set
are not catch
teal the last
t up - I use
d sunup
s in other
dep they
tree and
fast as I
one trap you
chart off
by to crow
of chilled
te - I can
on Woodchucks
You may
Blue Canon
convenience
ter with the
shall get
I can
that ship
mit
I can

May 25 and on reaching B C
found it cold and wet with
snow banks all about the place
however I guess it is not so bad
this year as I wrote to the
proprietor of B C House about
the accomodations and to be
sure and state what kind
of weather they were having
I got an answer yesterday
stating the weather was good
and the trees were beginning to
leave out and that I could
have a room in the back
Cottage where no one could
bother me about my work
and easy of acces last fall
I had to go up two flights of
stairs 3 or 4 times a day - now
all I got to do is to step out the
back door on to the ditch trail
and am ready for business

the 6
but a
type
like
which
purpo
is the
ar sto
but f
as mu
there is
lucky
the ot
desire
such as
sent
get the
of the
Jenck
the Jo
same
know

ching B C
t with
the place
not so bad
to the
ouse about
and to be
at kind
e having
esterday
was good
beginning to
I could
en back
ny work
last fall
lights of
day - now
etup out the
ditch trail
business

the 6 traps came to hand
but are of the old fashioned
type, that is with a handle
like a frying pan a style
which is not fit for shure
purposes the might do to set
in the water on sunken logs
ar stones to catch Muskrats
but for such cunning animals
as Mink Weasels ar Otter Jewelells
there is to much iron in sight
lucky I sent and got some of
the others in time — if you
desire to get any time any of the trap
such as I use and such as you
sent 4 last year you can
get them through J. M. Southwick
of the late firm of Southwick
Jencks Pawtucket R.I. you might mention to
Mr Southwick you wanted the
same style I had and he will
know what you want.

I have had those 6 you sent set every day for 6 ooks can not catch one of the rascals - they steal the bait as fast as I can hang it up - I use front string on wire and hang up over the trap which sits in the water two or three inches deep they climb up the bush or tree and cut the wire off as fast as I can put them up - one Trap you sent the pan broke short off last night simply by its own spring it is made of chilled iron and is very brittle - I can put it and use them on Woodchucks or Hedgehogs &c - You may remit any money to Blue Canon by Registered at your convenience I hope you got the box with the Bat and Shrew - I shall get you everything and all I can will look out for that chip Squirell at the Summit and all other things I can find

Dr Mer

May 4th
safe en
I leave
the 24th
get away
just the
but to d
windy a
rain h
in for a
which
spring
the las
it rain
June 13
go hom

I have a friend in Winnemucca
Nevada who wants me to come up
to his place says I can do well
he thinks on Beaver & Otter
Coyotes &c he has an Otter
and Beaver Skull saved for
me ~~that~~ he shot this winter
the Beaver live in the rivers
he says and do not make dams
as formerly or may be another
species - He catches enough every
year to make a nice robe for
his own use I am going to
write him for full particulars
and if favorable may go up
there when done in the Sierras
all it will cost will be the
fare and no board bill as
I should stop at his home
as he has invited me several
times to go up there -
I am not going though

unless I know there is a good prospect of doing something I am going to take a lot of Ball Cartridges in case I meet some large animal as a Bear or Puma Deer &c well I have nothing further of note to write so will bring this to an end trusting ~~that~~ I shall have a successfull trip and with best wishes to yourself I remain

Very Truly Yours

Chas. A. Allen

C. P. R. R. May 24th 1846

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I am now on the road near Port Costa and the train will soon be on the big Ferry Boat - it is very warm and pleasant - Will be at Blue Canon 2 oclock to night -

I can hardly realise the fact that the small chip Squirell I had from Bronco is the young of the long Eared fellow I find at Blue Canon perhaps I am mistaken - but do you not think it a little singular that I found none of the young ones at Blue Canon last fall and it is also a little queer my friend sent me all young and no old ones as I was at Bronco myself 3 years ago and I saw none

chip Squirells and

this are either - 2 of them shot -

Lepus

attended

Lepus

in them

chipmunks

Sunday

me but

must

of feeling

an at 4

behind time

t until 7

started

ings invited

but this

ng where

Willows are

ved off x

in my

w 4 large eared

of the Long Eared Species such as
I find at Blue Canon. there was
two species I saw and shot but did
not make any demonstration was what I
took to be Long Eared and the
other species as I called them were
all small in size and if I am
not mistaken as forgot them they
were not any larger than the
I sent you a that was in
the first week of June and I
was there 3 weeks and do not
now remember of seeing any
I quiell like the one at B C
it will not surprise me much
if they yet turn out another
variety if not species a-
my friend sent me down last
fall about a dozen specimens
but they were shot as bad I
only saved three 3 I sent to you
I shall have him send me down

such as
there was
t but did
ow what I
nd the
themselves
if I am
them they
have there
was in
e and I
do not
any
t B C
much
matter
-
own last
decisions
had I
ent to Jam
me down

a lot more this trip
and see how they will turn
out. I hope they will turn out
something new. I caught another
little ~~T~~ tornado in my back
yard Saturday morning It was a
little baby fellow He was out on a
road full with both old ones and
my wife children and myself
surrounded them and the little
fellow I grabbed and he is now
all right eats Prine nuts and drinks
warm milk sitting in our hands
the two old ones still remain
about the place hunting for their
little one. they have been living
in our yard 4 years and are
quite tame. I sincerely hope there
will not be any mountain storms
this spring as I want to put in
every day Sundays not
excepted as any Traps will

Dr M

out and they must be attended
twice a day or I would leave
what might happen in them
I hope it will not displease
you if I do a little Sunday
work & I do not at home but
on a trip like this I must
make some sacrifice of feeling

Blue Canon May 25

I arrived here this am at 4
oclock train 2 hours behind time
I went to bed and slept until 7
and got my breafast and started
out prospecting & my marvings investi-
gations were not satisfactory but this
afternoon I struck a colony where
the signs were fresh the Willows are
all cut and the bark knawed off &
am in hopes to have some in my
traps in the morning I saw 4 Large eared

Lyt Samuels

the road
will on
very warm
Blue Can
I can ha
the sam
Bronco
Cored f
perhaps
not think
I found
Blue Can
is also a
sent me
ones a
3 year

t with the
old bit
ee them
was free
hanches
l eat away
has been
noon
lood I offer
hand
carfull
s it would
once got
's 9 oclock
take the
xpress Offic
me safe
well on
requested
ded it
xious about
n you

C. A. Allen

Blue Canon May 26 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I got my first Mt Beaver today & to make sure of your having one sent alive as soon as I arrived ~~home~~ at my stopping place I went to work and made a good strong Tin lined Box so as to make it impossible for the animal to knaw out and no doors for any one to open and let it escape there are two small holes. (one in side and one in top) one to feed it by and the other to admit plenty of fresh air & I also put in about an inch of soil to

absorb all moisture and excrement – then is one end a compartment with food which are a species of Lily I have two fruit cans with water in them and the stems of the Lilys set on end in the water so as to keep them moist and fresh and which will also give the animal enough moisture in place of water I have also some of the Roots and some Raw Potatoes which I think it will eat sooner than suffer hunger – I have done all with the means at hand to secure its safe arrival to you which I trust it will do – When I went to the traps this morning I met Big Joe and while he was mending a break in the mining ditch

I wen
spru
side
anim
I as
old
hand
but
up th
me a
in s
nail
set
was
while
of th
it
then
about
was soo
it co
and

and
one end
load
Leily
with
the stems
end in
keep them
ed which
inal enough
water
the Roots
toes which
sooner than
have done
at hand
rival to
it will
t to the
I met Big
was mending
g ditch

I went to the trap one was
sprung one was rooter bottom
side up and one had the
animal in transit —
I asked Joe if he had an
old sack or bag any where
handy he told me no
but had an old nail keg
up the ditch and went with
me and fixed the bottom
in strong a while he was
nailing in the bottom I
set the animal down which
was still in the trap and
while I was holding the end
of the chain and watching
it it commenced to eat
there was some young Ferns
about 4 inches high and that
was soon out of sight then
it commenced on grass
and made a good square

meal right on the spot with the
trap on it foot it would bite
off the plants then take them
in the fore paw that was free
and set back on it haunches
like a Squirell and eat away
very contendedly - it has been
eating all the afternoon -
it will take the food I offer
it right out of my hand
although I am very carfull
not to startle it as it would
bite fearfully if it once got
hold - well it is 9 oclock
P M and I must take the
poor thing to the Express Offic
I hope it will come safe
and will be used well on
the way - I have requested
Agents in charge to feed it
I shall be very anxious about
it. until I hear from you
must quit

Yours Truly C. A. Allen

mss 7

B

Dr A

Beaver
of your
as soon
at my
to work
strong
to make
the ann
and no
open a
there a
(one in
one to f
other to
fresh a
about an

Ansd. July 21/86.-C.S.M.

No 1

Nicasio July 2nd 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of June 14th has just reached me - I am discouraged to hear you have not yet at that date received the Jewelell - I sent it the same day at Midnight the 27th and it should have reached you in 6 days by Express if it had been properly forwarded to you - I am now satisfied you will never see the animal dead or alive - two days after the animal was gone I was passing some employes about the station and I heard one says it went the southern route and I bet it wont get there alive - I was well acquainted with the man and I plumpitly asked him if he was talking about the animal I sent and he told me yes and told me how it was sent although not connected with the Express department - I was pretty mad and went at once to the principal in the Wells Fargo Express office and asked him how he sent it and he said by Express and I asked him which way he said by the Southern route - I said what in God Almighty name did you send it that way for why didnt you send it Overland route over the mountains where it was cool and not down the mountains through the hot interior valleys of Cala and Arizona I said you have made a d—d pretty mess out of this business for me - he told me

he was not to blame "his orders was to ship all Express matter by the Southern route. I told him that I wished Wells Fargo Express was in a place hot enought to roast them and where water was a scarce article. I made a nice strong cage out of a Tin Kerosene Can well scrubed out with hot water soap and ashes cut out one end and three sides turned it down and put the animal into it and turned back the end and tied it in four places with wire then put it in a wood box and nailed it in tight there was one round hole in front this shape ⊗ with strong wire across same as in the above to prevent its getting its head out at biting through the wood and tin. On top I cut a hole about 1½ inches square through the wood cover and tin inside and left a tin flap  like this on the outside & nailed or tacked a plate of Tin all around the hole so as to make sure the beast could not gnaw out as there were the only places where there was any chance for it to do so. I also left one end of the box say 6 X 12 ins which I put two fruit cans which I crammed full of the stems of the Lilys plants and willow twigs with water enough to keep them in a fresh state for several days. I also put in a lot of the roots of the Lilys and some new Potatoes which I thought in case the animal was delayed"

you had better send me some Kodak Films as I
only met Miss Evans in Flint. The place I collected is called
Comer by the Postal authorities and Summit by Central
Pacific R R. Can close this week I will let you

are at two days it would eat rather than starve
now all my hopes are dashed to the ground as I am
just this minute handed your letter of June 25th in
which you express fears for my health or safety I fully
appreciate your kind feeling but would be glad to be a
little sick if that animal had come to you in
safety - well I give it up now as you say not a
word about it - I suppose Wells Fargo will be
jumping me pretty soon for the Payment as I
had to guarantee it would be paid but if it is not
delivered they can whistle as I wont pay a cent and
they cann do what they cann I have nothing they cann
take any way - well I am very very sorry indeed
as I believe you could made a pet of that animal
as it would eat out of my hand before I put it
in the box had it in my room all the afternoon
the leg was not broken by the trap as far as I
could discover - Now about the trip I remained
in the mountains untill I could bear the altitude
no longer - it is to much for me at that height
I can generally get along with two weeks but any
longer tells on me yes and lots of others that I saw
I last 6 lbs in weight am all right now and can
breathe with out gasping - I collected 109 specimens
and they comprise 12 species I believe - I would have
put in another week but I found all the animals had
began to shed their dress and concluded it was
better let them alone the Woodchucks and those brown
back Squirells were the worst some of the brown backs were

in such a mangy hairless condition I threw away several
I do not know as there are the species Mr Belding sent you or not
as you gave me nothing definite to go by only to look out for a Chief Squirrel
with a brown back with out stripes — well the animal I am now
discussing is about 11½ long Tail 3 to 3½, dark Reddish brown on the back
dirty gray on the sides & belly — tail reddish brown below
very much darker on upper side tail tipped very dark for ½ inch
on the end — if you recognize the animal from this meagre
description let me know it lives in the ground in open places
is very fond of old deserted tumble down houses and cabins
where they dig their holes under the flooring — I also found them
about the meadows or rather the margins of the meadows when
the ground is high and dry and here they also dig their
holes if there happens to be any large tree trunks on such
places you can be sure to find their holes around and
under them — in their general habits they are in nowise
different from I beecheii they are extremely shy and on
that account difficult to get a shot at with out laying in
wait some time for one to make his appearance after
being driven into his retreat — traps are the best but
there so many outlets to their places that it does not
always prove to be the right one to set the traps in —
I shot and trapped 16 of these brown backs but 3 were so bad I
only saw their Skulls — Of other animals I shot 4 and
got 3 of them all that I could find — I dont know what they
are — white alive they look just like a tiny Rabbit they
are 7 inches long tail 3/8 they may be the little Chief Hare
but what gets away with me on the Hare part of the name
is their peculia habit of squacking or yelping when you come

on to them suddenly - they will run into the ledges of Rocks and in a minute or two come and stick their head out and set up a funny squacking noise - it is almost exactly like the notes of the Rocky Mt Blue Bird when any one is after their nest it is very difficult to determine the difference as a pair had a nest in an old stub of a Pine a few rods from the ledge where I found these animals and I visited the spot (you might say haunted) many times at various times of the day until late in the evening for the animals and the complaints of the Blue Birds deceived me very often the last one of these little animals I saw then I shot at it and it scrabbled into the rocks I ran up as fast as possible over the rocky ground but it got into the holes, well I set my gun down and went to work moving the stones to get it out as I was sure from the blood marks it could not get far - I had moved but a few stones when the whole ledge came ~~tumbling~~ down - I got out of way and let it come and when it settled I went at it again and a second time it came down this time I was not quite quick enough and it caught me by both hands and I gave my hands a wrench which almost pulled two of my fingers out but I got clear the middle joint of my little finger on right hand was smashed and on my left hand the fourth finger the whole flesh was torn away to the bone on the middle joint but I got away in time or I would have been buried clear up to the Elbows if I had not my fingers are not well yet but I got out lucky so I can not complain although was sorry to loose the animal - this with the breaking by a fall of the right hammer of my Gun was the only mishaps I had - I could find no more of these little chaps any where about the Summit; I made the acquaintance of

a Mr Heath at the Summit who told me of a place over at Soda Spring 12 miles from the Summit where I could find quite a number of these small animals and I knew he was right as he told me how they made a noise and lived in among the rocks - but the fare over there was 3^{00} and board 15^{00} per week so I did not dare to take the risk of going so late in the season - Mr Heath is a telegraph line man stationed at the Summit in case of telegraph line is I think well up on sports and hunting and trapping - promised to save next winter when he traps the Skulls of Pine Martins Fishers &c which he catches as he tells me he traps simply for pleasure in winter and goes to his traps on Snow Shoes 12 ft long 5 inches wide - I done nothing at all with the Blue Canon Chipmunk Squirell I found them remarkably scarce and as they always are at B C very shy what few there were - had I done as well at B C as at the Summit I would have been much better pleased and yourself also - I wish now I had cut short my stay 4 or 5 days sooner but I was very persistent searching for new localities for the M Beaver I guess I found about every place where there was any - the places where I trapped last fall two of the colonies were destroyed by land slides which swept the whole ground away and annals along to I suppose - I got none of the Females with young they had had their young and probaly driven them out as I could catch but one and that two third grown the Mammae are situated up under the fore legs as you will see and the new fur had just come out again which shows that they had suckled their young some time previous to capture so I can throw no light on their breeding habits - I found one of the little (well we will call it Hare) with young three I put in alcohol 4 of them - all the small animals I got here in most condition but the large ones I have had to do lots of them over again - there will be 4 or 5 days work to make them in a

presentable condition — but I will do it gratis rather than have you give me another scolding. I do not pretend to be an expert on animal but on birds I will not give way to any one — Now I will speak of something else last Oct while at B C there was a young lad who wanted to know what I would give him for Mt Beaver if he caught any. I said well George I will give you 1/00 a piece for good ones with sound skulls as I supposed they were extremely rare and I wished to obtain as many as possible for you before they deemed up and if you were not satisfied with the price I knew I could pay him and get the money back if I had to keep them — Well George did not get any so this spring he commenced again and he caught two a ♂ ♀ well I asked him what he wanted for them and he said 2.00 for the two same as I offered him last year I told him I had found out that they were not so rare as I supposed and I could not give over 50¢ each and that you had authorized me to buy only at a reasonable sum anything I could find skulls &c with the folks he lives with the old woman especly kicked up a big row and I left at once and told them to keep them. I passed the house next day and was hailed by them and the old question was broached, to make a long story short I told them I would take the two Beaver at 50¢ each and skin them and notify you and if you thought they were worth more as I ought to be held to a

statement made by mouth forevers you might decide so I got the skins any way and you can write me a letter what I shall do as you can write Mr G.T. Bartlett of Blue Canon if you say pay him another dollar all right both Bartlett and his wife are a parsimonous old pair any way and the boy never will see a cent in my opinion — the boys mother is in the Lunatic Asylum at Stockton — and the boy is a complete little slave where he is — I paid him 25¢ for a weasel 25¢ for a Bucks Head for you and about $1.00 for some birds eggs he found for me — if you do not care to write to Bartlett you can write to me and I will write to him myself — Ian letter of 14 came to me after I got home to late to go to my friend in Nevada this year — perhaps another year you may want me to go up again but then it is to far off to consider now I had to be back July 1st any way on account of other work — I shall start for Point Reyes in about a week looking after Squirrels over there — a man caught six there last summer in his garden and threw them away there must be some place where they sprang from near by and I may find it — well this is not exactly my life history but as near it as you may care to read so will close this and write you more as soon as I get a little leisure Trusting you are well Ian —

Most Truly Yours Chas. A. Allen —

g I never
they
t I did
nade no
light
I also
I so
d then
have
now
xes
k and
e -
t you
hat I
if they
you
end at
skin
course
time to
Allen



Nicasio Aug 3rd 86

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I returned home from my Point Reyes trip last night when I spent 6 days and caught 8 Sewellels and one Wood Rat - I think you will be pleased when I tell you one is Jet Black a fine & I was much surprised when I pulled him out of his hole and it is a wonder I got it as it was caught only by two toes and would soon have freed



Nicasio Aug 3rd 86

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I returned home from my Point Reyes trip last night when I spent 6 days and caught 8 Sewellels and one Wood Rat. I think you will be pleased when I tell you one is Jet Black a fine 5 I was much surprised when I pulled him out of his hole and it is a wonder I got it as it was caught only by two toes and would soon have freed

its self by amputation
which most all I caught came
very near doing. I had to
go to the traps 4 times daily
as I find them more /
diurnal in their habits than the
Mountain animal. The colony
I found is in a side hill of
not over 40 ft high on the edge
of a swale or meadow and the
whole side of the hill for a
distance of ½ of a mile is
literaly bored full of holes
you can not imagine what
a number of holes there is in
that peice of ground & you can
not walk over it with out
breaking through and going down
to your knees the ground is all

honey combed out - the holes are so thick it is impossible to tell where to put a trap and one looks as fresh and another the side of the hill is densely clothed with Ferns 4 to 6 ft high Salmon Berry Bushes and Wild Currants & Wild Gooseberry Bushes with clumps of wild swamp grass and on all of this herbage do they feed I think one animal has many outlets to their homes and I am of the opinion they live apart at this season and only come together in the breeding season - the reason I think so is I put several into a large Barrell alive

and such savage fighting I never
saw even with Bull Dogs they
are the ugliest little beast I ever
saw - Male or Female it made no
difference they were as ready to fight
each other - I had 4 boxed up alive
but two died from fighting so
much although I separated them
as soon as possible - I have
the last two I caught now
alive in separate boxes
they have eat but little and
am afraid they will die -
shall I send them on to you
write immediately what I
shall do with them - if they
are alive on receipt of your
letter if wanted will send at
once if not wanted will skin
them - if they die will of course
skin them have not time to
write more now Yours Truly C.H. Allen



Dr Merriam

from my
night wh
caught 8
Wood Rat
be pleas
one is fo
I was su
pulled th
and it
as it wa
toes and

its self by amputation
which most all I caught came
very near doing. I had to
go to the traps 4 times daily
as I find them more
diurnal in their habits than the
Mountain animal. The colony
I found is in a side hill of
not over 40 ft high on the edge
of a swale or meadow and the
whole side of the hill for a
distance of ¼ of a mile is
literaly bored full of holes
you can not imagine what
a number of holes there is in
that peice of ground a you can
not walk over it with out
breaking through and going down
to your knees the ground is all
honey combed out. the holes are
so thick it is impossible to
tell where to put a trap and
one looks as fresh and another
the side of the hill is densely
clothed with Ferns 4 to 6 ft
high Salmon Berry Bushes
and Wild Currants & Wild
Gooseberry Bushes with clumps
of wild swamp grass and on
all of this herbage do they feed
I think one animal has
many outlets to their homes
and I am of the opinion they
live apart at this season and
only come together in the
breeding season. the reason
I think so is I put several
into a large Barrell alive

9 and the Boss of Shooting by Estes to day
all locked in the last manner I write the
large sheets as does us in Solar and locked in heavy
the small sheets ~~as does~~ as does as ever

Visalia Sept 2nd 1886

The large sheets as does us in
Polar by them when and the
small ones are in other reduced sheets large size

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I am in some what of
a hurry so will be brief, your letter of
Aug 11 came in due time. The Jewelled
one lived 2 days the other 5 days. I done all
I could to keep them alive took them out
of the boxes and held them in my lap and
fed them by hand cut the food up in
small pecies and put it in their mouths on the
end of a sharp wire and gave them water of on a
spoon but no use they just pined away and
died. their front leg was dislocated at the
wrist joint and the inflamation extended
way up into the chest shoulders & neck
causeing their death no doubt. I think they
became blind as there was a thick fluid
collected in their eyes every few minutes and
I had to clean it out but I could not stay
with them all the time for that purpose.
I am going to make a trip next week after mail
and as I come home through Olema will
stop and get a Mr Sam Olsen to Photograph them
for you I saw him a few days ago and he said
he could do it - and it will save me going to Frisco
with them this is the best I can do so will put

I have put a valuation on the Case of 264.00 in case it is lost Wells Fargo can not get out of paying it for damages

after a specimen or two can start next week

Dr C. H. Merriam in account with C. A. Allen.

1 Wild Cat @ 75¢	.75
2 Dehren Mice @ 50¢	1.00
1 Wood Rat @ 25¢	.25
2 Trowbridges Rabbit @ 50¢	1.00
5 Mice @ 25¢	1.25
3 Townsends Moles @ 25¢	.75
1 Striped Skunk @ 75¢	.75
2 House Rats @ 25¢	.50
3 Pocket Gophers @ 25¢	.75
1 Fox @ 75¢	.75
2 Coons @ 75¢ each	1.50
1 Puma Skeleton	6.00
1 Gray Squirell @ 50	.50
	$15.75

Acctd. for 10/26/15

Specimens taken at Nicasio

Paid for Board at Blue Canon		$16.00
" " " " Donner		17.65
" " 1 day at Cisco		1.25
Bartletts Boy	Blacks Head	.25
" "	2 Mt Beaver	2.00
" "	1 Weasel	.25
Car Fare to Summit & Back		19.80
32 Days at 150 per Day		48.00
6 Days at Point Reyes		12.00
Case for Packing		.50
Cotton " " Skins		1.00
		118.70
		$134.45
Cash Recd		42.00
Bal Due		$92.45

Bal Due 92.45
Cash 20.00
$72.45

Left. 30 Mud. Turtle
Left. 30 Mud. Turtle
Left. 30 Mud. Turtle
Left. 30 Mud. Turtle

Blue Canon. June 9. 1886

Chas Allen

To L. B. Leach Dr

to two weeks & two days Team
at $7.00 per week $16.00

Rec'd payment

L. B. Leach

Donner, Cal., 25th June 1886.

Mr Chas A Allan.

To JOSEPH GOULDEN, Dr.,

Proprietor Summit Hotel,

SUMMIT STATION, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

1886.

June 25 To two weeks and one days Board @ $8.00 per week. 17 50

Received payment. $17 50

p Joseph Goulden

Rec'd Sept. 20 1886
+ $20.00 Auth'd

Nicasio Sept 17th 1886

Mr Merriam

Dear Sir

I returned yesterday from a three days trip to Point Reyes after some more Jewelelle in order that I could have some of them Photographed -

I am very much disapointed at the poor luck I had - I caught only one and worked hard to get that I caught two very large Skunks besides but had to shoot their heads off with my Rifle in order to get my traps - I carried my Rifle this time so as to shoot some of those Coyotes I saw before but saw none as them had been a big fire a few days

before I got there and burned
over a large tract of land
some 8 or 10 miles long and 3
or 4 wide and had scared them
away. When I came through
Olema yesterday I stopped at
Mr Olsens place and had
him Photograph the beast in
3 different attitudes but a
more obstreperous chap to
handle it would be hard to
find except perhaps a Rhinoceros
it would not remain still a
moment and I finally caught
it by the nape of his neck
with one hand and one hind
leg with the other and stretched
him out so there was no chance
to bite and had a friend who
came in at the time take a
piece of fine wire and twist
it around this leg so I could

hold him on a small stand
and with a small stick which
the beast took in its ~~tooth~~
uninjured foot or hand I
made out to get 3 exposures
it was not a very pleasant affair
but Mr Olsen is a good natured
man and did not worry over
a few mishaps and done all
in his power to get good pictures
I did not stop after the job was
done as I had 10 miles of a
bad dusty road to get over
before night set in
I asked him the price and
they will be 4^{00} a doz and
I did not know anything about
the number you wanted and
I told him he had better
send you about a doz, some
of each sitting. I hope what I
have done will be agreeable to you

I done the best I could and as it takes so long to write back and forth I went ahead with out any definite orders I told Mr Olsen to send them to you Registered with the amt of the bill and I would be responsible for it he said they would be sent in about a week and I hope will prove to be good Well I went to the same place as before and before putting my traps out examined all the ground about and I found the colony had a larger extent than I saw at my first visit in July & Aug last I trapped the whole ground over and caught just one I am more than surprised as on the new place (as I call it) I surely expected to do well as the signs were favorable but it was barren as the old ground I dont know what is the cause unless they have all moved to more desireable quarters as there is not a drop of water within

Recd. Sept. 20 1886
Ans. Sept. 20 "

Nicasio Sept 17th 1886

Mr Merriam

Dear Sir

I returned yesterday from a three days trip to Point Reyes after some more Jewelelli in order that I could have some of them Photographed -

I am very much disapointed at the poor luck I had - I caught only one and worked hard to get that I caught two very large Skunks besides but had to shoot their heads off with my Rifle in order to get my traps - I carried my Rifle this time so as to shoot some of those Coyotes I saw before but saw none as them had been a big fire a few days

200 yards of their burrows it is as dry as a powder house (the hill sides I mean) now all I find in the Terras are in the very midst of wet springy side hills and you can look down into the holes and see little streams of water running through them on Point Reyes the places where I find them are wet only in the rainy season - any way what ever the cause I could not find or rather catch any more I found several other hill sides that had been habited by these animals years ago and are now abandoned the old holes are mostly caved in and the mounds of earth at the entrance has almost disapeared but I found enough signs to convince me that at some time they

have been very numerous on Point Reyes and if one had plenty of time and was equiped right he might find them yet some where. I suspect that they abandon a place every little while as I now remember of finding years ago when Quail shooting just such old places and could never tell what work it was. I know of 3 just such places now not over 4 miles from my home and some time this winter I will ride to them and examine the place I never have forgot them as I was quite vexed at the nature of the ground to shoot over as every few minutes down we would go to our knees through the top of their old burrows. —

I do not see why they should be so scarce now it does not seem possible to me that they have commenced to lay up for the winter and there is no lack

I was 3 days on the Point and Expences
for myself and two Horses foot up
2 50/100 per day - I have to drive there with
a team as there is no other way to get there

of food about their very doors as you have to walk through ferns and wild Raspberry bushes 4 ft high to get at their holes and the ferns and bushes ar as thick as the hair on a dogs back so I do not see what is the matter unless it is back of water - I did have an idea that perhaps the Skunks kill them and eat them as the two I caught were in a Sewelells burrow they may exterminate them for all I know - what appears queer to me is where are all the young of the year and could 9 Sewelells make say a thousand holes which would come very near that number in that hill side - it is a problem I am not able to solve at present and perhaps never will - I am well assured one animal or a pair as the

---

I was 3 days on the Coast and Explored it myself and the Steam boat just as I 2nd Ice day - I saw 2 other Mink a Deer - a Steam or Otter is no other way to get there

case may be has many outlets as holes to
their homes - Skunks will eat them as
No 139 caught Aug 1st and died in a box while
on the way home I put it down cellar to keep
it fresh to skin the next morning and that
night a Skunk got in and eat one side all
out and nearly destroyed it I made it up
the best I could as you will see - well I
must close as it is bed time - there is
in the case a Bottle with some small
fish in Alcohol will you please give
them to Prof Baird as they may be of
interest to him - they look to me like
Sculpins we catch in the east in salt
water there I find in fresh water
I thought you would not care if I sent them
in your box as it would not make any
more expense - can you tell me what
makes the water in my well and spring
turn Alcohol milk white when
mixed - what is in the water

Yours Truly

Chas. A. Allen

case may be Also many cattle or hogs &
their horns - Shall write not these or
No 139 caught Aug 7th and died in a few while
the very hour I put it down cattle & sheep
it first & then the next morning and the
Swelling we catch in the coat in pail
your Truly Chas. A. Adler

The Mouse No 38 from Blue Canon I found dead on the RR Track in No 27 Wood Shed the men had killed it and the Skull was mashed - last week the Shed was burned and one of the men I know was killed

Nicasio Oct 2nd 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of
Sept 15 came to hand in due
time. I dont care to visit the
region you mention.
the little 3 horn in Spirits
was caught by my Cat it
was caught about 10 days before
I sent the box I was in a hurry
and forgot to date it.
aint it queer I never see any
they are all caught not 40 yards
from my back door by my
Cat and she will not eat
them this one was bitten
pretty bad or I would have
made a skin of it
I have watched and hunted
time and again for them

but never saw an alive only in the
Cats mouth twice I have shot a
poor Lizzard skipping along in
the grass a mow if there was any
sure trap to catch moles up at
Danner a man could get lots
of those little fellows that
I sent you some places
I found the ground full of
their work and I had a
place out back of the Hotel
I used to skin the Woodchucks
and one day one came up right
at my feet I made a grab
at it but it got back into it
hole quick enough I tried to dig
it out but the hole went down
under a big. boulder and had
to give it up I saw it working
every day as I would disturb the
ground purposely it never left
the place while I was there

I w
be
then
speci
not
the C
it wo
Just
I col
Birds
years
I se
coat
boy
in y
I sta
trip
Mr J.
him
any
this
me.

in the
shot a
long in
was any
up at
get lots
that
places
of
d a
e Hotel
Woodchucks
e of right
grab
into it
ed to dig
ut down
nd has
t working
sturb the
er left
there

I will say they seem to
be very plenty ~~At~~ but there
then are also some of a larger
species then also what I do
not know —
the Express was pretty heavy
it would come by Freight
Just as nice for 8 Cts
I collected for Southwicks
Birds Skins and Eggs for 3
years and all the Boxes
I sent by Freight and the
cost was not over $8 Cts per
box and all the specimens went
in good condition —
I start to day on a collecting
trip for Bird and Mamals for
Mr J. M. Southwick & promised
him if you did not send me
any letter I would go for him
this fall so when you told
me you were going off I wrote

him that I would go.
do you wish me to go next
Spring if you do please let
me know I can go up to
Winnemucca Nevada and try
that region for you as I
understand my friend Sweetser
I can get clear of Hotell bills
to a great extent as they have
two or three Ranches near the
town and Mr Sweetser has a
shooting box or Cabin with
Blankets traps &c I can have
the use of it any time.
I send you part of a letter
I had from him you can
see what he says of the animal
I know he traps "Beaver & Otter
as he does so to have Buggo Robes
made for his own use and Frank
is a thorough Sportsman

The Steele Six Story Palace
is now at its close it needs four
more days to put it to rights
you must visit this Hotel

Dr Me

Sept 15

time c
regio
the
was ca
was ca
I sent
and fo
aint
they ar
from
Cat a
them
pretty
mad
I ha
time

Nicasio Oct 2nd 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Sept 15 came to hand in due time. I don care to visit the region you mention. the little Shrew in Spirits was caught by my Cat it was caught about 10 days before I sent the box I was in a hurry and forgot to date it. ain't it queer I never see any they are all caught not 40 yards from my back door by my Cat and she will not eat them this one was bitten pretty bad or I would have made a skin of it I have watched and hunted time and again for them

The Weather for 5 days past has been fine. but I have to set it to keep from freezing.

only one has not fallen in it left for dog - I set one small trap on the log, and it was made to catch rat not mice

him that I would go.
do you wish me to go next Spring if you do please let me know I can go up to Winnemucca Nevada and try that region for you as I understand my friend Sweeten I can get clear of Hotell bills to a great extent as they have two or three Ranches near the town and Mr Sweeten has a shooting box or Cabin with Blankets traps &c I can have the use of it any time. I send you part of a letter I had from him you can see what he says of the animal I know he traps Beaver & Otter as he does so to have Buggo Robes made for his own use and Frank is a thorough Sportsman

Nicasio Oct 2nd 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Sept 15 came to hand in due time. I don care to visit the region you mention.

the little Shrew in Spirits was caught by my Cat it was caught about 10 days before I sent the box I was in a hurry and forgot to date it.

aint it queer I never see any they are all caught not 40 yards from my back door by my Cat and she will not eat them this one was bitten pretty bad or I would have made a skin of it

I have watched and hunted time and again for them

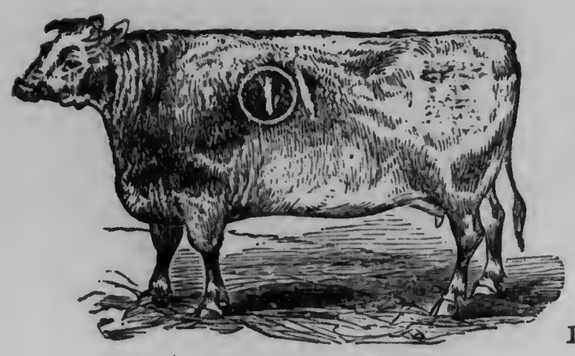
The Thistle for 5 cents a piece if you have it otherwise it needs have that I have to pay one dime.

him that I would go.

do you wish me to go next Spring if you do please let me know I can go up to Winnemucca Nevada and try that region for you as I understand my friend Sweeten I can get clear of Hotell bills to a great extent as they have two or three Ranches near the town and Mr Sweeten has a shooting box or Cabin with Blankets traps &c I can have the use of it any time.

I send you part of a letter I had from him you can see what he says of the animal I know he traps Beaver & Otter as he does so to have Buggo Robes made for his own use and Frank is a thorough Sportsman

F. Stauffer,



OFFICE OF

STAUFFER & SWEETSER,

CATTLE RAISERS.

RANGES: Nevada—Grass Valley, Blue Mountain and Humboldt River Oregon—Crane Creek, Harney Valley and South Ma'heur.
P. O. Box 48.

F. D. Sweetser.



Winnemucca, Nev., July 19th 1886

Friend Allen.

Yours at hand — I thought it strange I did not hear from you, but had an idea Dr Mc- had given you a new bill — however next time you come this way come to Winnemucca & I can pay you the $ you are entitled to and it won't cost you a cent of expense and I am quite sure you will make more than pay you as bear, otter, mink, coyote, badger, chipmunks and various species of birds. I collected some specimens of birds that will send down to you as soon as I return from the Oregon ranch, I shall [illegible] for there the 21st. Mr Sutherland you along will make [illegible] bill of about $ weeks — will try and pick up [illegible] with — am very well but in too or

soon bring back set up Tim head for me
[redacted] ob," In a fine
Specimen of [redacted] and a small yellow
bird the latter is new to me - I spoiled several
by using too large shot by shooting off hand and
fast. In some two 12 more. The animals now are
in poor fur so I am not attempted to collect
any. Will try and secure a black Bear skull
I know of for Jim. I shall surely come out and
see Jim next winter when I come down - I am
anxious to fish from the rocks at Bear Valley and
bag a few quail there also but in another day
at big Carson. I am very busy now - and for
little time of my own - but in the fall will be
more at leisure. Remember me kindly to Mrs Allen
and Jessie also Tom Esty - Let me hear from you
again about Aug 15th will be time by that time

Truly Jim

[redacted]

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD



Nothing but the address to be on this side.



C A Allen
Arcata Manic Co
Cal

Blue Canon

Aug 13th 1886

Money recd OK

yours &c

C J Barter

Answ. & $20.00 sent Jan. 27, 1887.

Nicasio Dec 6th 1886

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Nov 25th came to hand in due time. I am very sorry you have been caused so much annoyance and inconvenience but when I tell you the facts you will see I am not so much to blame there apparant mistakes are not through indifference or carelessness — the whole trouble was caused by Maggots — the labels now on the Skulls with you are the third (3rd) set that I put on - such a time as I had I dont care to go through with again — when at the Summit every night after my skins were made up I took my forceps and went to work on Maggots that were in the skulls and there was hundreds of

ve to you
when I caught
the nose
skull).
k of the head
sawing
and was put
ved every

131 - I now
ent by Mail

el
; also of
ll data.
it was
killed it
06 the skulls
skull; also
not being
er it must be

in the last one

of them - one night I sat up until
half past twelve and I took out of
the skulls a condensed milk can
two thirds full of big fat maggots
the labels were so filthy that I could
hardly make out the numbers on them
that work I went through with three
times - every day the floor of my
room was covered with crawling
maggots and I expected every
moment to get notice to leave
from the Landlord - I had them
in my trunk and in the Bureau
drawers in Cigar boxes but they
would get out and crawl over
the floor in spite of all I could
do - then was no way I could prevent
their blowing the animals in my
traps many of them were fly
blown alive - the hair was full
of them but I did not care for
that. the trouble was their

blowing
of the a
the mu
long d
the ani
them -
talk wi
you ca
it - th
just on
wife ac
job as
some o
in my
it was a
correctly
only wor
mistakes
with it
I now
Skull a
look yo

s until
k out of
can

maggots
I could
on them
with three
of my
crawling
every
leave
had them
Bureau
but they
over
I could
ould prevent
in my
flies
was full
care for
their

blowing their eggs up the nose
of the animals that what done
the mischief. traps that were
long distances away I found
the animals blown when I got to
them - if I could see you and
talk with you I could tell
you much better than write
it - the last set of labels I
put on at home and my
wife assisted me and such a
job as we had to decipher
some of the numbers it is not
in my power to write you
it was almost impossible to tell
correctly some of them and I
only wonder there is not more
mistakes we finally got through
with it after three evenings work
I now send you labels to every
Skull as I copy them from the
book you sent me. I hope they

Dr Merriam

Answered 1902

so it is the Red Back Mouse No 694 that I sent
a mat my mistake from sent a rather
and explanation with the condition of the
skins as later mentions, I think one must
will make things more clear to you
the young Lynx was so bad when I caught
it under a log I hit it on the nose
with a small stick and the skull I
found split clear to the back of the head
and did not consider it worth saveing
Woodchuck No 60 had a skull and was put
in the box with the rest - I saved every
one of those skulls —
the mouse skulls 2-3-6-123-131- I now
send labeles the skins were sent by Mail
Sept 18 did you not get them -
Rat Skull No 132 I now send label
No 28 ♂ + No 143 ♂ I send labels; also of
every skull I now send full data.
No 75 ♂ Gopher has no skull it was
washed all fine with 12 shot killed it
on Summit Meadows — 52-+106 the skulls
were not good 62 should have a skull; also
77 I can not account for their not being
in the lot they were all put together it must be

came to ha
I am very
so much a
but when I
see I am n
there appara
indifference
the whole t
Maggots -
Skulls ar
set that
as I had
with again
every night
up I took
work on
skulls an

Dr Merri

will make things more clear to you
the young Lynx was so bad when I caught
it meter a log I hit it on the nose
with a small stick and the skull I
found split clear to the back of the head
and did not consider it worth sowing
Woodchuck No 60 had a skull and was put
in the box with the rest - I sowed every
one of those skulls —
the mouse skulls 2-3-6-123-131- I now
send labeles the skins were sent by Mail
Sept 18 did you not get them -
Rat Skull No 132 I now send label
No 28 ♂" & No 143 ♂ I send labels also of
every skull I now send full data.
No 75 ♂ Gopher has no skull it was
mashed all fine with 12 shot killed it
on Summit meadows — 52-106 the skulls
were not good 62 should have a skull also
77 I can not account for their not being
in the lot they were all put together it must be

came to
I am ve
so much
but when
see I am
these app
indifferen
the whole
Maggots
Skulls
set the
as I ha
with ag
every m
up I
work
skulls

in the last some number

The Bucks Head take care of ~~mapth~~
on mine & put it in the fat one not mix
& fillet upon the front fins the other use pencil
must be in the show in the fat and finished up flat
off on the way

The Bucks Skull I wrote you
in one of my former letter that
it was killed at Blue Canon
about the middle or last of
November 1885 I bought the
head of Bartletts little Slave Boy
he killed it and that is as near
as he could tell me the date
I have made out a label for it
you will find it marked Nov
1885 Blue Canon - my name is
crossed out as you will see -
you mention in your last letter
about sending money by Checks
it is not convenient for me as I
do not go to San Francisco only
about 3 times a year and there is
no one here by whom I could send
it by to get cashed - all the people
about here are Swiss or Portuguese and I

The Bucks Skull I wrote you
in one of my former letter that
it was killed at Blue Canon
about the middle or last of
November 1885 I bought the
head of Bartletts little Slave Boy
he killed it and that is as near
as he could tell me the date
I have made out a label for it
you will find it marked Nov
1885 Blue Canon - my name is
crossed out as you will see -
You mention in your last letter
about sending money by Checks
it is not convenient for me as I
do not go to San Francisco only
about 3 times a year and there is
no one here by whom I could send
it by to get cashed - all the people
about here are Swiss or Portuguese and I

do not know their language they are
all Dairymen about here —
you can remit by Post Office Money
Order on San Rafael if you think
it is safer than Registered letter
if you remit by P.O. Orders get
the orders made out on the
San Rafael Office and send it
to me at Nicasio - I never have
had anything lost by the mails yet
although it is liable to happen
trusting that you will get the
labels all safe and to hear
from you again

I am

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Allen, Charles A.

1887-1926

83/124
C

Amed. Mar. 15/87. No 1

Nicaro Feb

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Jan 26th came to hand. Enclosed I find $20.00, many thanks. I wrote you a letter on the 4th of Feb did not know as you recd the two pckgs of labels. I am very sorry to hear you are not well hope it is nothing serious. I can not comprehend what became of the two missing Skulls I am completely at loss to account for their not being with the rest — the two Skulls with out data I think were put in by mistake as I had quite a numbch of skins and Skulls made by my wife when away at times and she probably forget to date them and when I

packed your specimens I was
going to send them whole but to
you gratis thinking you might do
something with them but on after
consideration I thought best not
so told my wife to burn them
all use which she did but in
all probability these two got among
those sent to you - those I
burned were Gopher & Mice
and one or two Moles - the
Gopher and Lepus were shot as
near as I can remember in November
1885. I am very sorry these mistakes
have occasioned so much
trouble & I have taken two of the
largest Gophers I ever saw I think
have done nothing collecting this fall
either birds or mammals since I
made a trip to Blue Canon for
Mr J. M. Southwick in Oct
I found it very cold and windy

prep
as I
I butt
bags o
jacket
coat
froze
mind
day
not
I got
that
were p
are
were h
it stil
is rea
Friday
snow
to sno

was
but to
ght do
n after
ect not
e then
but in
t among
e I
& Nice
ten
hat as
November
mistakes
o much
the
think
this fall
ices I
n for
et
nicely

up there, it was so cold that I suffered much especially when preparing my specimen evening as I had no chance for a fire I buttoned one big coat about my legs and had on a Cardigan jacket and a Corduroy hunting coat and went to bed nearly froze when done work. the wind blew a gale about every day take it all through I did not have a very nice time of it I got but one Squirrel but that was a big fellow. chip Squirrels were plenty but shy as they always are. I wrote you that we were having a big storm, well it still keeps at it every thing is reeking with dampness. last Friday the 5th it commenced to snow at midnight and continued to snow until the evening of

the 6th when it had piled up 10 4
inches - it took two days rain to
carry it off again - I shall be
very glad when it clears off again
so we can have some warm
sunshine as it is very cold indeed
thanks for your remedy for the
Maggots - I wish you could
have seen them - lucky I have
a pretty strong stomach or you
would never had any of those
Skulls they used a seeking
mess of maggots must persons
would have been sick at the
sight - it is very strange to me
how Flies could have been ~~so~~
so numerous at Donner the
whole country was buried in
snow from two to 25 ft deep
and only the small valleys
and sheltered places bare -
one Woodchuck that I skinned I
left the body hang for about
5 minutes after the skin was

Arrd. Mar.

Dr Mo

26th co
find $20
a letter
know a
of label
hear y
it is n
comprehe
two mu
complete
their m
the two
I thin
as I he
and I ke
away a
forget

removed in that time it
was completely covered with
large bluish black flies
not a particle of flesh could
be seen so thick ~~did~~ they
accumulate on it and on the
little Pine tree on which
the body was hanging there
was hundreds of them
I never saw flies so thick
around a Slaughter house
I took a stick and struck the
carcase a light blow and
the air was alive with them
in an instant and a swarm
of Bees would not make any
more noise - such a sight of flies
I never saw before & I sometimes
smile to myself when I think
how cross the Chambermaid used

to look when I met her in the hall sometimes after sweeping out my room I guess she thought me a tough one with maggots crawling about all over the floar of my room - it is a wonder she did not try to Boycott me - she looked as though she would like to bite my head off - well I must close and I trust when this reaches you it will find you in good health again - the amt due on the act is I believe Total amt of Bill

$740.45

Recd $20,00

$20,45 Due

I made a mistake in the bill sent in Sept, the $2 00/100 sent to Bartlett I charged to my act which I ought not done

I spent considerable time in
trying to get you some Porcupines
at Donna but did not happen to
meet with one although I know
they were about as Mr Goldings dog
had hold of two while I was there,
during my excursions about the
country I saw many Pine trees
that were completely girdled and
under many other the small tender
shoots of the ends of the Pine limbs
were in large heaps, what done
it I could not tell but saw that
they had been bitten off by some
animals and after falling to the
ground had come down and eaten
all the bark off - one man who
does considerable trapping winters
told me it was done by the Tree
Porcupine, I asked him if there
were two kinds of Porcupine about
and he said, Oh Yes, as I never

heard of such a thing before I said nothing thinking it like many another old hunters yarn, what do you think of it. ~~that~~ some animal done this work I had abundant proof and spent many afternoons on the mountain sides looking after the author of this work I carfully examined every tree to see if any animal was not concealed somewhere among the branches, all my efforts came to naught, I would like to know what done it - all the girdling was done at a height from 15 to 30 ft up, the young shoots from all part of the tree I saw under some trees the young shoots piled 6 to 10 inches deep where the animal frequented the tree regularly - I have an idea it was done in the night in 1883 I was collecting Birds at Bronte Cala I saw quite a number of Porcupines but did not meddle with them - Yours Truly C. D. Allen

Answd. Mar. 15/87.

Nicasio Feb 4th 1887

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

On Dec 7th I sent you two letters or rather one letter in two parts with an entire new lot of labels made out for the Skulls

I have not heard from you and do not know as you ever received them or not —

What shall I do with the Jewelled and the small Rabbit that I got on my last trip to Point Reyes You speak of my getting two Jewelleds and putting them in Alcohol I will not bother with Alcoholic specimens any more as it is a dead loss to me in every sence — I had some 14 Bats of different kinds in Alcohol to send you and on looking at them found them

all more or less with the hair
off in patches. I threw the jar of th
and its contents into the creek and it s
swore I would never do any more
of that kind of work. I spent a
great many evenings and cents of far
and spirits is not encouraging
enough for me to attempt the thing
again on larger and certainly
more valuable animals —
I got the least Alcohol I could
at the Druggists and put the
specimens in Fresh and
kept the Jar down Cellar
so I dont know what the
matter is unless the spirits
had been adulterated badly
before I got them —
Will you please tell me
what was the name of that
mouse that I sent you from
Blue Canon (No 38) I found it dead

trap
that
could
not
them
with
into
whil
get
we a
comm
is so
can d
the
down

hair
Jar
k and
more
nt a
l far
ny
thing
y

ended
the
d
n
r
ts
adly

e
t
from
it dedd

on the Rail Road some
of the section hands killed
it in a Woodshed. I set that mouse
trap you sent me and another one
that I already had like it but
could not catch any — I can
not catch any at home with
them my house is over run
with mice but they will not go
into those traps once in a
while a little young one will
get in but not often
we are having a terrific storm
commenced yesterday my house
is sourrounded by water, all I
can do is to sit and look out of
the window and let it come
down

Very Truly Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Ansd. April 20, 1887.

Nicasio. Cala. April 8th 1887

Dr C. H. Merriam.

Your letter of Mar 15th came to hand in due time enclosed was $20.45, many thanks, the above amount squares up the amt due. I send this day by Wells Fargo & Cos Express a box with the Juvelell and Rabbit that I obtained on my last trip to Point Reyes last fall also the following Skins and Skulls that I have taken this winter and all that I have been able to get

5 Gray Squirills @ 50¢	2.50
3 Gophers @ 25	.75
2 Townsends Moles @ 25	50
1 Wood Mouse @ 25	25
	$4.00

On reading your letter I had some doubts about shipping the last named specimens but as you have not given me any orders to stop collecting I run the chance of your accepting them or not— I have put on the box the large Envelope you sent and three other cards directed likewise. trusting the specimens will reach you in good order I am

Very Truly Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Answd. in part Aug. 7/87. | Answd. in full Aug. 30/87.

Nicasio July 20th 1887

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

I send you by this mail a package of the food of the Jewellels as they cut it up and carry into the mouths of their burrows - this was taken out just as they cut it up - I have just returned from a 4 days trip to Point Reyes some ground where I went last year for you - got 3 Jewellels and two small rabbits but the legs of the latter were so badly mangled as to be worthless - there is also in the package a skin with out any skull of a jumping mouse first one I ever saw on the west coast - it was caught by one of my little black

and ten Terriers in July 1st one what
in the
evening when I was at Point Reyes caught
with a friend Deer hunting we went also the
out at sundown for a stike hunt at Do
and I took one of my little dogs with
and as we were going along the road by
in the woods I saw Flora grab hecka
at some thing I shouted at her the a
and ran to her as quick as possible no ot
when she spit out this mouse but the
she had bit it so bad the skull exce
was all mached up. I send the you
skin gratis if it is any use to you a let
will send data &c in my next of the
what is the name of it! what is New
the name of the Jewell I have many
found in the coas region have in re
you published any of the I need
animals yet that I got you with
if so would be glad to see the
a copy. I got those you sent line
on the bay called Chief Tgeneli it is

t one
ges
ave went
hunt
e
er road
ate
her
ossible
but
hould
the
to you
ot on
that is
I have
have
n
you
see
e sent
yourself

what is the name of the Weasel
caught at Blue Canon No 39
also the name of the one I caught
at Donner No 70 - I hope you
will not be put to any annoyance
by my questions I ask you
because I am not posted on
the animals at all and have
no other means to acquire
the information so please
excuse me for troubling
you so much as I have
a letter from Mr J. A. Allen
of the Central Park Mus
New York a few days ago
many thanks for your kindness
in recomending me to him
I used to do considerable business
with Mr Allen when he was in
the Cambridge Mus in the Bird
line - well I must stop as
it is mail time and I have

Aug

got to run to get this in the
mail trusting you as well
and to hear from you soon

I am

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Dr

by
the
cut
mo
this
cut
fur
san
yea
and
leg
man
there
ski
Jun
can
can

Answd. Nov. 13/87.

Nicasio Sept 1st 1887

Rat is Neotoma magistra.

Dr Merriam

Your letter from N C
come to hand in due time - please
~~enclosed~~ find enclosed a ratter rough drawing of
a Bat, my little girl caught it in
the basement of the school house to
day and brought it home alive - what
do you call it - I never saw one like
it before - it is dark grayish brown
on the back and light yellowish brown
on the lower parts - the ears are enormous
and on the nose on each side are
two protuberances that curve up so
that that they almost come in contact
in the centere eyes very prominent
looking at the specimen in front it looks
like a pug dog or perhaps more nearly
resembles a double nose Pointer dog
this is the best idea I can give you
of its general appearance. I want you

if not to much trouble and not yet answered my former letter to let me know what this Bat is and also the name of the other two species of which I have sent you specimens: one is a large Bat with reddish brown hair and the other is a small Bat, very dark, I am going to shoot and make up a good number of these Bats about here and I am in hopes to find more of those I send you the drawing but I am of the opinion they are rare, here at least. I was out this evening got 4 of the other species. shall make all I get into skins. trusting you are well and had a pleasant time on your recent trip and secured some desireable things. I remain

Sincerely Yours

Chas, A, Allen

Answ. Dec. 23/87.

Nicasio Dec 5th 1887

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Nov 13th came to hand in due time I am pleased to hear from you as I was afraid you were sick or some thing had happened to prevent you from writing - by this mail I send you the Bat with long ears my little girl caught it in the basement of the school house and brought it home alive. I hope it will reach you all safe and in as good condition as it leaves me I told her I guess it was worth 7.50 and the money goes to her as I make up every skin the children bring home and give the money to them - I have two Shrews in Alcohol and a Gibbs mole, two

the children found where the cat
left them near the back door, a
shrew and a Gibbs mole they were
to soft to skin so I put them in
spirits the other I threw the cat
had in his mouth and my wife
got it by the tail to pull it
away and started the skin of the
tail partly off. I saw what she
was doing and yelled out ~~but~~
not to pull but to late to stop
the mischief - I can send the 2 to
you if you wish at 50¢ each
I suppose will make good skeleton
do you wish for any Wood Rats
I have caught 8 or 10 lately and
I are going to the American Mus
Nat Hist to fill their order and
will save the rest until I hear
from you again. I shall catch
all I can this winter, price for Rats
50¢ each, I expect to go into the

Sierras
which I
bird skin
mammal
the under
pay exp
my wan
in make
the skin
as to sh

Long ea
Douglas
Says Ch
Little C
Wood R
White fo
Brown
or any ot
I want
home Ne

Sierras on a general collecting trip
which I never done before - a arrangement for
bird skins - do you want any of the
mammals skins that I get over and above
the order Mr J. A. Allen sent me - his
order will not amt to half enough to
pay expenses and I would like to see
my way clear enough to warrant me
in making the trip so if you can use
the skins let me know, same price
as to Mr Allen

Sierra Nevada Specimens

Long eared Chip Squirrel		.75
Douglas Squirrels		.75
Says Chip Squirrels		.75
Little Chief	Hare	3.00
Wood Rats		.50
White footed	Mouse	.75
Brown back Squirrel (New Spec)		.75

or any others I may find at same rates

I went to Bear Valley 16 miles from my
home Nov 13 to look up a place that I was

Sept 10 while Quail shooting with some friends
I shot a Quail going down hill and it
went ½ of a mile and fell dead & marked it
down and went after it when done shooting
on the berry we were at and when I got
near the spot I saw evidence that there
were Jewellers in the neighborhood and
made up my mind to investigate it as soon
as I got a chance (I got my Quail dead)
which did not occur until late mentioned
my friend has a nice Cottage of 5 rooms
right near the place all fitted up in
regular shooting style and I have a set of
keys to the place so I can occupy it any
time which I do very often after sea bird
as it is only ½ mile from the Ocean and
I was there 3 days on this I walked trips
and caught Just one and that by the
end of the nose and not a bit injured
& brought it home alive and done all
I could but it died in 5 days after
I got home. & think it must have froze
as it came on very cold at that time, as

Dec. Penn

Dear Sir

Now I
I am
was a
thing
from
and
my bi
basem
brough
with
as grou
I toted
7.50 a
I make
bring
them
I took

the children found where the cat
left them near the back door, a
shrew and a Gibbs mole they were
to soft to skin so I put them in
spirits the other Shrew the cat
had in his mouth and my wife
got it by the tail to pull it
away and started the skin of the
tail partly off. I saw what she
was doing and yelled out but
not to pull but to late to stop
the mischief - I can send the 3 to
you if you wish at 50¢ each
I suppose will make good skeleton
do you wish for any Wood Rats
I have caught 8 or 10 lately and
I are going to the American Mus
Nat Hist to fill their order and
will save the rest untill I hear
from you again. I shall catch
all I can this winter, price for Rats
50¢ each, I expect to go into the

Sierras on a general collecting trip
which I never done before - arrangement for
bird skins - do you want any of the
mammal skins that I get over and above
the order Mr J. A. Allen sent me - his
order will not amt to half enough to
pay expenses and I would like to see
my way clear enough to warrant me
in making the trip so if you can use
the skins let me know, same price
as to Mr Allen

Sierra Nevada Specimens

Long eared Chip. Squirrel	.75
Douglas Squirrel	.75
Says Chip. Squirrel	.75
Little Chip. Hare	3.00
Wood Rats	.50
White footed Mouse	.75
Brown back Squirrel (New Spec)	.75

or any others I may find at same rates
I went to Bear Valley 16 miles from my
home Nov 13 to look up a place that I was

Answ'd. Dec. 23/87.

Camden Maine June 1st 1887

Nicasio Dec 5th 1887

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Nov 13th came to hand in due time I am pleased to hear from you as I was afraid you were sick as some thing had happened to prevent you from writing - by this mail I send you the Bat with long ears my little girl caught it in the basement of the school house and brought it home alive. I hope it will reach you all safe and in as good condition as it leaves me I told her I guess it was worth 1.50 and the money goes to her as I make up every skin the children bring home and give the money to them - I have two Threws in Alcohol and a Gilbs mole & two

Sept 10 while Quail shooting with some friends I shot a Quail going down hill and it went 1/4 of a mile and fell dead I marked it down and went after it when done shooting on the berry we were at and when I got near the spot I saw evidence that there were Jewells in the neighborhood and made up my mind to investigate it as soon as I got a chance (I got my Quail dead) which did not occur until date mentioned my friend has a nice Cottage of 5 rooms right near the place all fitted up in regular shooting style and I have a set of keys to the place so I can occupy it any time which I do very often after sea bird as it is only 1/2 mile from the Ocean well I was there 3 days on this Jewell trip and caught just one and that by the end of the nose and not a bit injured I brought it home alive and done all I could but it died in 5 days after I got home. I think it must have froze as it came on very cold at that time, as

So you must be at it again and get all the young ones you can for me when you come back

Is not my writing one thing that keeps me
and the necessity of getting meals
(and by the way Ada & Anna Lee send
in their pics) and also their long
hair cutting made my Stella
Mr. Ethel Ethel - it don't pay to
mention the tie. it don't pay to go
off 3 or 4 days with a team one
night & then have it go sick on
me at once - that is the only way I know

<u>Trusting you are well and wishing you a merry</u>
<u>Christmas</u> Yours truly E. D. Allen

be last by twisting and biting their legs off and then the uncertainty of getting enough and getting sale for them does not give me encouragement enough to venture the trip. it dont pay to go off 3 or 4 days with a team and only get 1 or 2 or 3 Jumellels - then are I know many valuable small animals on the same ground such as the Gills Moles and the small Shrews sent you before (and by the way has a name been found for them yet) and also those long legged mice such as I sent you with the cuttings made by the Jumellels which I never heard if you recd or not if you did what is the name of that mouse. my little black an tan Terrier caught it but nipped it and broke the skull. if one could catch those little animals with some Jumellels on a trip it would pay but I dont know how to catch them unless I train some Cat for the work - that is the only way I know

cold that my Rooster Comb froze in the Coop
I do not know how cold it gets here as I have
no Thermometer to keep any record of it
all I know is that I have one for the house
which the lowest I can record is 30° up
to 110° the mercury goes clear down into the
Bulb - I have two Jewellets skins on
hand that I have caught this season
I went in July to Point Reyes and
caught 3 on the same ground where I
caught yours - I found while at Bear
Valley on July 1st with my friends
a Colony of Jewellets and while going
through the brush home back came
to the conclusion it was the largest
one I have ever found and in all
probability never disturbed by human
beings. it is in an out of the way
place among the hills and the brush
as thick as the hair on a dogs back
and can be reached only on horse back
and could be visited only once a day
even were one to attempt to catch them
in such a case many animals would

Ansd. Feb. 23d & 3.d sent.

Nicaro Jan 6th 1888

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of the
23rd of Dec came to hand in due time
I am just out after a severe attack
of Rheumatism which confined me to my
bed 5 days and to the house over a
week. I sent you two days ago the
alcoholic specimens in a tin box as
you told me to once. hope they will reach
you all safe. no I dont think there
kind of specimens would make good
skins fact I did not know any one
ever attempted to do so thought they were
kept in that state are prepared into
skeletons. I send you two wood Rats
by this mail ♂ & ♀ and hope they
will reach you all safety, I will
try and get you the Bats the coming
season anything new I get will let

a

Jones

llen

150	
.4	
1.00	
.17	
2.71	
.43	
2.28	

you know of it at once. I might strike
something desireable at any time.
yes you are right in regard to the
Point Reyes Seedlet being smaller than
those from the Sierras. it can be seen
at a glance in the live specimens
those I get on the coast range are
not as stout and heavy built as
those from the Sierras and not so
long also here are the measurment
of all the coast specimen that
I ever caught

No 133 ♂	Length	12½	Tail	1⅛
" 134 ♀	"	12¾	"	1¼
" 136 ♂	"	13-	"	1¼
" 137 ♀	"	13-	"	1¼
" 134 ♂	"	12-	"	1¼
" 139 ♂	"	14	"	1¼
" 141 ♂	"	12½	"	1-
" 142 ♂	"	13-	"	1¼
" 146 ♀	"	11½	"	1¼
" 166 ♀	"	12½	"	1¼
" 167 ♀	"	12-	"	1¼

No 168 - ♂
" 199 ♀
this last
on Point Re
place whe
it had an
noticed at
and my a
brought it
the boy an
shop on
then was
not mor
specimen
than tho
some of th
I am n
the wig
now as I
never weig
I will stat
nigh as
will rea

lt strike
ne -
d to the
naller than
n be seen
ness
ge are
lt as
ust so
asurement
w that

il 1"8
1"4
1"4
1"4
1"4
1"4
1"4
1"4
1"4
1"4

No 168 - ♀ Length 13¼ Tail 1⅜
" 199 ♀ " 13 " 1¾

this last was caught at Bear Valley
on Point Reys 10 miles distant from the
place when all the other were caught
it had an extremely long tail as I
noticed at the time it was caught
and my wife remarked it when I
brought it home and took it out of
the box and let it run about my
shop on the floor - I should Judge
then was at least ¼ of a lb if
not more less weight in the
specimens in the coast range
than those of the Sierras - I weighed
some of those at Blue Canon and
if am not mistaken wrote you.
the weight I dont remember it
now as I made no note of it - I
never weighed there I get here but
I will state positively they do not
weigh as much - trusting the box
will reach you with out

Amed. 8

accident and wishing you a
happy new year I am.

Very Truly Yours

Chas, N; Allen

alcoholic specimens	150
Postage	.4
Wood Rat	1.00
Postage	.17
	$2.71
Cashon act	.43
	$2.28

Dr M

23rd of D

I am ju
of Rhem
bed 5 da
week. 9
alcoholi
you told
you all
kind of
skins fo
ver atten
kept in
skeletons
by this
will rea
try and
season

Answ. Apr. 18/88.-1

Nicasio Apr 9th 1888

Dr Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Feb 24th came to hand in due time & 3 cc. all safe credit you with 78¢ I wrote particularly to give you some information that I have on the habits of those Squirrels I find on Point Reyes. I find instead of making their holes in banks or rather side hills where it is wet and springy ground they invariably choose side hills where there is no water whatever. while those at Blue Canon all I have so far found always have their holes in spring wet ground on side hills, many of their

i stood
ed me
then yes
heered
said those
yes they are
no they
had tails
hicker
body
le (as near
brown
t for you
think
time with
they are
holes
etc, in
ke a house
me a
t &c
so, can
nals it
hear from
llen

holes the water comes boiling
out half filling the holes
and many of the holes by ones
putting their ear to it can hear
water running down through them;
on Point Reyes not a single colony
has been found in such a situation
by me all are removed from
water at greater or less distances
say from a hundred yards or more
to half a mile all in dry or
sandy ground. I know of not
less than twenty colonies that I
have found during the past year
while Deer or Quail shooting many
are situated in Gulches where it will
not pay me to try to get them as
the trouble and expense of getting to
them would be to much. the food
of the Point Reyes animals consist
principally of Wild Raspberry bushes
and Ferns with perhaps some grass

the sic
their h
Ferns a
so thick
in any
is in th
pleasant
business
and is a
the noise
ever lon
I do not
not much
last Jan
came to
lives in
in Bro
well acq
bird life
different
about t
them so
everything

living
les
ones
n hear
them;
colony
situation
from
tances
are more
e are
not
et I
t year
many
t will
em as
ting to
food
must
bushes
pare

the side hills where they choose
their homes is densely covered with
Ferns and the wild Raspbery buches
so thick one can not see 4 feet ahead
in any direction and when a skunk
is in the trap the sensation is not
pleasant as the brute is ready for
business the moment you see him
and is aware of your presence from
the noise you make in the thick
cover long before you come in sight #
I do not want any Skunk in mine
; not much ;
last Saturday ? Mar 31 ? two old friends
came to see me < old sportsmen > one
lives in Winnemucca Nevada the other
in Bronco Nevada Co Lake they are
well acquainted with most animal and
bird life - but during our talks on the
different animals they both told me
about the wood Rats that made
them so much trouble destroying
everything in the vegatable line in

and about their houses especially if stored up for the winter. they asked ~~asked~~ me if I ever collect~~ed~~ Rats told them yes had about 20 on hand and shewed them some. they laughed and said those are not wood Rats I said oh yes they are well they are not same as ours so they said. told me their Rat had tails like flying squirells whicker 3 or 4 inches long and the body about the sizze and shape (as near as I can make out) of those brown back Squirells that I got for you at Donner; what do you think they have in the Rat line with a lusty tail. they say they are fearfull chaps to make holes through floors partitions etc; in one night go clear through a house they promised to send me a skin with head and feet on entire; may forget to do so; can you tell me what animals it is likely to be. trusting to hear from you soon I remain

Yours Truly Chas. A. Allen

Arrd. Apr. 18/88

Dr Merria

24th became
#3 cc. all sa
78¢ I wou
you some
have on th
I find on
instead of
in banks a
where it
ground the
side hill
water whe
at Blue Co
for found
holes in
on side h

C. A. Allen, Nicasio, Cal.

Bats in Alcohol sent Nov 9-88

3 Hoary Bats @ 50¢	1.50
1 Silver haired Bat	.25
Skins Dec 13-88	
1 Hoary Bat	.75
1 Gopher	.40
~~Alaska~~ Squirrel	3.50
Postage	40
	6.80
Cash to your credit	3.50
	$3.30

Was owing you 35¢ but the Alaska specimen cancelled that

Last in full
Dec. 24/88.
C.A.M.

If not delivered in 10 days return to

Chas. A .Allen

Nicasio Marin Co. Cals.



NICASIO
OCT
1
1898

C. H. Merriam, M. D.

Dpt. of Agriculture.

Smithsonian Institution

Washington, D. C.


SPRINGFIELD
MASS
PM
18

Nicaro Oct

Dear Doctor

I suppose you have got back to Washington by this time. I received your letter from Frisco I trust your sisters illness was of a temporary nature only; I sent your specimens boxed up the best I could do them a few days after you left and I hope they reached you in a nice condition.

I have been out Bat hunting a good many evenings since you were here but got only 4 Bats 3 Hoary and one of the small black ones all I but in Alcohol and are fine specimens; will send them on to you in a day or two. I forgot how you want the Hoary bats but I believe you said

the cutest
of a pet
found her
ck and I
ally but
and it
no more
something
the mischief
castor Oil

splendid
and will
want it
settled
bitant I
tis.
er again
those
me for over
a thing
baited
bodies I
I could
of any kind

did I catch; will tap
Charles P.
again later

1/2 dozen in Alcohol. I shot 4
one night in 5 shots but two I could
not recover on account of the thick
brush where they fell like a stone
perfectly dead. I have got 5 of
Townsends Chip Squirell since you
were here do you want any and how
many; they are very shy and live
in bad collecting ground and at 50¢
each it does not pay to collect them
but I will get you a few if you
want them.
the 43 ov. I still owe you the
Skulls and Skeleton I gave you
when here is in appreciation of
those publications you have sent me
and which kindness I fully appreciate
they are very nice to me in our hard
storms in the raining season when
I can not sometimes get out for a
week at a time; then the boats
come in nicely; about a week after

you were
mine retu
Alaska
Salmon
brought d
and a pet
and boug
I am not
you I paid
it is a fact
animal; i
what we c
with us a
and had
out doors
and done
out and in
times she
table fir
and set
and look
noise and
and she go

leat 4
wo I could
the thick
a stone
5 of
since you
and how
d like
d at 50¢
lect them
if you

the
you
tion of
sent me
g appreciate
our hard
on when
t for a
breaks
ek after

you were here a young friend of
mine returned from a trip to
Alaska where he had been on a
Salmon Fishery expedition he
brought down a live ground Squirrel
and a pet. I saw it at the station
and bought it and you may think
I am not very sound when I tell
you I paid him $8.00 for it but
it is a fact; well I had a nice
animal; in a few days; Sally; thats
what we called her; got acquainted
with us all dogs and cats as well
and had the run of the house and
out doors also never went away
and done pretty much as she pleased
out and in all day long and at meal
times she would run around the
table first to one then to another
and set up as straight as a stick
and look up and make a queer little
noise and beg for something to eat
and she got it every time at them

was no compromise; she was the cutest thing I ever had in the way of a pet animal. last Thursday we found her under the door step very sick and I done all I could for poor Sally but she died Sunday morning and it was a very sad day with us you may be sure; she eat something in the garden that done the mischief I gave her sweet Oil and castor Oil mixed but it was to late.

I have made her into a splendid skin (which I hated to do) and will let you have it if you want it and we will call the 3/6 settled. if you consider it exhorbitant I will send it to you gratis. I would give the price over again to have her alive; I set those little traps you left me for over a week and never caught a thing I shot small birds and baited them with their heads bodies feathers and all plans I could device but not an animal of any kind did I catch; will try again later.

Dear Da

back to

I received

I trust you

of a tempe

I sent

the best

days after

they reach

tion.

I have be

a good

you were

Bat 3 ho

black ones

and are

send them

two. I for

Hoary bat

San Geronimo Oct 24 - 1918

Acked Oct. 25, 1918

Dr Hinman

Dear Sir

I have been trying for the last week to catch you on your return trips - I have been picking my Apples and if you would like some stop and blow your horn and I will hear it - they will cost you nothing only the trouble of packing them home - hope you are all O.K. and will escape the terrible scourge which is now ravageing the country

best wishes

Very Truly Yours

Chas. D. Allen

San Geronimo Cal
July 18 - 1918

Dr Herman
Dear Sir.

Last fall I wrote you about some Apples - you wrote me you were leaving for Washington the next day the proposition is still on file and if you would like some fruit step and blow your horn at the front gate they are early Apples and will not last long so you better come - Pretty busy but wishes to you

Sincerely Yours

Leo Chas. A. Allen

San Geronimo. Aug 14-19

Dear Sir

I have some more Apples for you
also some Pears - Please stop them
when you pass and get them
you had better make it soon as
the Pears will not keep very
long - I hate horribly to ask
this grocery people to take
them - the Apples are a different
variety from three you had but
I guess will do for something if
not for - Pies -

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Sent + got Em
Aug - 15 1919 - Cm

San Geronimo

Calif Sept 15-1910

Dear Doctor Merriam

I have just picked my
Pears as there are much
than we can use I thought
you might like some
to put up for future
use if so you are
welcome to them.
if you come up after
them do no go around
by the Meadow Way Road
as it is called as Sat night
it caved in one side
and I consider it dangerous
to go over it as no one

how soon the rest might
cave in as it is in a very
rotten condition below
and a drop of 12 ft will
not be very pleasant
I will keep the Bears
till I see or hear
from you you are
welcome to them if
you can use them

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

E & G mint & got in from Sept. 10, 1919

Acdd Nov. 24, 1919

San Geronimo. Calif
Nov 18 - 1919

Dear Doctor

I am sending you a few Apples
our fall crop was pretty poor and small
size guess you can use them in some
form - I heard you were not very well
my wife and self are in the same
condition also some other of our neighbors
seems to be a condition favorable for
poor health - need not trouble to save
the box

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

Dear Dr

I am sick in bed with
a severe attack of Bronchitis
am forced to stay
will have to be excused for
the days

Kind Regards
All
Edna L. McCann

Rec. Dec. 1919

San Geronimo

July 9 - 1920

Dear Dr

I am sending you a few N Spies - they are dropping pretty bad - I think you will find them pretty fair - Mrs N has been cooking some and we find they do very well hope they will prove satisfactory

Very Truly Yours

Chas. A. Allen

San Geronimo

July 14-1921

Da Merrian

Do you want any A/f/i Co - if so - come up right away - I think such a lot this morning - they are falling off very fast they will not keep very long - so come as quick as you can

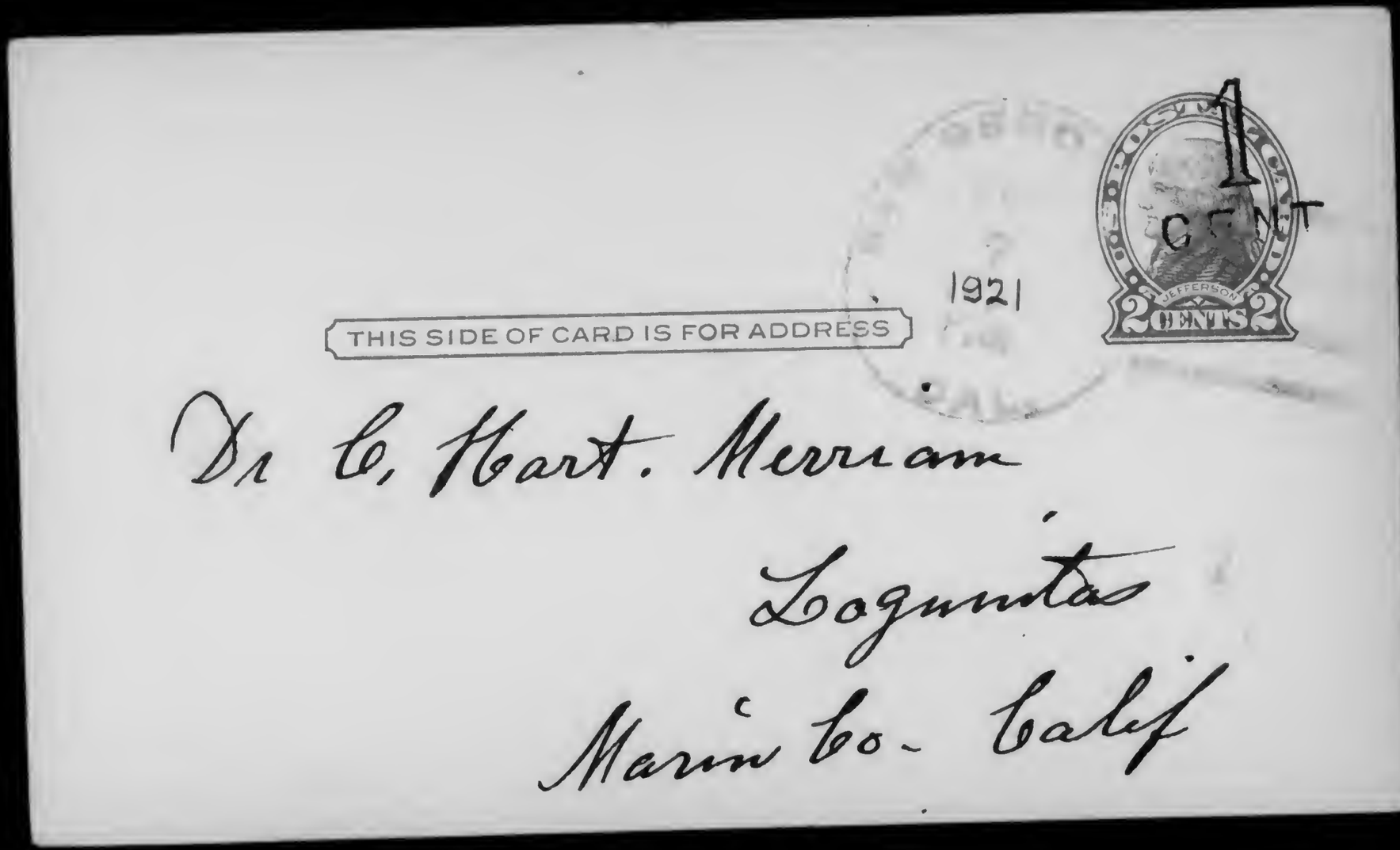
E. N. Allen

San Gerunimo. Calif
Sept 6 - 1921

Dear Sir

Do you want any Apples - If so please [redacted] come up - they wont last long - so come as soon as convenient

C. A. Allen


THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS
1921
1 CENT
2 CENTS 2
Dr C. Hart. Merriam
Lagunitas
Marin Co. Calif

Rec'd
Feb. 27, 1922

San Geronimo. Marin Co
Calif Feb 11- 1922

Dear Friends

We are greatly relieved and pleased
to hear from you - we were much
worried about you when we read
that shocking calamity that
happened in Washington -
we hope the Dr is safely on
the road to recovery -
Its been a very disagreeable
winter since December came
cold withering north winds and
a vile cold Tule Fog from
the Tule swamps along the
Sacramento river - the north
winds drive it down here and

all over the bay region and
is prolific of colds coughs and
Pneumonia Influenza has been
raging all over and is still
at it Mrs A and myself have
been sick with it the last 3
weeks she had a light attack
but it got me good and plenty
I am slowly recovering but
have a racking hard cough
its the worst winter I have
experienced in Calif= have
seen it a few degrees colder but
such disagreeable weather beats
it all - our coldest has been

... and ... 14° above Zero several times
... and ... but the ranges have been
... as been ... 16° to 28° day after day
... s still ... ice 1½ inches thick and not
... have ... thaw out in the shade —
... ast 3 ... Yes we had an old eastern
... attack ... Snow Storm and no Joke
... d plenty ... Sunday morning Jan 29 I
... g but ... got up and raised the
... l cough ... curtain of my sleeping
... we ... room and I tell you a sight
... have ... greeted my eyes — it was
... ter — but ... snowing fine large flakes
... ther beats ... and the whole county was
... been ... under a blanket of snow

Oeld
Feb. 27, 1922

six inches to 2 ft deep
the latter on the hills and in
the woods - it remained on
the hills for 10 days until
rain set in when it
disappeared very quick
the hills above Ledgemuter was
2 ft deep in - Beautifull Snow
I trust this finds you all well
and that we meet again
in the coming spring
with best wishes to you all
I remain

Sincerely Yours
Chas. A. Allen

Dear Fr
We are g
to hear
worried
that s
happened
we hope
the road
It has been
winter
cold wit
a mile
the Tru
Sacram
winds,

San Gennino Calif
March 12 - 1922

Dear Doctor Merriam

Your letter of Feb 27 came to hand, glad to hear you are getting along all right = I felt a bit anxious when I heard you had gone to a hospital we have had an abominable winter and it dont seem to get any better - yesterday morning we had quite a snow storm very light about S. G. but was quite a fall about Tecagnitas and up around Whites Hill this a.m. glass registered 24° cold cloudy days one

after anouther some how I
can not keep warm and
every one going by is done
up to their ears in Furs or
big coats - remember ~~to~~ to
Mr Henshaw tell him we
dont get any more of that nice
bread and milk he was so
fond of when he was here
hoping this finds you all
well once more and best wishes
to you all

Sincerely Yours

Chas. A. Allen

San Geronimo
June 19 - 1922

Andi in Russian
June 20 + got Dec 3
Alcoholic Chron

Dr Morrison

Dear Sir

Next time your Auto comes this way = on return = please stop as I have some Throws - if you care for them - they are in spirits I am in pretty bad shape the past two months and I do not go out any more on the road have inflamation of the Bladder and Kidney trouble - I have to urinate 10 to 15 times daily and 3 & 4 times nights I have had two bad spells of hemorrhage of the bladder and advised to keep pretty still I thought I was getting some better under treatment of a specialist in those complaints untill that Auto crash near our house 2 weeks ago - it

was an awfull mix up and
one man died - I was right
near them and helped all I
could to get the man out
that was caught fast in
the wreckage - I over done
my self and have had a
relapse so I am now as
bad as before - this makes
7 accidents that has happened
near our place and I have
been mixed up in all and
not a thank from one of
them - its a dangerous place
here and I am more than
surprised there are not
more wrecked and killd
I hope you are all well
best wishes
Sincerely Yours
Chas. A. Allen

San Geronimo Calif
Jan 15 - 1922

Well Dr another year has
rolled around and the Apples
are here waiting for you
if you are Pie Hungry
Letter come up right Cause
as they are falling night and
day and I am anxious to get
rid of them - the ground is
covered with them and I
have thrown hundreds of them
in - so decided to get rid
of them - I have been
working fine as yet but
my eyes aint / has got
so bad I can not tell
any one figure in a
crooked machine - hurry up
and Come and get this
Pie Print
Yours C. A. Allen

Ackd. Dec 24, 1923

San Geronimo. Marin Co
Calif Dec-15-1923

Dr. and Mrs Merriam and Mrs
Leriada - Christmas Greetings -
Hope all is well with your
we have had quite a little rain
since you left - last Thursday
it rained hard all day & night
as usual. very unusual -
now there is a cold disagreeable
North Wind and cloudy
I got a beautifull specimen of a
Gopher Mole last Sunday - I have
preserved it - I never caught but
one of these little animals in a
trap and that one stumbled
onto it accidentally - those I got
were caught and killed by Foxes or
Wild or House Cats they never eat
them or the larger Moles
I hope this finds you all well
Best Wishes - Chas. A. Allen

Rcvd. April 4, 1924

San Geronimo Calif.
Mar 15 - 1924

Dr C. H. Merriam

Dear Sir

Your letter of Mar 5th recd we were pleased to hear from you and that of you were all well we have had no rain since I wrote you and there is nothing in sight that indicate we we will get any - there is warnings out in the daily papers to the inhabitants of San Francisco and Oakland that there is a water shortage and be carefull in its use a perfectly useless warning as the public dont know or care a hoot - they dont know enough - I have passed through two drouth since I came to Calif and what water I

could get had to go 4 miles
after it, I was in lower Calif
the first year and I saw the
Cattle go up in the Gulches
after water and pile up in
heaps and die there - no
more for me - Id throw Whiskey
away but Water never
well we can not controll the
fools - I calld down one neighbor
a short time ago he had his
hose out sprinkling the side
of his home and ground and
the road in front well I
ripped him up good - so we
is not friends any more =
Well Dr we moved down here
to San Geronimo = October First
1882 = we Mrs A and the
Baby and myself = it was getting

pretty dark and we had no
sooner started when it began
to rain and by the time we
got S. G. it was coming down
good - the other two children
we picked up on the way
as we had sent them down
earlier by the stage -
well it rained for a week
torrents everything was flooded
and we had a nice time as
everything was topsy turvey
in the house - well we lived
throughit some how - it seems
like a dream now -
I had a visit lately a
Mr Henry. K. Coale of Chicago
a few days ago I got a pcke
from him on opening it I found
a nice little 32 Cal 6 mm

what in the world he ever sent it for
beats me - wants me to collect some
more birds for him - goodness sake I
am down and out 83 years old and
my left leg is so I can just hobble
out and sit in the sun and get
a breath of fresh air —
I am in hopes we will get rain
soon but I do not like the looks
of the daily weather the North
Winds have commenced and
they are not good - grass is very
short and so thin I can see
the yellow dirt through it
3 miles away on the Lucas
Valley range of hills -
remember me to Mr Bailey
call and see us when you get out
here - with best wishes of Mrs A
and myself

Sincerely Yours
Chas. A. Allen

April 9 - 1924

San Geronimo. Calif

Dear Doctor Merriam

Your letter of the 4th of April received we were pleased to hear from you I can not write you any thing good news about conditions here as they are about the same as when I wrote last we have rain yet - to day it is cloudy and cold we may get some and I hope and pray it will come down good. Ralph Roy was up to see me this week & asked him how the feed was on the hills he told me there were not much only 2 inches high it is so short and thin I can see the yellow dirt on the Lucas Valley hills 3 miles distant - the hay crop is looking very good in the valleys and if we get some

rain soon it come out pretty good
I was not very well pleased when
I got that little Pop Gun from Mr
Cole it not a practical gun for
general collecting and I never
would go out with such a gun if
I was able to do any collecting
which I am not and told Cole
so when he and Joe Maitland came
out to see me and not to send
me any gun - Gabriel has
gone down to Fairfax with the
grocery man who used to be a
fireman at Lagunitas - Mr Graham
has another young man - Bonaiti
nephew of the Chicken man near our
home - very pleasant young man
last week we had a regular
Calif - Summer Zephyr - the
wind gague at Point Reyes registered
79 miles - the last time I was over
there the gague ran up to 100 miles
and Busted - I was there 3 days

ص

and the last day I left for
home it registed 86 miles
I have not been over there since
that was 15 years ago
its a Horrible place for any
human beings to live. thats
where the light house on the
extreme point - the point runs
out 25 miles from the main land
at Point Rays town and the road is
on the back bone and you can
look down into the Pacific Ocean
on both sides - the point increases
in height intill the end where
it is 700 ft clear drop into the
Pacific - the light house is 150 ft
below the extreme Top and the Fog
signal is 150 ft lower down
wooden steps take you down to both

4

I hate to write with a Pencil but my fingers have got so crampted an crooked I can not use a Pen

I just ate a good many days there collecting Sea birds and I had to do the climbing up and down the rocky cliffs - no ladder for me - a slip or a broken foot hold and it was good night for one - Well Sir I must have been a tough chap to pull through it all - Here I am 83 years old next August the 21 - I took young John Maillard over once - all he would do was to sit on top of the bluff and watch me going down those cliffs more for fish - well this all for this time trust You are all O.K.

Sincerely Chas. A. Allen

Ackd. Dec 22, 1924

[San Geronimo, Calif.]
Rcd. Dec. 20, 1924

Dear Friends
Mrs A and myselff send you
Christmas Greetings
Hope you are all well and all the
good things of this world are coming
your way - Mrs A is very well but
I have a horrible cold and cough
weather here has been bad with
Fog and cold Faith Winds that
bring the Tule Fog right over
from the Suisun Marshes and they
are abominable = Bad accident on
Oakland train, I send clipping
well as I have nothing more of
interest will close
Best Wishes To You all

Chas. A. Allen

Dr Murray

I have a splendid picture
of Gallo Rock if you want
it next time you are up this
way call and get it

L. A. Allen

Aug. 28. 1926

Odd
Feb. 27, 1922

Feb 12. 1922

Dear Miss Meserann

I received your kind and very welcom letter, and glad you were pleased with the wash rags. We both ment to write you about the snow but you know if you do not set right down and do it you forget it. yes we had a fine snow storm and I for one enjoyed it the trees looked so lovely. I could hardly keep away from the windows long enough to get breakfast Mr Allen got up and looked out + it seemed so still and yelled for me to look out the windows my but I was surprised, It was a dandy snow and no doubt it melted fast but it lasted till after train time. and do not think that Ye agunidas escaped. If you had

th lots of room
liked letter
so you do not
shut in. part
clothes and getting
dawn face
when our
pretty bad wind
damage, and
wreck of wind
lightening to
it is such
coming. I
ning and I
ughter & baby,
have thought
ed woman is
we began a joke
ghter, Mr A +
ad it more
s to see

seen there you would found it about 2
ft deep where you live it was about
4 inches deep in our yard and I just
longed for some one to shovel. My
girls went up on the Berkeley hills
as most of Oakland & Berkeley did &
had a regular snow frolic and got
a nice dose of chilblains. We did see
in the papers about the theatre and
was agast with horror. We was real
worried for fear some of you might
have been there for once Lenadia was
in luck to have a cold, and I am
glad also your friends decided to
stay home. I am glad it was a stormy
night that it kept so many home. It
was very fortunate that so many was
kept away by the storm as it was
a terrible disaster horrible to think
of. We thought of you at once & felt

worried and
were printed
Doctor is
more, and
be home w
good health
as possible.
was up to
ready to g
have 4 sis
& 3 grand
a number
can believe
Shane taken
some readin
for enough
I do not pen
for them I
week, and
pack all yo
in the spring

t about 2
ns about
nd I just
Dawn. My
lay bills
Bailey did +
and got
e did so
eatre and
was read
ne might
nadia was
el + am
icked to
was a story
home. It-
may way
s it was
le to finish
ext bell

Waited and scanned the names as they were printed. We are glad to hear the Doctor is to be thoroughly well once more. and I trust he soon be home with you and enjoy his usual good health. I trust the girls are part as possible. Now I have been busy as was up to X mas time getting my work ready to go east and to Oakland. I have 4 sisters east and 3 daughters +3 grand children to give gifts to and a number of friends + neighbors. So you can believe me I was busy. Lenes then I have taken it a little easier and done some reading, by but I can never thank you enough for those Detective Story Magazines I do not know what I should done but for them I just finished the last one last week, and wish I had a lot more of them back all you can scare up when you come in the spring.

being a Saratoga trunk with lots of room
I never saw a magazine I liked better
it take up your attention so you do not
mind if you have to stay shut in. Just
now I am busy mending clothes and getting
out my summer silks and lawns & laces
dresses so as to be ready when our
summer comes. We had a pretty bad wind
on X mas day done lots of damage, and
We now have just had a week of wind
rain, hail, and thunder & lightening to
keep us in mind that there is such
things in other parts of the country. I
hope to see you all next spring and I
am glad you had your daughter & baby,
with you this winter, I also have thought
of you often and that little old woman is
busy most of the time I have began a yoke
yesterday, for my grand daughter, Mrs A &
I both had the cold, but she had it more
severe than I did, kind regards to all
Sincerely your friend A. H. Allen

Odessa
Feb. 27, 1922

Dear Miss
I received
welcom letter
pleased wit
ment to writ
but you sem
right down
fis we had a
for our enjoy
lovely. I cou
the windows
In Allen go
it seemed s
to look out
surprised, It
no doubt it
till after trai
that Leagu

San Geronimo March 2. 1924

Dear Mrs Merriam I thought as it was a sort of drizzly day I would occupy my time in writing to you. We have had a very beautiful February, and last night had quite a nice shower and bids fair to rain again to night which will please most every one the country needs it badly. About a couple of weeks ago. I got a bundle of 4 books that was sent up from San Gregorio San Mateo Co. which I was glad to get nothing like a real exciting detective story to wake you up. I have got 3 of the corners done and would

I got it much after dues not so I can't what goes of the ughter is e rest of th my kind and done then you Truly of Geronimo California

have had the 4 also done but I had so much waiting on Mr Allen all through January. She had a lot of trouble with her cheek it was very painfull & badly swollen we tried all kinds & kinds of liniments but it did not seem to help could not put on a shoe & hopped around, even tried crutches. but could not go on the foot as dirt to soil and they sunk in the dirt, It is some better now so he can manage to go to gate for milk and get outside, there does not seem to be much news around there parts except they are getting up a community club & invited all of the property owners to meet and discuss the project, of course Mr Allen

is not mu
thinks it is
the property
do when Mr
Mary Daughe
walk and he
sat out I
I guess they
the dirt ar
Gabriel has
has a new
and tullen
at Leandra
Hanifax. So
going to wo
Post office
little Store

-ut- I
n often
d a lot-
was very
loved
but it
t not put
cider kind
n the lot
unk in the
e he can
milk and
Seem
there
ing up a
all of the
and desires
often

is not much interested in it and
thinks it is a plan to get corn out of
the property owners to fix roads and
do other things. Quite a ocean.
My Daughter Jessie come out last
week and brought out 4 hens and
oat out 2 apple 1 peach & 1 pear &
I guess this little dwgid will settle
the dirt around the roots fine. Now
Gabriel has left Gabriel, and he
has a new clerk. seems very pleasant
And Cullen has opened a store down
at Grandsdale next station beyond
Hartsay. So Gabriel told us. & he was
going to work for him, also. our
Post office is now down to that
little store. the Station agent

kicked up a big fuss and got it-
out of Station, He was all much
disgusted with the plan after
having it at Station 5 years or so
I do not know much about-
Saguinitas now Earl does not
drive the Gas eeany truck so I cant
tell you any thing about what goes
on up that way in that neck of the
Woods. I hope your daughter is
Well by now and all the rest of
you in your usual health my kind
regards to Mr Merriam and love
to you + Lancaida write when you
can spare the time Yours Truly

Abby Hatton
San Geronimo
Marin Co California

San G
Dear M
as it was
would oc
you. We h
February
a nice
again to
short eve
it badly
ago. I g
was sent
Make b
nothing li
story to in
of the C.

Oct. 4.. 1917.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Merriam

After reading your kind letters, I felt very much comforted as I have worried ever since I received Gertrude's postal last Saturday

It was so unlike her to fear germs to such an extent that she ironed the postal, I immediately knew something was wrong — more than tonsilitis, and have looked each day for some word from her

Mr. Allen said I was looking on the dark side of things and that everything was all right, but a mother's instinct seldom fails.

Gertrude's father and I appreciate as only parents can the love and attention you both are giving our daughter and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

It is kind of you to keep me posted as to her daily condition and I shall not feel "scared" when the

night letter arrives, as you have furnished me for it. Glad you met- I should have been frightened to death" for life is uncertain

Mr. Allen raid I was looking on the dark side of things and that everything was all right, but a relative instinct reblown me. Gertrude father and friends are only a few hours ride from the home of Evangeline and I am sure they are getting our letter this morning from the latter of our friends.

Sincerely,

Susan M. Allen.

night letter arrive, as you have prepared me for it. Had you not I should have been "frightened to death" for life would not mean much to me if Gertrude were taken.

Again thanking you for your kindness to me and mine and trusting that all is well, -

Yours,

Sincerely yours,

Susan M. Allen.

Saturday Oct. 6. 1917

Dear Mr. Merriam

Your letter came this morning and we are glad Gertrude is getting along well and able to sit up

We think of her all the time and are thankful you do not have the severe type of scarlet fever we do here for it seems to me there are always complications with it here.

Gertrude knows now that we have heard from you and that it was more

than. "just a little tonsilitis"

I know just how afraid she would be about alarming us, and probably did not want you to write and tell us, but it is better to know

I wrote to Gertrude yesterday and shall send letters just the same, so we will seem near to her and when she is well she can answer them

I do not feel worried for you and Mrs. Merriam are so kind, and doing everything for her, and I certainly do appreciate it

By the time this letter reaches you I hope Gertrude will be out of the hospital

and hurriedly - again.

Thanking you for your kindness

"just a little tonsilitis" (throw)

I know just how afraid she would be about alarming us, and probably did not want you to write and tell us, but it is better to know

I wrote to Gertrude yesterday and shall send letters just the same, so we will seem near to her and when she is well she can answer them

I do not feel worried for you and Mrs. Merriam are so kind, and doing everything for her, and I certainly do appreciate it

By the time this letter reaches you I hope Gertrude will be out of the hospital

and herself again.

Thanking you for your kindness

I am,

Sincerely yours,

Susan M. Allen.

by my daughter,

Recd. from C. A. Allen, Nicasio, Cal.
Oct. 1884.

Skulls

1 Vulpes Campestris
2 " (Audubonii?)
2 Sciurus fossor
3 Thomomys talpoides bulbivorus

8 @ .25 = 2.00

Paid Oct. 14, 1884. C.H.M.

October 1884

1 Hare Skull	25
2 Grey Squirells "	50
2 Rabbits "	50
3 Gophers "	75
Postage	6
	$2.06

Dec 1884

1 Grey Squirell Skin &	50
1 Gopher " &	25
1 Fox Skull	25
1 Wild Cat Skull	50
1 Doe "	1.00
Postage	22
	$2.72

March 31 - 1885

3 Gopher Skins	.75
Postage	.10
	.85

April 2 1885

2 Grey Squirell Skins	1.00
1 Rabbit "	.50
Postage	.19
	1.69

May 6 - 1885

2 Mouse Skins	.50
2 " Skulls	.50
2 Townsends Chip Squirell	50
2 Grey Squirell Skulls	50
1 Rabbit "	25
	$2.25

May 16 - 1885

1 Wild Cat Skull	50
Postage	.5
	55

May 26 - 1885

2 Small Moles	.50
1 Small Bat	.25
Bottle & Alcohol	.25
Postage	.19
	$1.19

$11.33

Cash Recd $14.00 bal. 2.67.

Sent $2.00 June 4/85. calling square to date.
Stein

Rec'd from C. A. Allen, Nicasio, Cal

Skulls
1 Canis
1 Lupus
1 Vulpes

Skins
1 Vulpes (fulvus!)
3 Sciurus fossor
4 Thomomys talpoides bullivorus

May 10/85. sent $6.50 Comm.

May 14/85 recd.

Skulls
2 Neotoma
2 Sciurus fossor
1 Lupus

Skins
2 Lemias Asiaticus
2 Neotoma

Sent, May 14/85. $3.00 Comm.

Recd. May 29/86
Skull of
Lupus —

Allen, Glover Morrill, 1879–1942

1528

83/129
C

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY
AT HARVARD COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ansd. April 27, 1928

April 16, 1928

Dear Dr. Merriam:-

I must tell you how much I enjoyed seeing you at Washington and how interested I was to see your methods of keeping notes and other information filed for ready access.

Among other things I am gathering information on the White Whale, trying to supplement Mr. Copley Amory's efforts to see if there may not be some way whereby the St. Lawrence fishermen may profit by these whales when their ordinary fisheries fail. During the last two seasons there have been abundance of whales but the cod and herring were few. You read some notes from your journal made in the Gulf a good many years ago. I was unfortunately rather far away to hear all you said, and I wonder if you would be so good as to let me have a copy of the notes for use in connection with our investigation. I should appreciate it very much.

I think our Washington meeting was a splendid success and only wish I had been able to stay over longer to have seen more of you and other friends who contributed to the value of the meetings.

Yours sincerely,

Glover M. Allen

Curator of Mammals.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY
AT HARVARD COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Thanks again
May 9, 1928

May 7, 1928

Dr. C. Hart Merriam
1919 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Merriam:

I must send you my very sincere thanks for you kindness in having a copy made for me of your interesting notes on the white whale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1882. I am exceedingly glad to have these in connection with the investigations which Mr. Copley Amory is proposing.

Again thanking you and hoping that I may have the opportunity of seeing you again in Washington some day,

Sincerely yours,

Glover M. Allen

Allen, Harrison, 1841-1897

1886 – 1889

83/129
c

Dr. C. Hart Merriam.

Dear Sir.

I am exceedingly in

receipt of your pamphlets

describing new species of

Canidae and Aplodontia

as well as a description

of a new bear hyena.

I have read these

papers with great

pleasure and desire

to thank you for remem-

hearing me in sending you
out your reprint.

I remain

Yours truly

Harrison Allen

117 S. 20th St

Phila. June 28th 1886

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD

Nothing but the address to be on this side.



Mr C. Hart Merriam

Department of Agriculture

Washington D. C.

Dear Mr Merriam

– many thanks for your article on the new bat. I have not seen the form you described: the disposition of foramen and external incisive mark it a distinct species.

Yours truly

Harrison Allen

Plyead.
Dec. 23/86

Sent July 8/89.
Rec'd sent July 18/89 –

Dear Dr Merriam

May I ask of you the favor of inspecting your specimens of *V. ciliolabrum*? Also the additional favor of a copy of the paper in which you describe this species? I cannot find it in the volumes at the Academy – owing to the fact that the series is only partially found and the fascicles lie in very handy

for a frame. I am uncer-
tain indeed if your dis-
appearance amphibene
in National Museum
Pub^ns.

Sincerely Yours

Harrison Allen

1933 Chestnut St
Phila. June 20th 1869

ECONOMIC ORNITHOLOGY
APR 7 1890
ANSWERED.

Dear Mr Merriam

I am engaged on a revision of the Mosw-
graph of N. A. Bats and naturally would like to see all
new species. You were kind enough to let one become
acquainted with *V. ciliolabrum*. May I ask the same
favor in the cases of *N. mohavensis* and *N. femorosaccus*?
I would like to see crania as well as alcoholic specimens.

Yours truly

Harrison Allen.

1933 Chestnut St.

Phila. Feb. 26th 1890

Recd. Feb. 28 95.

1933 Chestnut St.
Phila. Feb. 26th 1895

Dear Mr Merriam

I have been greatly pleased
in receiving a copy your minor prophets
on the congo. I think it is a model
piece of work and heartily congratu-
late you upon the completion
of one of the most important contribu-
tions to North American Mammalogy
of our day.

Together with many of your
friends I have read the Akeleys in the
N. Y. Sun with interest. They are
cleverly done and you doubtless can
see the force of these make believes

as well as the "general reader". Yet if the spirit of such articles were to interfere with your appropriations I should be sincerely sorry. After all you Washington people are in a false position. 'Doing' pure science under guise of economics is wrong. It subjects the student to ~~submit to~~ standard which are illogical and warped mere spirit (as I understand the situation) if the cross Congressman was not always inserting ~~that~~ appropriations must tell in increasing his influence with his constituents.

Sincerely Yours
Harrison Allen

Mr E. Hart Merriam

Dear Sir

Many thanks for your pamphlet and proofs. Your M.S. is certainly good. I came across it myself and knew it for some time before you published. My agreement is from Utah. I would be greatly pleased to see a specimen (as well as a specimen). You do not describe this.

Sincerely yours

Harrison Allen

Biddeford, Maine

July 23rd 1889

Mr C. Hart Merriam

Dear Sir.

Many thanks for specimen wh. were received here last night.

If I do not hear from yr to contrary I will take liberty to remove a cranium from one of the specimens.

Yours truly

Harrison Allen

Biscuit Mass.

July 25th 1889

Allen, J. A. (Joel Asaph), 1838 - 1921

1877 - 1882

Some written on behalf of the
Nuttall Ornithological Club and of the
American Ornithologists' Union

83/12-9
C

Cambridge. Nov. 16. 1877.

My dear Sir -

I had the pleasure
of receiving from you a few days
since a nicely bound interleaved
copy of your "Review of the Birds of
Connecticut"; & later, a few days
earlier, an unbound copy of the
same, for which I desire to return
my sincere thanks.

I have examined the book with
great care and interest, & beg to tender
you my heartiest congratulations on
the thoroughness with which you have
worked up the subject. The work is
admirably done and must take
first rank among our faunal
publications.

With renewed thanks, I am
Very truly yours
J. A. Allen

C. Hart Merriam. Esq.

Cambridge. Jan. 11. 1878.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam

My dear Sir -

Your pleasant note of the 9th just to hand. Am very glad you are pleased with the Birds' Nests article. In reference to those New York Lists, I think you would do ornithologists a good service if you would "show them up." Willard's especially needs to have a few plain truths said about it, & I think I do so might have a salutary influence. As it has not been noticed in the Bulletin I will take the liberty of placing

a page in the next number at your disposal for this purpose, in which you can say such things about it as you deem best – I take also occasion to refer to the Rathbun-Fowler list. Do not hesitate to refer to the latter because I have already had a short notice over my initials. Bad lists are known for worse than none at all, & I incompetent as I am to form in this direction will make such revisions & it is best – I think, not – only for reasons to show them but-for them personally, that such things are not – to be done with impunity.

Very truly Yours
J. A. Allen.

Your card of Feb. 4 & Manuscript of Paper will be received for Jour.

Cambridge. Feb. 5. 1878

My dear Mr. Merriam —

Yours of Jan. 28th
Enclosure duly to hand. I brought the
matter, last night, to the notice of the Club, & although
it was not thought necessary to take a vote
on it, I was informally instructed to write
you that the sentiment of the Club was
strongly in favor of your view of the case;
you already know that I heartily agree
with you. As regards a critical review
of the list of Bds of "C. M. J.", it was thought
by all means best to publish such an
one in the Bulletin, & from your acquaint-
ance with the region, it was thought that
you were the proper person to prepare it. The
leading members of the Club expressed themselves
freely on the subject, & agreed most fully that
such reviews are a duty we owe both
science & the scientific public. The opinion
was that the present case need not be treated

as a special instance but - be the general rule that we propose to notice ~~all papers~~ in the Bulletin all papers relating to N. Am. Chr. & to speak of them impartially on the basis of their merits - or demerits as the case may be. If you wish to confine yourself to Mr. W. you can thus readily do so on this general rule, & on the further ground that your were desired to prepare the review on account - I your acquaintance with the region giving you special fitness for the task. It - is of course an unpleasant - one, which can only be looked upon in the light - of a duty.

In preparing the notice you will of course leave a little margin for the possible occurrence of such species as Coll. ludovicianus, Dendroica caerulea, etc. & such others as may reach the region, though not - given by Mr. W. as valid evidence.

I should like very much to receive your review by March 1, & will give you space for a few remarks on the general subject of representative work, of which their N. G. list might be given as example, coming under the head - of general criticism as well as special.

Hoping you will pardon these probably superfluous suggestions. I remain

Truly yours
J. A. Allen

Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to THE BULLETIN should be addressed to RUTHVEN DEANE, Cambridge, Mass.; Communications intended for publication should be sent to MR. J. A. ALLEN, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 a Year.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12 1878

My dear Mr Merriam —

The article on Bds Lewis Co. was received yesterday morning read at Club last evening — Am very glad there is "more to come" — It looks now as though we might have room to much matter in hand for April No., thought I could keep paper may come in before we go to press — Probably I could spare you ten pages for your

Note on BDS of Lewis Co., but
cannot — now say certainly. If you
should have time to finish them before March
1st, I would send them on & me
will do the best I can by
them, & it may be I shall be
very glad to make use of them,
We have orders promised, but
they may not reach us quite
in time for use in next No.
Should like to have all the MSS. in
by Mich 1st-at-latest.
Am very much interested in
your general remarks about —
Jamas & Lewis Co. as well as
in what you say about the Journal
Look & Strike — Will send you
proofs —

Very truly yours
J. A. Allen

Cambridge, Mass.,
Feb. 20. 1878.

My dear Mr. Merriam -

Your review of Willard's letter New York City Bds. duly & hand. It is most satisfactory done, & when read at the Club last Monday evening was most heartily (approved). I beg to thank you personally for it, & also in the name of the Club. You seem to have hit the case exactly, & I believe the review will do much good.

As to notes on Bds of Lewisboro., I would not by any means have you risk your health by overwork on this account. While a further instalment would have been acceptable for the April No., I feel we shall get along very well on the score of matter for the number, several very nice papers having come in since last week

you- Hoping that you will not-
attempt ~~to~~ much work, & that
your health will soon be much
stronger.

Jasmin

Sincerely yours
J. Ben Allen-

Cambridge, Mch. 20, 1878

My dear Mr. Merriam —

I am very glad to hear of the organization of a new Natural History Society in New York. You seem to have a good deal of excellent material there & I do not doubt will do much good work. You certainly will find it pleasant & profitable to meet together in the way you propose. I wish you all great success.

Your proposed plan for a thorough ornithological survey of the State of New York meets my hearty approval & I am willing to do all I can to forward it. Will bring up the matter at the next meeting of the Club & have no doubt you will have the unreserved endorsement of the Club. Your "Correlative Review" is most admirable, & I do trust you will be able to carry out your very elaborate & thorough scheme

in regard to the much larger
& physically more varied flora
of New York.

Proof sheets all to hand safely.
& corrections duly attended to. Will
send you copies of Northern New York
Note & Pteridophyta, but fear these
will hardly be time. etc to appreciate
initials for personal & geographical names
of species. I felt at one time just
as you do now, & might recently
always capitalized personal names.
I found & had really no good reason
for the practice, & as regards the
Bulb agreed to adopt - i.e. initials in -
variably. I find now I very strongly
prefer that system, although my pre-
vious were very strong, at one time
against it. At site is necessary to
have a system in regard to technical matters
& routine; we trust Rose & our co-
laborators who dislike the i.e. init. will observe
uniform
our persistence in it. Nine-tenths of our
collaborators we find write in that way. Rem-
selves, or that we seem to be on side of the

majority
City

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Routhven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 3, 1878

My dear Mrs. Merriam —

As the Bulletin was struck off some ten days ago & for it is botd to secure your copies. Will make enquiries tomorrow & if the lists is still up will have them posted.

The subject of your former letter was duly brought before the Club & a vote was passed, unanimously authorizing the Officers of the N. A. O. C. to draw up an official letter cordially approving & urging your plan upon the Board of Regents & endorsing & as eminently fitted to conduce to the

work. As our president, Mr. Wm. Brewster, is expected back from the south in a week, we have delayed sending the letter in order to secure his signature. By the way, can you not send me the proper wording for the address, & to your phrase, some indication of how you think the thing had best be put.

Some time since you asked me for my photo. I forgot - however & the matter in former letters, & do not know whether I have any by me. Will see if I find one - will send it in my next — or contribution But you send me yours!

Very truly yours

J. A. Allen.

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Reuben Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 12 1878

Dear Merriam -

Yours of Apr 9 just to hand. I am much obliged for the very full exposition of the chaetodon question & your proposed report on the Birds of New York. Such a work would be admirable in every respect, & add very important information respecting the general subject of Geographical Zoology. I notice you have queried sections C & d + f f. Part - B. Have you any suggestions to offer. As to d. wh. I have any suggestions to offer. As to d. Description of Species. I think this might be included, the description being made of course as short & distinctive as possible. As to C. Complete Synonymy - I am more in doubt. mainly because it is most a great labor to work this thing up de novo, i.e. that is, make it original, & partly because

it has been recently so well done by E. C. in Bds. of Northwest, while he is carrying the thing still further in his work now in press on the birds of the Colorado Basin. This is simply exhaustive and admirably done. all the birds of North America being duly treated, the aforementioned species being brought in in foot-note. My objection rests solely on the ground of its bulk or rather not- for in point of not- labor, for why should every ornithologist burden himself with so much drudgery after the work has been once well done.? I trust you will understand pretty what- I mean. I would, I think, cite a few, or perhaps all, of the standard works, & refer to minor papers only so far as is necessary to express your views clearly respecting disputed points of synonymy-

As to 7. Bibliography and History - the same remarks are almost- equally applicable, & for the same reasons, with also similar reservations. E. C. is covering this ground very completely, & gives pages to the bibliography of special subjects, for the different families, — for instance, some ten pages of titles of special works & papers relating to the Hibernation of Swallows! I would of course give an extensive bibliographical resumé of all works & papers devoted especially to the Am. of New-York, or that bear directly upon it.

There are of course merely suggestions that come up from first impressions, & give them this freely, because you so cordially invite me

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Routhven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., ... 187

to offer adverse criticism.

Mr. Brewster returned a day or two since, & has stated to night- to join Mr. Ridgway at- Washington for a collecting trip to Mt. Carmel, Illinois! He expects to spend about- six weeks there & bring a rich harvest- of rare southern birds. In order to secure his signature, I drew up a letter for your use, giving the endorsement of the N. O. C. of your proposed survey. I had not- your letter to guide me but- think our letter, though short- meets the case fully. If- is addressed to you-, with the request- that you will use it in any way that you think will aid you in your work. If- will be signed by all the officers of the Club & then sent- to you.

I leave tomorrow for- a short- trip to Washington.— Shall be gone about- two weeks, & hope to do some good work at the Museums, on which I hope to publish during the summer- an 8 or.. (with cuts & plate) of about- 5 to 6 p's.

I trust you will give us another good installment of your notes on birds

of Northern New York for next number of Bulletin, & that you will be pleased to send us for publication any preliminary papers or birds of N.Y. you may get—wh during the preparation of your Report.

On going to the printing office I found your matter & life in type & an inquiry found the cost of 100 copies would be record more than the cost of 25 copies. — merely the extra cost of paper & folding. I send the package by mail with this & make bill. You said a "few copies" — I fear I may have exceeded your wishes, but felt pretty sure the 100 would not — come amiss. We allow 25 overshot to authors of all papers of one two pages in length, if requested in advance, as is the custom with most Societies & Magazines. In future, if this would suit you, you can have them without cost, this time, gives the author only a few, & they are not made up. — simply other pages of the matter just as it stands in the Bulletin. As they are struck off with the number the cost is very little. Hoping my action in the present case will prove satisfactory, & that you will find the means of putting into execution your proposed project in regard to the Geology of New York, I am, over,

Very truly yours
J. Dall

Should collectors send to you or to Commissioner Peckham?

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Routhven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., May 8, 1878

Dear Mr. Merriam -

Yours of 5-th to hand with enclosures. Will pay the bill for cuts & have the balance placed by our credit.

According to present outlook there will be plenty of space I can put at your disposal in next No. of Bulletin. I hope you will certainly write up that matter about the results of Cowbird. - Fauna in New York, as well as give us a good installment of your notes on Birds of Northern N. E. — am very sorry about that blunder in

the bills of your extras. Do not-
see how it could happen. I did
not-see the make up, not-sup-
posing it would be necessary after
the detailed instructions I gave in
reference to it. If you will be kind
enough to send me a copy it will
give me pleasure to modify them
flesh about-it. by showing it to them.
I have no copy of the extra. Hereafter
I will look it upon myself to look
after the make ups of the extras myself.

With thanks for your kind
words about-my scientific papers

as ever-

Cordially yours

J. A. Allen.

Aw sorry about "Remarks" vs. "Notes"

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., 14th May 1878.

My dear Merriam

Your favor of 25th Apl. and postals of 27th and 28th have just come to light and I now hasten to acknowledge rec't. of same. also Enclosure of check of $5= for Vols. 1. 2 & 3 minus 2 Nos. already on hand. which is correct.

Am sorry all this has happened

I send the "Bulletins" by Dane mail and in No. 1 of Vol. 3. I Enclose the photo. d— n poor as it is — Send me a better one of yourself when you have done more taken

I'm collecting eggs advertised
in last No. Between you and I
do not succeed to very much.
Long Island is a fellow who
makes one similar to the "Expert"
which is a mighty good thing
and costs about $4.50 or $5=,
You seem to be right into
collecting and I tell you it is
tantalizing to Lover my friends all
working men about their field
work and I poor devil in the city
~~and~~ poor degraded Insurance
Clerk. but we can't all be
rich - there must be a few
good workingmen -
Excuse this short scrawl but
I Love Eggs to drive ten miles
tonight to see Some Birds & Eggs
so I know you will Excuse me -
Sincerely Yrs R. Deane'

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., May 24 1875.

My Dear Dr. Merriam —

As the time is near at hand when the MSS. for July Bull. must be put into the printers hands I have to be looking about & see where the matter is coming. Mr. Brewster is now back from Mt. Carmel, where he & Mr. Ridgway have had splendid success. I have many promises of articles but very few have yet come to hand. I find it is hard to get articles during the collecting season, our ornithologists find so much to do in the field they dislike to settle

valuable time consulting others, trusting I shall not be disappointed in getting another installment of your "Notes", & also something in addition on the Tasmanian question. I am, ever

Sincerely yours

J. A. Allen

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Reuben Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1878

Dear Mr. Merriam —

I write to acknowledge the receipt from you of Mr. E. P. Bicknell's excellent paper on "Evidences of the Carolinian Fauna in the Lower Hudson Valley." It is a very interesting & important paper, & indeed that Mr. Bicknell we have a young ornithologist of very great promise. I think we may expect a great deal from him. His paper is so marked by true spirit of scientific investigation.

I do not however, [illegible] quite so much stress upon the fact he has represented as evidence of the Carolinian Fauna as he appears to. Southern Connecticut & the Lower Hudson Valley

certainly show a strong Carolinian
influx, & are as much or more Carolin-
ian than Alleghanian. but- I cannot
really rate typical & outlier, this region
being situated really on the transition
line between the two. We have only
a few of the properly Carolinian species
here present- the great- bulk of the Carolin-
ian species being absent- altogether or
being represented by occasional stragglers.
In the same way a few species that
are properly Alleghanian just- overstep
the border of the Canadian fauna, where
typically the range of suits a number of
species typical respectively of the Alleghanian
& Canadian faunas overlap along a narrow
border, or transitional region between the two faunas.

Do not- construe these remarks as
at- all derogatory to Mr. Bicknell's paper;
I only suggest- a slightly modified in-
terpretation of the facts.

There is one point, however, in Mr.
Bi's paper from which I must- beg leave
to heartily dissent, & that is that the
"restriction may cause circumscribing geographical
divisions of animal & vegetable life". One will
search in vain for "utterly" or "likewise", or you have

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Reuben Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., ... 187

chapter it] nonconformable with continental lines." This is so utterly at-variance not-only with current opinion on the subject, but with a great- mass of observed facts, that I think Mr. B. would do well to state his reasons for such a statement somewhat fully, & cite facts in proof of the proposition or in some way amplify or qualify the assertion. Otherwise I shall feel strongly called upon to notice the point at- some length in the department of "Notes" in the same number.

I should write this directly to Mr. B. but cannot-for one of his address. His paper being forwarded through you. I write this thoroughly, for this is a subject made a subject of special attention for years, as have many others with whom I find myself in perfect agreement- upon this fundamental principle of the Zoögeography.

Zoögeography.

One point more & I finish my
~~remarks~~ of criticism. & this is in reference
to your citation of J. M. Jones in J. of S.
of May 16. Your reference is correct, but
the ~~extract~~ is not recent (1871) & the record
is not new, although this is nothing to
show to the contrary. I thought when I
read it that some one would be misled
by it. — at least — by the editorial comment
if not by the article itself. You will find
the same specimen recorded by Mrs. M.
seven ~~or~~ years ago in Am. Nat. Vol. V. p.
176!

Articles for the July Bull. are late
in coming to hand. & am looking
anxiously every day for yours, which I
presume will reach me now in a day
or two.

Very truly yours
J. A. Allen

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1878

My dear Mr. Merriam -

Yours of 22d to hand, & also the articles for Bulletin, for which many thanks. Since I wrote you last - quite a flood of matter has come to hand; so that there will be a good $ lost off - over for Sept. No. C. pinus will have to be held over 3 months, but - can not - quite sure yet - whether I can get - it in or not. Have had to put - over an article of Brewster's & others.

By direction of Pub. Com. I omitted from Bicknell's paper, as you suggested we might. The long general account - of Ft. Bridger, &c. as, though interesting, it did not seem to have a close bearing on the special subject of the paper. But - especially for lack of space. For the same reasons, & by the same authority, I have left - out - from your paper on

on Melanerpes a part of your account of "Coe's Travels" — It was hard to do it, but it seemed necessary. I hope you will not be much displeased about it. How many extras will you have of your paper? And does Mr. Bicknell wish extras, beyond the number (25) I am allowed to have (with 5 ff for authors?

As to limits of faunæ & isothermal lines, I think we agree exactly! I used the term isothermal in a general sense, as meaning chiefly annuals; but — simply lines of equal temperature. The mean annuals do not, for birds at least, or well agree with limits of faunæ or isotherals, or still better, Mean for the breeding season alone. I am already on record in this matter in several places, & so for brevity spoke loosely of isothermals. My whole point was that the distribution of life was not independent of temperature, as one might understand Mr. B. to mean.

Shall send you proofs in a day or two (be there to Locust Grove, Red Bank) as you will return promptly. I shall wait as long as possible & if they do not come back within reasonable time shall have to print without them, as we wish to come out promptly by July 1st. Is Mr. Bicknell's address Riverdale, or New York City?

Yours truly

J. A. Allen.

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Routhven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., June 23 1878

Dear Mr. Merriam –

I enclose, as per your request, the article on the Pine Finch. Am sorry it is so, as we should like very much to have it appear in Bull. as a part of your series of "Notes". Was sorry not to be able to see it this time, but articles came with a rush at last & instead of not having enough to fill the number there is l'embarras des richesses. I think we shall have an excellent number, one of our best – & a good start left over for the next. Have been out of town for several days or I should have sooner returned your mss. Many thanks for the excellent photo, which I judge very much.

Will you give us notes on Picoides in our next? You must have had a

splendid time in the backwoods — & I heartily congratulate you in the possession [illegible] rare opportunities —

Very sincerely yours

J. A. Allen —

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 14, 1878

My dear Mr. Merriam.

I am now bringing together matter for the 4th No. of Bulletin. & wish to say that another installment of your Notes on Birds of Northern New York will be most acceptable, or any other bird matter you may have in hand. Your reasons work this year must have brought you an abundance of interesting notes, & I hope you will let the readers of the Bull. reap the benefit.

I trust you received the "Eptes" of your last paper & that they were satisfactory. We were sorry that they should not reach you earlier. I gave directions to the printer to prepare & send them to you direct, as I was prevented from attending to any business whatever during the whole of July (& last part of June), owing to dangerous illness in my family, who for four

[illegible] me very [illegible]
for memory. She is now convalescent
but very low. The last - Dr. of Bull. & the
little business I [illegible] connected with it, was
worked off under very depressing difficulties, &
trust you will pardon me for not - looking
more closely after your "extras".

Hoping to hear from you soon & trusting
by Sept. 1 any articles you may have for the
Chatterbox &c. Remain, as ever

Yours
J. Hamilton.

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10 1878

Dear Mr. Merriam -

Your paper for Bull. is just now to hand. I am very sorry you could not have sent it sooner, as the Oct. No. is already nearly all in type. I am very doubtful whether I can get your article in, but will do the best I can. We shall publish 5-6 pp. again this time, but index & contents will take considerable space. Can let it in a few days just how much the matter already in will make. Rather think I can make room for your paper.

Yours,
J. A. Allen.

Sept 11, 1878.

Yours of 10th came to hand this morning

Dr. Has given me great pleasure to hear from you. You certainly have your hands full. I have felt anxious about your personal health & hope you will not let your enthusiasm carry you beyond your physical strength that on you we can not well spare

Sincerely yours

J. R. Allen

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 24 1876.

Dear Mr. Merriam -

I return herewith Ms., as desired - I never took your reference to occurrence of Pic. am. in Lewis Co. in the sense of your slate, or thought of it as open to that construction. Your remark evidently relates to its distribution within Lewis Co, which you say is limited to its eastern border, which is the Adirondack portion of the County. I think no one would be likely to take it in any other sense, or could take it otherwise except by a forced construction. No one tall conversant with ornithology could suppose you meant to say that it is found only in a portion of Lewis Co. I am sure you do not need to feel disturbed over it or it is, although in its original

connection it could not of course have been construed otherwise than as intended—

You entering here a short paper in your Linn. Soc. whose members look upon as among the rising lights of Am. Zoology.

Again I feel ashamed to say good well your health!

Yours sincerely
J. A. Allen.

Should like to have MS. back by Dec. 1st at latest — a little earlier would be better —

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec 4 1878

Dear Mr Merriam –

The paper safely to hand. It is already in Purdie's hands and probably partly in type.

I wrote Dr. Osborne an acknowledgment of his article on colorado in birds' Eggs. He has certainly put a good thing. We were very glad indeed to get it for the Bulletin. I trust that our New York friends keep us in mind. I have just noticed, however, that our irresponsible friend E. P. has given the publicity, through "Science News", the cream of the matter, as I suppose he will likely do on similar future occasions.

The Bulletin will start this year with 5 or 6 pp. of the number (our means 2 or 3 pages over the

number promised last year), & subscriptions come in as freely as heretofore we expect to be able to add still another eight or ten numbers - quite an increase from 16 to 28 pp. with which we started.

I hear good news now & then from Mrs "Lummen Fox", through friends or mail (or through public notices, and in the matter of energy & earnestness Mrs. Fox set - up a model the N.C.C. might in many ways profitably copy. Her attendance ranges from 8 to about 13, but - there is some times a shortage & proper I sometimes almost - am over zealous - as we lack the system I understand you welcome beneficiaries -

Hoping you & your fellow - workers will continue to favor us liberally with notes & articles for the Bulletin -

Sincerely
your friend
J. L. Gillin -

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Reuben Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec 18, 1878

Dear Mr Merriam—

The proposal made by E. P. is characteristic. We had similar overtures from same source a year ago for sports of meetings of N. O. C. for the "County", but- somehow it didn't work! Have heard boast that "S. N." would eat—in honey or Brell. N. O. C. — Must it would at- least— fill our depots of "Gen. Nots" — but- we do not- feel- the flow as yet- Had binomial 64 ft. Nuttallornis to set- in all our notices.

My illness was only temporary, but- really am not- nearly as well this winter as usual- Missed my usual change west- last- summer, & have to work with caution-

Very truly Yours

J. A. Allen

Cambridge, Mass., May 12, 1879.

Dear Merriam —

Have you finished your series of papers on birds of Northern New York? Can give you six to ten pp. in July No. of Bull. if you desire. From present outlook, a paper from you will doubtless prove very acceptable. As usual matter is late in coming in, but probably, as has heretofore proved to be the case, there will probably be a rush & a surplus at the eleventh hour.

Hoping that you may be able to send us something, & that it may reach us at least by June 1st,

Truly Yours

J. A. Allen.

Cambridge, June 7, 1879

Dear Mr. Merriam -

I am greatly obliged for your splendid review of the List of Birds of Central N. Y., which is just to hand. Am very glad to see your remarks on chuckwill's widow. I am a little surprised, however, that you say nothing about the ambiguous language employed in the list, when under Regulus satrapa, Giraud considers it some half a dozen others would violate, the remarks imply a summer residence when I could the reverse was doubtless intended. Then is a similar looseness of expression in reference to the summer residence. Please look at the list & see if I am not right. Very truly yours

J. A. Allen -

Will send you proofs, but must beg you to return them with least possible delay.

Cambridge, June 12. 79

Dear Merriam -

I send by this mail proof to your review of the "Com. Four." + in doing so I wish to call your attention to, or rather give you information respecting, one point — namely trinomials

The first art. in the July No. is by Mr. Ridgway on trinomials in Zoöl. nomenclature, advocating their use &c. + calling for an expression of opinion from others on the subject. In the course of a review later in the No. I devote several pp. to the same subject — in which I go in for a pure + simple trinomial unencumbered by "var.", subsp. or Greek letters, for the designation of geographical races. This I state merely for your information, — ~~not to~~

Now as to the three or four lines I have bracketed in the proof — The system is neither "barbarous" nor "unscientific" + has nothing to do with the "trinomial nomenclature of our ancestors." It is simply the addition of a third term, ~~to denote~~ that the form mentioned is a particular phase or form of a polymorphic species. The third term is just as definite and unvarying in its scope and function, and just as scientific as the second term of the name. It is simply

the omission of "var." as a needlessly cumbersome factor, the third term being understood as a varietal designation for a geographical race or "incipient species".

I do not write this wishing to have you change a single word on this point in your proofs unless you prefer to do so, but to let you see the drift of opinion which finds expression on pages contiguous to your remarks.

I change capital initials of specific names to l.c. in accordance with a rule of the Publish. Comm. that all specific names shall be in l.c.

Please return proofs as soon as possible, as it is of course very important that you should have the opportunity to revise them - & I will hold the matter as long as possible for you. Yours

J. A. Allen

Cambridge. June 17. 1878.

Dear Mr. Merriman.

Your letter of the 15th & proof just to hand. I must confess surprise at the position you take in the matter of binomials. As I discuss the questions in some of its bearings in the July No of the Bull. I will not take the time to write at length about it now. but simply ask your careful attention to Mr. Ridgway's & my own remarks on the subject as presented in the next issue of the Bulletin. If the "new departure" then fails of your approval, & you feel disposed to discuss the matter, the pages of the Bulletin, so far as I may have any influence in the matter, will be open to you for a presentation of the other side of the question. I feel, however, that we are not — taking the

step "readily", & that the reasons therefor are weighter & have been more carefully considered than you appear now to appreciate. I will notice here, however, one of your objections - namely, the liability to confusion with the formula embracing a subgeneric name. It seems true that this is slight, since the subgeneric name should be invariably capitalized & enclosed in marks of parenthesis, giving, in the two cases such citations formulae as the following:- Melaspiza (Melaospiza) melodia & Melaspiza fasciata rufina.

It would certainly be well if action could be had upon the matter by some authoritative body of naturalists, that, however, will be a work of time. I confidently expect, however, the formal adoption at no distant day of a canon of nomenclature covering and approving binomials as a means for the

Commencement - designation of incipient species, now many & increasing rapidly. Personally I prefer "varieties" or "races"; for a long time Coues used "var.", & then "subsp." & "race", & now merely a terminal trinomial, or what are known as "geographical" forms. Thus Coues uses "var." for Passerella iliaca townsendi, & "race" for Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis, & now merely a terminal trinomial. Personally I prefer the latter, in cases where there are numerous

stop "readily", + that the reasons I assign are weighter + have been more carefully considered than you appear now to appreciate. I will notice here, however, one of your objections - namely, the liability to confusion with the formula embracing a subgeneric name. It seems true that there is slight, since the subgeneric name should be invariably capitalized + enclosed in marks of parenthesis, giving, in the two cases, such distinct formulæ as the following:- Holaspis (Holaspis) robustus + and Holaspis fasciata rufina.

It would certainly be well if action could be had upon the matter by some authoritative body of naturalists, that, however, will be a work of time. I confidently expect, however, the formal adoption at no distant day of the canon of nomenclature covering and approving binomials as a means for the

convenient designation of individuals, or what are now usually known as "geographical forms" or "races"; for a long time I have believed that "race" + "species" therefore + basically mean, or mean to me, exactly the same thing, a hereditary relationship in cases when material diagnostic characters are wanting, + I have so defined them in my writings. Of course, this is a matter of opinion, + one upon which naturalists will differ, + upon which I do not wish to enter into discussion.

As ever, very truly yours

R. Ridgway.

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 12. 1881

My dear Dr. Merriam.

Your 2 7th duly
to hand & read with great pleasure.
Excuse me if I do not reply to all
the points in detail, as I leave in
a few hours for a short stay at
my brother's in Newport. I appreciate
most highly your very kind invita-
tion to visit you, but it will be
impossible for me to do so this
present year. Am taking a short
vacation in instalments, being
unable to leave Cambridge for
many days at a time. I feel
quite overworked & know a rest of
a few weeks would help me
greatly, but there is no opportunity for
it this year. Am now very busy
on my work on Cetaceans, which

will take all my time available for outside work for the next two years, on which I have already spent one year. I treat the N. Am. Galaxia + Sirenia in much the same way as I did the Principes, but - there will be many plates + osteology + the work will be in 4 to 1 form. ——— Hope you will be able to decide what - the "Square-Phippsi" + N. St. Lawrence is. The skull, if you get one, will easily reveal the matter -

As to nomenclature of N. Am. birds, I think R's. list will be followed for a time. I think there will be few changes in respect to the species or varieties now recognized. There will be doubtless some more added, + the status of a few may be changed. Coues has in press a new edition of his "Check List", which will be out during Oct. It will differ very little, so far as number of species is concerned, or the nomenclature, from Dr. Ridgway's, but will contain much valuable new matter in the way of ~~comments~~

2

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 188

etymological comment, &c. He & R. agree in almost every case in respect to the recent changes & they are about equally responsible for them. While I regret these many innovations, I cannot in many cases, if in any, see my way clear to reject them. I do not agree with every thing in the list, but the limits of a review, though a long one, would not allow of the discussion of objectionable cases in detail. Besides, had I the same material to study that R.R. has had I might agree with him in some cases where I now hold my opinion in reserve. Under all the circumstances, accepting as I do so much of the list, I could hardly do less than give it my qualified acceptance, which is all I have done. As you say, could we be sure of

stability, we might consent to a few concessions for the sake of unanimity with good grace. What I most regret is the great superabundance of Genera. This I believe is a mistake. I appreciate, too, your reference to a certain author's instability of opinion, I regret it.

As to the "Ölogist", I think what I said of it would not lead one to accredit it with much scientific weight, & some of the points you make I stated simply as facts without comment, but simply in discredit. I mentioned it as a juvenile publication, which had improved in character, & of which we might hope for much further improvement in future. I found in it very few reliable articles, as my record will show.

Our new Treasurer is now out of town, but I will forward to him your check & call his attention to the matter of the two copies. When he returns, some weeks hence, he will no doubt give the matter due attention & set it right.

I hope you will certainly send in the Adirondack list as soon as possi-

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 188

sible, & in any event not later than Sept. 1st. The prospect now is that much of the matter for the number will come in late. At present I have titles in hand, but many promises, & all begging the latest moment. If convenient to send in the Phaëton paper too I should be glad to have it, indeed may need it. ~~I have~~ Shall have to adopt the rule of "first come" etc.

I am indeed very thankful for your long letter & should be very glad to see you - am glad to hear of your proposed expeditions & work & hope it will be in your way to come make a visit to Cambridge.

Will attend to your request about Memoirs & M. C. Z. & B. S. N. H.

soon, but fear I shall not be able to before the end of next week, after my return from Newport.

As ever

Very sincerely yours

J. Addison.

If you will kindly send me Mr. Bowan's address I will have a copy of "Principals" sent to him.

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Sept 12, 1881.

My Dear Merriam -

Since I last wrote you I have taken time to carefully over your list of Adirondack birds, would be very glad indeed if you would leave it in our hands to print in the Jan. No. of the Bulletin. If we do not hear it I hope you will soon place it before the public so that its many interesting points will be accessible. — I wish, however, in this connection to speak of one point. What is the insertion of commas before the varietal names in the trinomials. To speak

Mr. Allen will [illegible] my criticism as evening, I mean your [illegible]

plainly, it seems to me useless, since the expression "var." or subspecies is plainly understood without any such reminder - The insertion of the comma, (very ugly at least. (I'll prove it to be also the case with O'Neil's), forms an unsightly break in the name, scarcely less objectionable that the word would be for which it stands. But in how the trinomials pass simple, at all, for their import is unequivocal in this form - — Do you see the "9 bis"? If you do I fancy you will read with surprise the concession made by the editors in favor of trinomials in reviewing Ridgway's new Check List. I applaud it sometimes but by no means so soon. "They say" .... we cannot deny the advantages of the use of trinomials when strictly limited to such cases as these [intergrading forms], and have little doubt that they will ultimately come into general use"!! That does not look as though we innovators

(in July No.)

of Yarrow-Cassin

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Subscriptions or business letters relating to The Bulletin of the Club (a quarterly issue) should be addressed to Routhven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

Communications intended for publication should be sent to Mr. J. A. Allen, Cambridge, Mass.

TERMS OF BULLETIN,
$2.00 A YEAR.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12 1881.

My dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of 6th to hand - am glad you found the MSS. all right - I regret the error in date, which is wholly N. fault of the printer. The wonderful generic name was all right - in the proofsheets when they left my hands as well as in the first proofs, the slip occurring at a late stage in the work. However, this is no - a very serious matter, as the intent is of course obvious.

Mr. Batchelder has, I will soon send you bill for extras & compo-

observer - Please send me

sition. The Club certainly is grateful to you for your generosity in this matter & appreciate it highly. The paper made more than I expected it would before I saw it in type, but I thought I drew the line at the right point to save its symmetry, also.

The life of a physician, as you once intimated, is not always an enviable one, that last time only their power to aid suffering humanity can make it bearable. Among my friends are several practitioners of this City successful ones & know through them experience something of the hardships & cares of the medical profession. I hope that your contemplated trip will give you the needed rest & change - nothing would delight me more than to be your guest, but circumstances forbid my giving it serious thought further than to thank you for your Kindness. I would like and really need the

Cambridge, Mass., Dec 20, 1881.

My dear Dr. Merriam -

Many thanks
for your kind letter of 16th.
I have no doubt there is
much truth in what you
say in regard to my over-
working myself next summer &
am determined to take a
rest in some way. I thank
you for your kind suggestion
re trip to the Adirondacks
& will bear it in mind,

but do not yet feel free to
commit myself to any plans
of foreign travel. Have always
had a strong desire to visit
that region & shall be drawn
there[illegible] in that direction.

Am now slowly improving,
hope to be out again by
end of another week.

Have not seen Gentry's
new work, but from his
former productions & from
what I hear of this am not
disposed to rate it very high.

Should be glad to have you

Review of Spirit Bulletin. Also Fyfe's
Poem for 15th April. Of this I have
received two duplicates. Of this I have not seen

but do not yet feel free to
commit myself to any plans
of going to Tulare. Have always
had a strong desire to visit
that region should be drawn
strongly in that direction.

Am now slowly improving.
Hope to be out again by
end of another week.

Have not seen Gentry's
new work, but from his
former productions & from
what I hear of this am not
disposed to rate it very high.

Should be glad to have you
receive it for the Special Bulletin. Also Pyrenella
if you feel so disposed. Cof Mrs Dean not seen
the latter plants, although I received fruit.

Sincerely Yours
J. H. Allen.

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dec. 30. 88.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Not being able to get out yet, & not positively recognizing your bird from the description, I referred it to my friend W. B. who happened to drop in soon after your letter came. He had an opinion as to its identity & offered to look the matter up & write you to which I gladly assented -

I know nothing of the "Dr. De Farr" you mention, the appears equally unknown to our Cambridge ornithologists.

Am glad you consent to review Gentry. I suppose it is rather late to do it for Jan. No., but shall hope to have the review for the April No. Owing to my illness the Jan. No. will be probably some time dop late. If I had your notice by Jan. 2 would try to run it into this number.

Lowes's "Road Lost" will be out now in a very few weeks. It is now all in type but the index -

Am much better & hope to be all right soon.

Sincerely yours
J. Lesslie Hall

Cambridge, Feb. 15. 1882

Dear Merriam.

Please send
Communications for Bull.
to Mr. Chas. F. Batchelder.
as I shall not be here to
hear charge yet. My
health compels a not
change of climate & I now
expect to leave ~~for~~ about
March 1 for Colorado, to spend
about three months there-

Buy 9 Mull pain by 9 doubles 9
Nothing else will do. Mend-
Work Relinquished

9 am unfit for work &
it 9 stay here serious
consequences may result.
My trouble is consolidation
Ja consider both portion of
th left lung. following
pleurisy. What that might
lead to if neglected you
well know. With th pre-
cautions 9 propose to take
there seems to be no reason
why 9 should not be soon
well. 9 leave with great
difficulty, or you may im-
agine that great sacrifice
as regards my literary work

I am unfit for work &
if I stay here serious
consequences may result.
My trouble is consolidation
& considerable portion of
the left lung, following
pleurisy. What that might
lead to if neglected you
well know. With the pre-
cautions I propose to take
there seems to be no reason
why I should not be soon
well. I leave with great
difficulty, as you may im-
agine but great sacrifices
are regarded my literary work.

But I shall pain by it. I doubtless if there
is nothing more to be done in this climate I can come
in early June. Your friend Allen

Cambridge, Feb. 23. 1882

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I regret very much that I cannot accept your kind invitation for ~~me~~ but it will be necessary for me to take the quickest & most direct way. of reaching my destination, on account of my small store of strength.

Besides my route will be the southern one, taking me via New York & Southwark, & Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fé

line. Probably Santa Fé will be my stopping place at first but I hope to ramble more or less later -

Dr. Coues has taken charge of the April Bulletin, so far as proof-reading is concerned & Mr. Batchelder will look after details there.

With many sincere thanks for your kindly interest,

Sincerely Yours

J. A. Allen

El Paso Co.,
Colorado,
June 19. 1882.

Dear Merriam -

Your kind letter of 12th is just received. In reply I have little to say in reference to myself in the way of pleasant news. My health has not improved as I expected. I have had a series of "ups + downs" ever since I came, but on the whole up to about the middle of May I had made considerable improvement & felt confident I being soon in comfortable

With sincere thanks for your kindly appreciation of my case, remaining

Yours truly
J. A. Allen.

Fields,
of Colorado

thy every-
necessary.
ng days -
haggravate
that is
s enchant-
rood courage,
n now
ould have
reversal
e has

you with
ust, I have
use by your
account.

Feb 16. I had for some weeks
been doing a little collecting.
I had become quite enthusias-
tic; I made the grave mistake
then of attempting to form a
collection of birds to take east,
really
before I was aware of
danger from overexertion I
found I had broken myself
down completely. For the
last month I have been
so thoroughly prostrated
that the least effort —
say a walk of a fourth of
a mile or any similar amount
of exertion — throws me back,
& I seem to gain nothing.

I intended to return East from Tok, but was not well enough to undertake the journey, nor can I any better attempt it now - I shall remain here for two or three weeks longer & then if no worse shall risk the journey at all events, for I must be at Town before the end of July.

The collapsed lung has not improved as it ought & have done, I do not have no temperature now. I am now on a search,

[illegible] thy every-
thing favorable to my recovery.
Of late my old enemy dys-
pepsia has returned baffling
my troubles. The prospect is
therefore by no means encourag-
ing. I still keep up good courage,
on the whole, but am now
satisfied it would have been
better for me if on several
occasions I had been less
resolute.

Am sorry to pain you with
so doleful an account, I have
written this fully at once because of your
request for a detailed account.

Thanks for your kindly expressed interest in my case, trusting you a pleasant summer trip, believe

letter

In re

in refe

way of

health

equal

of "ups

I com

up & do

Many

improve

I hear

Cambridge. Aug. 17. 1842

My dear Dr. Morrison -

I have just returned from the West, but not, I am sorry to say, in very good health. The collapsed lung has been greatly benefited, — so much so that it gives no further cause for anxiety. But there is something amiss somewhere, but nothing very serious I trust. I go in a few days to the seaside, & trust that with the return of cooler weather I shall regain my strength sufficiently to resume

to Boston until at least. I shall anticipate evening upon seven work for some time. but many thing are pilling up which I

work, at least moderately,
in the course of a few weeks.

I am suffering from
weakness, but do not yet
understand why. Was exam-
ined by my physician today,
& will have his verdict in
a day or two. There is kidney
trouble of some sort, but I
believe nothing serious.

Mr. Brewster will have
charge of the Aletheia Bulletin,
& expect to have very
little to do with it. I am
informed that there is an
abundance of good material.

in hand for this number. Do not
withhold your
manuscript on that account. If you
have time & inclination, please
write a brief
article for it. I will
help you if I can.

work, at least moderately,
in the course of a few weeks.

I am suffering from
weakness, but do not yet
understand why. Was exam-
ined by my physician today.
I will have his verdict in
a day or two. There is kidney
trouble from work, but I
believe nothing serious.

Mr. Brewster will have
charge of the Alcohol Bulletin,
I do expect to have very
little to do with it. I am
informed that there is an
abundance of good material

in hand for this number. Do not hurry
withhold your proposed
have the time to prepare
he wanted for the January number should there
not be place for it in
I have a theory about
sound, that your
two-thirds, but I do not
a little less rich or heavy.
from Boston that is
myself after both of

Cambridge. Aug. 17. 1842

My dear Dr. Merriam -

I have just returned from the West, but not, I am sorry to say, in very good health. The collapsed lung has been greatly benefited, — so much so that it gives no further cause for anxiety. But there is something amiss somewhere, but nothing very serious I trust. I go in a few days to the seaside, & trust that with the return of cooler weather I shall regain my strength sufficiently to resume

to resume exhausting & laborious work for some time. But in the meantime I am getting very much in correspondence & writing arrears, & would be very glad if you would send me by mail the books referred to in the enclosed memorandum. I would also like to have the enclosed check realized as soon as convenient for you.

Yours truly

J. R. Lowell

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Mass.,
Nov. 12. 1882.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of 14th I
find on my return from a short
absence from home. Will return
Dec. 1 expect on room on I can get
back by Jan. 1. -

In regard to Dr. Cooper, should not
accept him as an Active Member till
so instructed by vote of the Council. I
What date there should be a meeting soon.

Can you not visit Washington the
second week in December, & meet the
other members of the Council for a session
then at that time? W. B. H. will be there

of absent Next time, for the double
purpose of attending a meeting of the
Council & of A. Comm. or Nomenel. ~~At~~
the time is not ~~yet~~ definitely fixed as
yet & would like to hear whether
you can conveniently from at
that time.

Sincerely yours
J. A. Allen

Am sorry we can't have W. W.
Cook's paper on "Bird Migration in
Miss. Valley". Am afraid King Cole
will find he has made a mistake
in forgetting respect the demands of
— prohibition, I say Blank.

Prof. Mis reviews and. & like it for better
than the first. There is heavy kicking from
one corner against its acceptance.

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 14 - 1882

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Your kind letter of 8th duly to hand. I intended writing you long since to thank you for your paper on the Carnivora of the Adirondacks & to tell you how much I have enjoyed & appreciate it. It contains more original information respecting the life-history of the Procyon treated than any other, indeed I may safely say than all other works since Aud. & Bach. I look forward with great interest

to the completion of the history of the Mammals, as well as to the appearance of most of the birds & other classes of Vertebrates. It is sumptuously published & makes an exceedingly a most auspicious opening for the Transactions of the Linnaean Society.

As to myself I need say little, being too useless at present to have anything to report in the way of work. My health is but little improved as yet, but I am hopeful of more rapid improvement soon. The lung is practically all right. My trouble is called nervous prostration, & takes the phase of fatty degeneration of the muscles. It is found by old in time, but I expect to regain strength very slowly, at least for some months.

As ever, Sincerely yours J. A. Allen

Allen, J. A (Joel Asaph), 1838 – 1921

1883

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
83/129 c

Cambridge, Feb. 12, 1882.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of 6th just received. I am glad to hear of your proposed Sealing Expedition - I have often had a "hankering" for just such an experience myself.

In regard to points - try & find out whether either Phoca foetida or Erignathus barbatus are ever found in the waters about Newfoundland. Both occur on the coast of Labrador, but just how far south they range is unknown. I suspect that the "Square ~~Flipper~~ flipper" of Sealers may include the latter, though usually applied, it would seem, to Halichoerus grypus. Find out if you can when

Halichoerus breeds. In the British Islands
for the Scandinavian coast & bring
forth its young in autumn! This species
you have doubtless already met with
in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—

I do not know that I have
any other points to suggest further
than that you should improve the
opportunity to secure skulls, skeletons,
skins in good number of all the
species you meet with, as there is
a dearth of them in our museums,
even of the Harp Seal, annually
slaughtered by the scalers in hundreds
of thousands. This, as well as the
other species, are still on our list
of desiderata. They will form good
capital as a basis for exchange,
or a good market if you wish
to sell.

Wishing you a pleasant trip,

Yours truly

Spencer F. Baird

on behalf of Prof. Goode

Wishing you a pleasant — as well as profitable trip,

Very sincerely yours

J. A. Allen

Am somewhat better of my neurasthenia, but am still unable to do much exertion, especially in the way of walking —

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 12 1883

My dear Dr. Merriam -

Your kind letter of 7th was duly received but I was immediately after called out of town for a few days, which has delayed my reply.

While appreciating heartily your kindness & friendly interest I have to regret that I do not see my way clear to accept your kind offer. There are really very weighty impediments in the way, which I need not perhaps particularize. I regret deeply the unlooked circumstances, for I believe a sojourn of a few weeks in the famous

Brown's tract would be of great benefit to me. But I am tied here for the present in many ways. I shall make myself free for a couple of months by July 1st. but shall be held until then & must try & make the best of it.

With heartiest thanks for your kind invitation

Believe me, ever

Sincerely Yours

J. A. Allen

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 21, 1883

My dear Dr. Merriam,

Your very kind letter of 15th July received. Your hearty interest & urgency draw me strongly toward the Woods, & I feel it hard to settle on a plan for the summer, as by other friends I am advised & urged to this & that other. I fear if I should go to [illegible] I should be an impediment, & that I might venture to undertake what I might regret. Although I can perceive slight improvement in my condition from week to week, my walking ability is still so limited that a walk of 300 & 500 yards is my utmost limit at present. Last year I was placed under much the same circumstances I should be in going to the woods, & I lost on the whole rather than gained,

...ingly because I
...tinue & Bath ex-
...ot Rotuma, pretty
...now, knowing
...tops tinnies, &
...with to recompense
...work at the Museum,
...generally. At walk
...even now in all
...run' for weeks.
...must for a long
...at the seaside, — Pa
...in my mind — wh
...back door I my o
...with a boat, &
...tea Rolling can
...mile and then
...I expect Symptoms
...very careful, wherever
...up the top I rapid
...entertained, too wh
...made my Claws. I a
...Nail a trip to the
...freely improvement
...from fears of the Ca
...and to overpersuade
...with Hawaii, & I may
...and Reasons, & intend
...safety in future, yet I think I test my endurance almost daily for enough to know about how little I am worth at present. While I do not [illegible] for a mile or so I am pretty sure, knowing the Rapids will keep me well in the Reef passage, & I can [illegible] very much for a long time & [illegible] at the seaside, — Pa[illegible] in my mind — wh[illegible] back door I my o[illegible] with a boat, & [illegible] tea Rolling can [illegible] mile and then [illegible] I expect Symptoms [illegible] very careful, wherever I may be, but I can pick [illegible] up the top I rapid [illegible] entertained, too wh[illegible] made my Claws. I a[illegible] Nail a trip to the [illegible] freely improvement [illegible] from fears of the Ca[illegible] and to overpersuade [illegible] with Hawaii, & I may [illegible] and Reasons, & intend [illegible]

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 14, 1883

My dear Dr. Merriam.

I thank you heartily for your very kind letter of June 6 in reference to my visiting Mt Desert. I have considered the subject carefully, & as an aid in deciding have taken the advice of my physician, who favors the seashore decidedly as against the interior. Other things weigh against the Adirondack scheme, one of which is my little boy, who is still too young (not quite five) for me to take him with me without also taking a nurse, which I can hardly afford to do. The alternative of leaving him wholly is

also not pleasant. Shall probably go to some point on the South Shore within a two or three hours of Boston, so that I can see him then, & probably arrange to have him with me a part of the time.

Am just now a little pulled down from doing a little too much during the last few days, but shall doubtless be rested in a few days. My wounds, I find by sorrow, are still very limited, & the least overstepping leads to bitter repentance. Still I do gain a little, but so very slowly, but so very slowly that full recovery looks far away.

Again thanking you for the very great kindness you have shown me, which I truly appreciate, & wishing you every success in your summer work

Believe me, as ever,

Sincerely yours

J. A. Allen

Provincetown, Mass.,
Aug. 16, 1883.

My dear Dr. Merriam -

Your letter of 12th duly & hand - am glad you take the ground you do in regard to Bachmanian names & the reduction of genera - & hope you will be present & the meeting & take part in the organization of the proposed "Union" & in any other matters that may come up. I fancy the subject of nomenclature is too broad & too full of details to render a decision on all points practicable at the general meeting, & that it will be delegated to a committee who will be instructed to deliberately consider

each point that may arise & make a detailed report, which shall be practically the preparation of a new Cheak List, which the "Union" will then pass upon as a body.

There is an instrument for taking measurements of skulls & other irregular objects similar in principle to the one you indicate, but I have never used it. I do not know where it can be procured. It has a vertical bar fixed at one end & another vertical bar movable, sliding on a horizontal one carrying a graduated scale. I think if I were in Cambridge I could find out when such instruments can be procured, but as I am not I would suggest your writing to F. W. Putnam, Curator of Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge, where

Very respectfully yours
C. C. Willoughby
Curator

each point that may arise & make a detailed report - which shall be practically the preparation of a new Check List, which the "Union" will then pass upon as a body -

There is an instrument for taking measurements of skulls & other irregular objects similar in principle to the one you indicate, but I have never used it. Do not know where it can be procured. It has one vertical bar fixed at one end to another vertical bar movable, sliding on a horizontal one carrying a graduated scale. I think if I were in Cambridge I could find out where such instruments can be procured, but as I am not I would suggest your writing to F. W. Putnam, Curator of Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge, Mass.

Very truly yours in use -
I in measuring lengths or breadths I take the distance between the most salient points, whether they may be, thus I consider very particularly as regards its boundary with the squamous portion, & in measuring its breadth I take the distance between the temporal ridges; & breadth of forehead between the frontal eminences. Breadth of face is measured from the outer edge of one malar bone to the other. Breadth of nose at its widest part, whether it be in the alar region or elsewhere. Breadth of mouth, whether it be in the labial or buccal region. Breadth of orbit, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the orbital arch. Breadth of palate, whether it be in the anterior or posterior part. Breadth of ramus of lower jaw, whether it be in the middle or at the angle. Breadth of occipital condyles, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the condyles. Breadth of foramen magnum, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the anterior margin. Breadth of glenoid fossa, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the articular surface. Breadth of mastoid process, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of auditory meatus, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the anterior margin. Breadth of zygomatic process of temporal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of zygomatic process of malar bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of nasal bones, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of lachrymal bones, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of vomer, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of ethmoid, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of sphenoid, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of temporal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of parietal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of frontal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of occipital bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of sphenoid bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of ethmoid bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of vomer bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of lachrymal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of nasal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of zygomatic process of malar bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of zygomatic process of temporal bone, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of mastoid process, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the base. Breadth of auditory meatus, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the anterior margin. Breadth of glenoid fossa, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the articular surface. Breadth of occipital condyles, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the condyles. Breadth of palate, whether it be in the anterior or posterior part. Breadth of ramus of lower jaw, whether it be in the middle or at the angle. Breadth of foramen magnum, whether it be in a straight line or following the curve of the anterior margin

Bowmanville, Ontario,
Aug. 16, 1873.

My dear Dr. Newman -

I received July 12th your letter
You left Toronto
regard to Barnard
reduction of
mile in
to take part
Dr. Thorold
other medical
fancy the
in the

orbital fossa frontal & back of skull. The point of measurement anteriorly is subject somewhat to one's judgement as to what will best give the capacity of brain cavity.

As to the last question, I think I am supported by independent foreign authority, but being away from books & specimens cannot now enlarge upon the subject.

Got giant upon [illegible] 9 left Cambridge but it leaves [illegible] and improving again quite satisfactorily -

Sincerely yours

J. Allen

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Feb. 13, 1883

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Your 7th I found on my return from Providence - town two or three days since. My stay there was of some benefit to my health, but I am still not so well as I was last April + May, or before my last breakdown in June. For the last four weeks I have been gaining quite rapidly + hope with due care against overexertion to continue to improve during the winter. I am very anxious to attend the meeting of ornithologists in New York the Early this month,

but am convinced it would
be sheer rashness for me to
attempt it. If I could go and be
merely a passive spectator I might
be able to bear it, but that you
know would be impossible. I
know I could not be present
& keep quiet. ~~if~~ even if I could
I should feel the excitement &
the recession strongly. Mr. Brewster.
who has all along been very anxious
to have me attend, now counsels &
urges me to stay away, as he says
he knows the excitement would
prostrate me. I feel too sure of it
myself to venture the risk. I am
glad to know that as much in-
terest has been manifested in
the movement & I hope much good

will come of it. It will probably not be a large meeting, but I believe enough of the leading ornithologists will attend to effect a satisfactory organization & to lay out some good work for the future. You can well imagine how painful it must be to me not to be able to be present. My condition looks to me at time very discouraging, but on the whole I feel very hopeful & bring in time able to take my share in the world's work. I am disappointed in finding myself confined for so long a time, very

memory so slow & tedious, but
I cannot see why I may not in
time be again fit for duty.

The Ast. Bull. is well under way,
much of the matter being already in
type, with the prospect of a full &
interesting number -

I wish you could take in Boston
on your New York trip, either in
going or returning, & favor me
with a call.

As ever, with Kind regards,

Sincerely yours

J. Allen

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Sept. 18, 1883

My dear Dr. Merriam -

Your kind letter of 15th duly to hand. Am glad to see your statement of your position on nomenclature. I really think the conservatives are in the majority, and that in due time we shall get the matter of North Amer. Birds' names better settled. I suppose the Convention, or the "A. O. U.", will put the subject into the hands of a committee (consisting probably of the five best persons who can be selected!) who will later meet & consider it in detail & render a report, which will be virtually a new and, so far as such a thing can be, an authoritative

Chuck Sist. I hope the meeting will be a pleasant & harmonious one.

So far from taking your kind invitation as an "offense", I am truly deeply grateful to you for the kindly interest you have so often shown in my behalf. I think quite favorably of the offer, but do not yet feel quite free to promise. I shall wish to wait a week or two till I see how things are going at the Museum & till I get the Bot. Bulletin of my hands. I go to-morrow to see my brother-in-law, Dr. Cleveland, at Newport; who writes me he has plans for me to which to talk over, but who is too much tied professionally to come here.

Trusting I may see you here on your way home from New York.

Yours
F. Abbott

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 3. 1883

Dear Dr. Merriam -

The minutes & Proceedings & copy of Const. duly rec'd. as also your letter of yesterday. Have already drawn up a 5-6 page report of proceeding in New York for Nuttall Bull., which will be submitted to W.B. tonight & given to printer tomorrow.

Last Monday evening the N.O.C. voted to suspend the Bulletin with the close of this volume & to turn it over to the A.O.U. with its good will, prestige & assets. So everything is fair for the new organ.

Can you not send me soon a copy of the minutes of the Council, for my information & guidance as Editor & presiding officer of the Union? They will of course be sacredly guarded from

publicity. Or at least give me their substance?

I notice the omission from the copy of the minutes sent me the names of the Corresp. Members elected, & a few mistakes in the orthography of names, initials, etc., which you have doubtless already noted & corrected.

I cannot adequately express my sense of gratitude and obligation both to the Union & the Council for the honor & trust they have imposed upon. While it fills me with ~~gratitude~~ pleasure to receive from my brother ornithologists such a testimonial of their good-will and esteem & feel that on my part it is to a very large degree unmerited, as it was certainly unsought & unanticipated. I regard it in part as the outcome of circumstances, and more a recognition of my availability that worth.

Speaking wholly aside from personal considerations, I think the results of the convention are most eminently satisfactory, & that the harmony & good will which prevailed are among the grandest elements of the

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Cambridge, Mass., 188

occasion, & that the Union has been started under the most auspicious circumstances, & with a very bright outlook for its future usefulness.

That you are "the right man in the right place" has already been demonstrated, & heartily congratulate the Union on its admirable choice of Secretary. It was my first & only choice, & my hopes, which were high, are more than realized.

As to report for Science, C. C. was back in — said he had promised Scudder he would, but I have not had a word from him since a telegram last Friday! I fear he is used up. It would be eminently fitting for you to do it, & then if Scudder gets too he can choose between them.

The pencil sketch for heading looks all right, except the error of spelling the word, this very neat. But how would

to do by changing second line to
read: Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.
— That is, substituting "Founded" for
"First Congress"? I leave it to your
judgment whether to adopt the proposed
change. It seems to me a little more
explicit, but may be merely a matter of
taste.

As ever

Sincerely
J. L. Allen

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 9. 1883.

Dear Dr. Merriam — Yours of 7th & proof-sheets just rec'd. Many thanks for your suggestions. For my part I am glad that the matter of Associate Editors was left as you say & not wholly to me. I wrote as I understood it — from Dr. C's letters to me & from Mr. Brewster's verbal account. Furthermore, the MS. was submitted to W. B. & his especial attention called to this point & he pronounced it all right. So you see the mistake is not ~~exactly~~ mine exclusively. As represented to me the power given me was actually a source of embarrassment —

I send out three sets of these proofs

within half-an-hour after they reached me from the printer in order to get them into the earliest mail possible. I ran over them hastily making only the two or three important changes I had thought of as necessary during the interval since writing the orders. On reading carefully my returned set later I found I had overlooked several typographical errors, including two t's in Elliot, only one of which was in Ft. Mts.

The late Prof. Hartt of Brazil was an old Cambridge chum of mine & fellow-traveller in Brazil, & the habit of writing the name with two t's is so strong that occasionally in writing your address the extra t gets in mechanically, as in one of my last letters. I saw it instantly but let it pass owing to haste.

As you say nothing about my suggestions in reference to the Court. I infer that

2

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

Cambridge, Mass., 188

letter had not reached you when you wrote.

Now in respect to Associate members, as the Const. stood there was no provision for their nomination & election. On further thought I believe it better to leave it ~~stated~~ as it is, as an obvious reason for urging the amendment of this instrument at the next meeting. As a practical matter, deeply touching the efficiency of our Treasury, & therefore the life of the new serial, Associate members must pay dues ~~$3.00~~ say $3.00, if Active members pay $5.00. It is the rule in other Societies having like grades of membership, & in some Societies the due is the same as that of Active members, although it

does not carry the right either to vote or hold office. I shall urge, at the earliest opportunity, as I should have done in New York had I been there, & most strenuously urge too, that any respectable person interested in ornithology, be he only a taxidermist, shall be eligible to the class of Associate Members, on complying with the obligations of Membership, which shall include an annual due of at least $3.00. The election of any person to this class shall be understood distinctly as merely an invitation to join the Union — nothing more — on the basis prescribed. Put in this way election cannot be reasonably looked upon is an imposition by those elected to this class, but as only opening the way for them to become a member if they care enough about it to comply with the requirements, their accept

Nuttall Ornithological Club.

time of election
~~membership~~ & paying over the fee completing the act of election & entitling them to enrollment as members.

There should, perhaps ~~however~~, be a provision empowering the Council to remit fees at discretion, for both Active & Associate Members, ~~but rare~~, ~~in cases~~ where in deserving & meritorious cases the fee would practically bar out persons from membership. This is done in all Societies, from the American Academy down, so far as my experience goes.

The matter of funds & money matters generally, I understand was extensively pooh-poohed at the New York meeting, but it is a subject that cannot be ignored, & when brought up again I am sure will have a

respectable & thrifty stray looking.

Another matter. — I see Mr. W. W. Cooke, the Bird-migration man, with whom a Committee of the Union has been appointed to co-operate, is not among the list of Associate Members. This has a bad look & is a serious mistake. W. B., however, is sure he was among those elected, & he is astounded that his name does not appear in the list. It must be added. His name, he says, was favorably acted on in the Council, & his election was intimated, & he is quite sure he was elected. Do you remember how the case went? If possible, by all means add this name to the list.

If we look again to the old subject of Associate Members, I would say that if they are not to pay dues, the ~~number of~~ members of this class should be selected with great care & ~~kept~~ the number be kept low.

As ever

Sincerely Yours J. A. Allen

P.S.— Ere my last I forgot
until too late
to refer to your kind invitation to
visit you. I have been hoping to do
so, but find the Bull will keep
me till after the 15th, & the following
week the lady with whom I live will
move, rendering it necessary for me
to move too. As all my household
goods are now stored here, it will
have to be carried elsewhere, the
moving will be no slight matter &
will keep me undoubtedly till after
the 2 Oct. I am now steadily but
slowly improving in health, having
been absent from my post at the
so much
Museum for the last two years I am

very anxious to put in an appearance there now as speedily as possible. As possibly a short trip away would be a gain in the end I still have it under consideration. But then again a trip to Washington soon also seems important. I trust you will not look upon it as slighting your kindness if finally I have to decide against the proposed trip to Locust Grove.

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 12, 1883.

Dear Dr. Merriam—

Your letter of 10th & enclosures I found this morning, for all of which please accept hearty thanks. I am very glad indeed to have the photos.

In calling W. B.'s attention to the proofs by our accompanying letter he exclaimed "That is so! Merriam is right! It all comes back to me now" & then went on to explain how he came to give me a different version. As soon as I read your letter I saw at once the point, & the propriety of the change you suggested. In the final form of the article I include not only "Call" but also Gull

list of Foreign & Corresp. Members -
Have just sent in by E. C. advice.

I agree to your ruling in respect to Constitution. But regarding Associate Members & this adhere to my position & although there is, as you say, time enough to consider this later, I wish to add one word now now, namely, about this "indifferent material". In adding any one of reputable character interested in Ornithology we but follow numerous precedents of reputable ~~standing authority~~, who do this mainly with a view to "the ziunes of war" — for financial reasons.

As soon as I get bold of W. B. will review Hebern minutes of Council, etc.

Ever

Yours

J. A. Allen

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Oct. 24. 1883.

My dear Dr. Merriam —

Yours of 23d recd. Have you any thing to suggest as likely to better meet the case "from the amateur standpoint"? As to Editorial Staff &c. I. C. is ready to acquiess gracefully in anything I may decide to propose, but makes a few suggestions which lead me to wish your opinion on the following points: — In place of the four Associate-Editors named to you in a former letter — all officers of the Union, making five in all, — how would it do to include the rest of the Council? The magazine would then be "Conducted by the Council: ct., Editor." Or, limit the Staff to E. C. & W. B.? Please tell me frankly which of the three arrangements would best please you, & also which you think would give most general satisfaction to the Council & to the Union.

Am glad you like the title-page, & especially the name. C. C. has proposed for the motto the following: "Mortua alea impennis, in pennis Alca redivivia" (= "The extinct great Auk still lives in the writings of the Auk"). How does this strike you?

I do not believe the sore-heads, with all their evil machinations, will in the end be able to do us much harm.

they will be a little bannoy us somewhat for a time, but I donot believe they have standing or influence enough to do much. Their cause is despicable, & will in time, I believe, react against them.

I do not know when W. B. will return; probably, however, in about a week.

Am still improving in health. Have gained much in the last three weeks.

Sincerely Yours
J. Addison

American Ornithologists' Union.

Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Nov. 6. 1883.

My dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of 2d duly rec'd. Will unite w Prof. Merriam as you request -

Do not misunderstand your allusion to "mistake" being made in naming Chairman Com. on Nomencl.

The name "Auk" for the new periodical meets, here, on later reflection, with unanimous disapproval & I am quite convinced that something else would be better. How would "American Ornithologists'", or "Bulletin of the A. O. U.", organ" etc. do? Which would you prefer? Or would you suggest something else?

The objections to Auk are various
& not altogether trivial. I think it
still it is the best brief-name, & the
only one available, but it is open to
ridicule & various vile puns, & the
unsuspicious use of comparison with
the ugly, senseless bird that did not
have wit enough to survive, etc.
Again it is too positively opposing the
B. Ellis Polis. The Auk, with its out
of the bird, is already the trade-mark
of a Guano company, & is stamped
on guano bags! etc. etc.

Many thanks for the large package
of A.O.U. stationary, which came
duly & was very acceptable.

Sincerely yours
J. A. Allen

Cambridge. Nov. 2. 1873.

Dear Mr. Norman—

Yours of 5th inst. enclosing from C. H. F. Friend— His cordiality is certainly pleasant. How your kind acceptance of membership from either C. F. H. or J. M. P.?

W. B. returned Oct. a week since, greatly strengthened by his month of rest in Maine woods.

What plans he & Ossoli form for M. Margaret? It should be made known in order to secure pupils. Will he or she not have cost now in going to

order. Which should be large enough to cover at least six full volumes. My treasurer I ask you to deposit in safe place. Will there be funds to meet it, my Lehman power of Jan. 1st? If not I suppose it will be necessary to make it 200 to cover a part of the bill and borrow the rest. What do you say?

As to yours of the 5th, yes, I do not recall any description. If Abraham Hart did not desire them I think we could buy. Of course if would be very handy to have description.

Hoping to hear of your return

Yours sincerely

J. Phillips

Cambridge, Nov. 14. 1883.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I did not mail particularly your question about the genus Lynx. I can only say on this point that good authorities vary so widely as, on the one hand, to make the Lynxes a subfamily (Gray), and on the other, as to include them in the genus Felis (Schreber). I know of no special discussion of the subject of their derivation, etc.

Many thanks for the financial statement, notes about acceptances, etc.

I doubt whether the Bulletin will be quite self-supporting. We have decided to enlarge it one-third & raise the price to $3.00. We do not think it quite safe to double the size. We can enlarge again later if circumstances warrant. It is better

Cost this year will be $820

to "group" you know them to "go down". We need 300 subscribers to give a good, sure paying basis. The B. N. O. C. has never had over 250 paying subscribers. We send out a little over this number, including complimentary & exchange copies. As Active Members are entitled to a copy for their dues, this will reduce our actual paying list by about 40 names, as the proceeds from dues, will apparently be used up in meeting current expenses of the A. O. U. The Bull. N. O. C. has of late had an income from ~~back nos~~ sale of back volumes, which has done much toward helping us out. We shall, with all that, have a deficit this year of some $20 to $30. I think, unless we can

Dear

Brewster -

Co-This c

I ha

pos

as

a s

inc

9 ke

sub

men

will

han

their

do

the

if e

greatly increases our subscription list, there will be a deficit on at least the first year of the new serial. The expenses of publication will be increased if we employ publishers to take charge of mailing, etc., & it remains to be seen whether this course will help extend our circulation. I hope to find it an advantage in various ways, even pecuniarily, but this point is doubtful. My present impression is that we shall have a deficit to meet at the end of the year, but probably not a large one. The Bull. N. O. C., if we allow for back Nos. on hand, has, on the whole, been a little more than self-sustaining, & doubtless the new publication will be in the long run. Sincerely Yours J. A. Allen

Cambridge. Nov. 27. 83.

My dear Sir. Ferrain.

When I wrote your last I was too much under the weather to write a long letter, such as your doubtless expected in reference to Mr. Cooke's letter. I think in the way of meteorological observations we can get along with very little. What we need mainly is a general record of the successive warm + cold waves, especially if at all marked, — in short a general account of the atmospheric changes, particularly as regards temperature + the direction of the wind, such as any intelligent person can make with the aid of an ordinary

immediately. I am guessing it will reach Geneva Nov. 2 if not earlier.

Sincerely Yours

Lewis Boss

thermometer, or, better still, with a self-recording thermometer. It would be well if the observer should keep a regular systematic weather journal. Recording temperature. Direction & force of the wind, & state of the sky, precipitation, etc., from which to generalize in preparing the reports of this bird work. Equally important, it seems to me, would be notes on the development & state of vegetation, with reference especially to the leafing & flowering of the most characteristic forms of forest & cultivated trees, ~~and~~ a few of the more prevalent forest trees & fruit-trees &c., ~~and~~ & perhaps of a few of the most prominent herbaceous species. The more detailed these observations are made & better, but they need not be very extensive. — enough to give an outline of the leading or distinct

in pencil during months, in order to be able to learn any connection between the seasons among themselves & with the state of vegetation & the distribution & habits of species & of the bird-migration & other animal life. Such notes, called forth by suggestions, would be of great value to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Div. XIV,

in peculiarities of the Spring months, in order to be able to trace any connection there may be between the ~~subject~~ successive waves of bird-migration & the state of vegetation & alternation of hot & cold periods of weather, cold storms, warm southerly winds, etc.

If I remember rightly Mr. T. S. Roberts in Forest & Stream, XIV, pp. 424, 328, & 428, entitled "Spring Robin from Minneapolis, Minn." would be a good model to follow (See Bull. N.O.C., VI, p. 49, last paragraph)

I hope you will not fail to be in Washington at the meeting of the Council on Dec. 10. We cannot get along without you.

I still hold the signature list, not having yet seen Jeffries & not caring to send it to him by mail, because expecting to meet him soon here. Do you need it

Cambridge. Nov. 27. 83.

My dear Dr. Merriam.

When I wrote you last I was too much under the weather to write a long letter, such as your doubtless expected in reference to Mr. Cooke's letter. I think in the way of meteorological observations we can get along with very little. What we need mainly is a general record of the successive warm and cold waves, especially if at all marked, — in short a general account of the atmospheric changes, particularly as regards temperature and the direction of the winds, such as any intelligent person can make with the aid of a thermometer. I am pleased to find you are willing to do it. I will endeavor to write Gen. L. if you think it worth while.

Yours truly

J. L. Phillips

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Mass.
Dec. 4. 1883.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of 2d rec'd.

Brewster & I will leave Boston on Saturday, Dec. 8, expecting to reach Washington Sunday afternoon. I have a letter from Mr. Lawrence stating that he feels that the risk to his health for a journey in winter is too great for him to take, & therefore he will not be with us. Mr. Chamberlain I have not heard from, neither has Mr. Brewster heard from him, although we both wrote him on the subject of the meeting of the Council a week or ten days ago. It is prob-

very doubtful whether he will
go. So you are the only one to be
consulted as to the date of meeting.
Bro. B. & myself will doubtless be
in W. for a week or ten days, &
if you can not be there till Wednes-
day, or more conveniently then
than earlier, the meeting of the Coun-
cil can be just as well postponed
a day or two till you can be there.
For my part I would always be
sorry not have a meeting of the
Council as to have me with you
absent. The Treasurer likely should,
above any other member except
(in the former case) the President & Editor
be present at a meeting, when it is called
for to transact business & financial matters.

As to my returning with you to your
home, I am sorry to say that I will
be again almost impossible, as I

and my family, every Sabbath &
especially the Sabbath Service
Brooklyn, & Mrs. Smith

am making every effort possible to get out the first number of the new serial promptly, & therefore really ought not to leave Cambridge at all, & am obliged to make my absence at this time as short as possible. My being away will cause some delay at last, & the No. is not now so far advanced as it ought to be in order to appear on time. For Mr. B. I cannot speak, but ~~Simon~~ he has told me he cannot be absent more than ten days, all told, owing to engagements here. I promise you, however, that I will at an early day make the long anticipated visit.

Ever
Truly yours
J. A. Allen

NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 21. 1883.

Dear Dr. Merriam.

I am not quite certain that I fully understood whether you intended or not to publish your circular on Bird Migration in the Jan. Auk, but have the impression that you were going to send it. I think it very desirable to do so & shall hope to get it at your earliest convenience. I have Mr. Cooke's paper, but your circular covers the same ground as his & a great deal more, & is therefore a more desirable presentation of the subject. Mr. Cooke a long time ago wrote to me about publishing

the Report now appearing in the A.O.A. Journal, & often word that the paper had gone out of his hands. Later His time was slipping away, & as I had heard nothing from you about the Inspiration work, & did not even know that you had begun to take any steps in the matter, & feeling that it was important & have something on the subject in Jour. No., I wrote inadvertently thinking from something in our letters that you & he were in close correspondence & relationship in what he was doing, as I think I explained to you in Washington. My present wish is, if it meets your approval, to use your circular alone, & believe that in rejecting this detail for yours will give, under the present aspect of the case, no reasonable ground on this point for complaint.

So please let me know your wishes & plans in the matter as early as may be convenient.

My trip to W. seems not to have hurt me. We completed the work on Rules & Genera to the satisfaction of all, & adjourned to meet

Allen, J. A. (Joel Asaph), 1838-1921

1884

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
68/129 c

C. Hart Merriam
Papers
BANC MSS
68/129 c

Cambridge, Jan. 3, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I hope before this reaches you I shall have your circular in hand, as all the rest of the matter for the Jan. No. is in type, and will be printed up to the place where the circular is to go in before this gets to your hands - If I were now there there would be no trouble in getting out the No. by or before Jan. 10. There have been one or two slight delays in other ways, but everything is clear now except the circular -

I have written Drs. Fisher & Beams & Mr. Bicknell about the work of the

committee on ~~Naval~~ Financial Affairs.
Bicknell & Fisher have replied, but
neither very satisfactorily, especially the
former. Dr. Means 3 have heard from
indirectly through Dr. Fisher. The
plan of work as provisionally arranged
at our informal meeting in Washington
is cordially accepted by the other mem-
bers — so far so all is satisfactory.
E. P. B. does not think he will have
any time to give Ct. Dr. Fisher,
who is ready to take hold of it work, says
he is ready to do anything I may deem best
for the interest of the work. It seems to me
for me (and perhaps naturally enough) to
apportion the territory to the different members.
Now in doing this I would like your
advice as to, first, what you wish or
are willing to take as your share of
the work, & second, from your knowledge
of the New York men, as to what districts
would probably best suit them — If
you will write me on this your impressions

on this I will, I shall myself, I may
Hopkins subject to approval
me a final
form —

Yours truly

committee on ~~August~~ Faunal Areas. Bicknell & Fisher have replied, but neither very satisfactorily, especially the former. Dr. Means I have heard from indirectly through Dr. Fisher. The plan of work as provisionally arranged at our informal meeting in Washington is cordially accepted by the other members — so far all is satisfactory. E. P. B. does not think he will have any time to give out. Dr. Fisher, while ready to take hold of the work, says he is ready to do anything I may deem best for the welfare of the work. It seems to be for me (and perhaps naturally enough) to apportion the territory to the different members. Now in doing this I would like your advice as to, first, what you wish or are willing to take as your share of the work, & second, from your knowledge of the New York men, as to what districts would probably best suit them — If you will write me out your impressions on this latter point, I will be much obliged. Hoping I may not trespass too much upon your time, I am

Very truly yours

J. A. Allen

Cambridge, Jan. 5, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam.

I have the pleasure to release proof of the circular which came to me last night. Please return with all possible dispatch. I have found nothing in it to change or criticise. It strikes me as excellent.

I note with pleasure your enthusiasm over the prospective results of the Committee's work, & believe your anticipations respecting the effect upon the Club will be to a large degree realized. I certainly hope so, for we shall need a good deal of money.

In regard to financial matters, I will have Estes & Lauriat remit to you at frequent intervals & send

my printers bills, after I have inspected & approved them, to you for settlement. Our printer is not a married man & will always need his money as soon as he can get it. He will have to wait a week or two at least for my remittance. It will be a good number & everything, save a few delays, which are always bound to happen, has gone very entire satisfaction. There is now a total about the state, ~~not~~ ~~enough~~ enough having been sent, but the rest will come soon, & I think will not cause any further delay.

Sincerely Yours
J. H. Allen

Stationery received this morning.

Cambridge, Mass.,
Jan. 12. 1864.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I am greatly obliged for your kind reply to my inquiries relative to the work of the Com. on Famed Trees. I have just written to Dr. Fearing, as you have suggested; & also to Mr. Ridgway to find out how much of the work he will do, & to get his ideas on the general subject. As soon as I hear from them I will endeavor to make a formal apportionment of territory. If I do not take New England, I will put it in good hands. I do not see how I can hope to do much, The work takes so much of my time. It has taken

I will send you a list of trees with your letter
by Dr. Fearing, Boston Society of Natural History,
in which I have underscored
those which I
have myself photographed — if I can
procure another for

all my spare moments, I have more, since my return from Washington. But it will be relatively less time in future, as much hard to be done & decided now which is settled just for the present.

I expect now to devote all the time I can get till March to a study of nomenclature, the first formulation & adoption of which (i.e. the codifying) has drifted to me. Then there will be another long session of the Com. in June, when we hope to complete the work up to this point & outline the lines of the report. If I had more of your power of activity I could hope to accomplish far more than I do. My health continues improved & I hope some day to be able

Enough now for the present. I shall be glad to hear from you frequently.

The enclosed is now in Mr Lewis's hands. I mailed on Mr 15-th with Prof. Ward.

to work more freely.

The Atlas is now in the hands of the binder. It should be mailed on Feb. 15-th without fail. I hope to be able to send you a few copies of the circular early next week.

The bill for printing & paper for the whole volume, will amount to about $350.00! I hope we shall have much more than this amount in the treasury within a month. I think we are pretty sure of $600 by April 1st. without counting on any increase in number of subscribers. It will have 11+120 pages + cover (title page, Contents & frontispiece), printed as a circular

Cambridge, Mass.,
Jan. 12. 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I am greatly
obliged for your kind reply to my
inquiries relative to the work of the
Com. on Fauna of Mass. I have
just written to Dr. Stearns, as you
have suggested; I also to Dr. Ridgway
to find out how much of the work
he will do, & to try & get his views
on the general subject. As soon as
I hear from them I will endeavor
to make a formal appointment
of territory. If I do not do the
New England, I will put it in good
hands. I do not see how I can
hope to do so much, The stuk takes
so much of my time. By the way

I will send you a tab
by your Principal Steamer,
in West Way.

Please spare my Ophiophthis —
I could not, possibly keep it
Med. Chemistry Lab.,

Yours
J. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Feb. 4, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam:-

Yours of 1st just to hand. Many thanks for kindly writing W. W. G. in my behalf. I have sent him full explanations, in a letter of 6 pp. I think he will see the case in more favorable light when he gets the letter.

The Auk proofsheets were sent this morning. — Was sorry to find that the 4th type of the Migr. Cur. had been disturbed. Mr. Wheeler says he can reset it for about $4.00. in case you should want more copies.

I was surprised some days since to receive a letter from Prof. Merriam stating that he had not read a copy of the

by C. Hallbourn.

read by him accepting the invitation of Mr. Ridgway & Dr. Merriam in letter from Ridgway dated Feb. 1st which will accept the Presidency of the Biological Society & Editorship of Auk. Committee & Council in the interests of Nuttall Ornithological Club & Editorship of Auk.

look upon ... well enough. But I can ... will move ... Yours ... Rees.

Aunt. I intended to send it to him at last supposed I had, & was wondering why I did not hear from him in relation to it. I was greatly pained & feared I had made or grave an oversight. & immediately mailed the Aunt to him, with a letter of apology. Aside from the editorial duties, I had the general business of starting the Aunt in hand, including details of subscription list. I did not put Prof. Mc's name on the list, intending to send him a copy direct myself, & thus avoid the oversight.

I enclose Wheeler's bill. You will see he got only $100 from E. & L., they having paid only $108. up to Jan. 31st. I was at first puzzled to know why subscriptions came in so slowly, till I recalled the fact that about 40 of the earliest patrons of the Bull. now receive the Mag. gratis! — a difference I fear we shall feel at the end of the year, unless your sanguine hopes become realized. But I think another month will put a different

look upon it as such.

I can well imagine that you cannot have many idle moments! what with the migration work added to your other engagements. But do not work too hard! The strongest can find their limit of endurance, but may this not be your experience.

Beyond the Annual Press matters, things move slowly. Dr. Fisher has formally accepted the States south of Penn. & the Ohio River & east of the Mississippi. Mr. Chadbourne will take New England, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, the Provinces of Quebec & Labrador, on a line running from the north-west corner of Vermont to Hudson's Bay. This leaves to you the region you originally expressed a desire to take, viz., New Jersey, Penn., N.Y., & the States westward along the Great Lakes, as also, so far as I can now see, all of Brit. N. Am., except the small corner taken

American Ornithologists' Union
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Feb. 4, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam:-

Yours of the 1st just
to hand. Sorry for Bendire
writing Wednesday for Friday
next time. I'm in my laboratory. 3 hours
letter 4 6 P.M. 3 much in evidence in the
case in my laboratory, in a
In fact this morn fused ephelamodoria, in a
The afternoon I'm in N.Y. 3 Nich in wife to the
This morning for Philadelphia mean next
Must Mr. Elliot Coues. — Was very glad
Must Mr. Elliot Coues. — Was very glad
to hear from Elliot Coues. — Was very glad
Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Nathan Cary to
Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Nathan Cary to
can reach Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Nathan Cary to
can reach Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Nathan Cary to
can reach

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Washington, D. C.
March. 12. 1888

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of 10th inst rec'd. Will add endorsement of the metric system urge its adoption by contributors & Ass'n -

The latest date I can give for note on work of Comm. on Migr. is March 23d. — The note should reach me by or before that date.

Send in the Review of Bull. Buff. Nat. Field Club & I will find a corner for it.

Please give E. & S. order to pay Wheeler & balance due on this bill.

Have given order for the maps, & the Lithographer promised

to begin work on them tomorrow
His large press was in use for other
work up to this date.

Everything harmonious & lovely in
Comm. on Class & Dom. The work
goes on slowly, but thoroughly & sat-
isfactorily to all.

Meeting of A.O.U. to be on 30th
Sept.

In haste

Yours sincerely

J. A. Allen

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

March 14. 1887

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I have talked with E.C., R.R. & W.B. on the matter of using the metric syst. in ornithology. All agree to endorse your letter & to fall into line with it, while they admit it comes like pulling a big tooth! Therefore would you not prefer to have the endorsement of your letter signed Eds. rather than A.A.? You know I

promised Landauer it personally
at your suggestion; would you
not prefer the whole editorial Staff?

Please answer, addressing
Cambridge, Mass.

Yours sincerely

J. D. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Mich 18, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam.

Returned yesterday from W. & found your of Mch 13 + 16th awaiting me.

I cannot now give the reason for my statement that the Caribou formerly lived in the Adirondacks. That I then had information of that sort which I deemed worthy of respect I am quite sure.

The A.O.U. will gladly accept Mrs. Jessup's offer of rooms at the Am. Mus. for their next meeting, it having been decided to meet in New York on Sept. 30. & you will see by records of the Council transmitted.

As to capital initials for specific names, our rules (like those of most recent codes) will leave the matter optional with the writer. But the Com. on Nom. & the Gen. voted unanimously to ~~have~~ leave it optional in their proposed list of N. A. birds. It is admittedly a matter of no great importance either way, but something may be said on both sides.

In Zoölogy personal names alone are to some extent excepted from the rule of lower case initial, while in botany nouns & geographical names are also printed with capital initial. A good talk before the meeting of the A. O. U. I think will be all that will be necessary to ensure agreement on the point of Egyptian & lower case initials! Of course we want no fights on any point at the meeting of the A. O. U., ~~or any~~ if it can be avoided, & it will be better to compare notes, discuss mooted points,

eifie
most
atter of -
Com. on
imously
but I
a matter
way, but
the rules.
lone are
the rule
botany
are also
good talk
I think
sary to
I Spiritua
ve me
st at the
I it can
letter to
l points,

dif. possible agree as far as possible before our report is presented to the A.O.U. There may be some talk, in the way of explanations of certain points, but I anticipate no strong fighting, except on our point & by our man, but he, I think, will find himself in a very small minority. The Com. will be, in all probability, unanimous on all points.

The Com. had reached Convictus in ruling on species & subspecies when I left, & will probably finish this part of the subject this week. The results thus far are on the whole satisfactory. On one group alone was there much strong difference of opinion or dissatisfaction with the conclusions reached. There was some strong fighting here & there, but no "bad blood."

As to endorsement of metric system, it would look queerly to see an endorsement signed by the full

names of the Bd. Staff — I would
be without precedent in scientific
Journalism, so far as I am aware.
As I shall sign personally one or
two other notes in dept. & Corresp. & E. C.
one or two others, the distinction between
personal signatures & the full "Eds."
can not fail to attract notice & have
its due weight. I object to the list
of full names only on account of
the looks of the thing & its irregularity
in such a connection. So did Mrs I
should feel it necessary to consult the
Assoc. Eds., & there is now barely time
for that.

I do not know how long W. B.
will stay in N. — probably till about
Sept. 1st. When he goes south for
several weeks will not return &c.
probably till nearly June.

Thanks for offer of more envelopes.
I am however well supplied for present.

Dec

from

awa

I

for m

form

That

not

I can

The

Mr. P

etc.

Having

Work

by rec

(3-

American Ornithologists' Union.

Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

I enclose herewith the minutes of the last meeting of the Council. The letter ~~forming~~ part thereof should be copied into the minutes as proposed & the letter itself filed separately as part of the archives of the A.O.U. The proposition for a class of Hon. Mem. as here suggested met with general favor, but it was thought best to defer final action on so important a matter by the Council. If finally approved it will come before the Union as an amendment to the Constitution, to be accepted or rejected at the annual meeting of 1885.

In regard to the group picture, the action of the Council necessitates the purchase & presentation to each of the Cor. & Hon. Members a copy of the

[illegible], it will be a matter to be arranged + carried out by the Secretary of the A.O.U. The matter of cost of same was not formally adverted to — it will make a nice little bill!

If any points in the minutes are not clear you will find me ready to do my best to give you additional light.

Should I accept formally as Pres. of the A.O.U., Mr. Jessup's kind offer of rooms at the Adm. Bldg.? If so will you kindly give me the proper official address?

As ever sincerely

J. Allen

Thanks for the Lighthouse circulars

American Ornithologists' Union
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Mich 26. 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

I am not surprised that you at last realize that you have a big "elephant on your hands" in the matter of Migration returns! & have been wondering what you were going to do about it.

I agree with you that you have to some degree "put your foot in it" in applying for Gov. aid. In the first place the statistician results are likely to be so slight that it is not a matter that appeals very strongly for Gov. support. Secondly, there is no precedent, so far as I know, in support of such an appeal, either on the part of our own Government or any other; — especially on the part of our own, which

I think has never aided the purely scientific undertakings of scientific societies except in the case of the Nat. Acad., & here only so far as to provide means for carrying out special investigations assigned it by the Government itself: the Nat. Acad. being recognized in its act of incorporation as a body of experts whose services are at the command of the Govern. in respect to any matters of scientific inquiry the Govern. may be pleased to assign it. The work of the British Com. on Migration is aided by grants from the Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Science — not from the Govern. As the A.O.U. has undertaken its work, & is not in any degree affiliated with the Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., we could hardly appeal to them for aid, but we did should doubtless appeal in vain, as they have more ~~ways~~ avenues for expenditure already than they have means to meet.

I think your appeal should have been made first by the A.O.U., & then

rely
) Treaties
d., &
ans
tigations
staff;
in its
experts
and
matters
may be
ork
is aided
Adv.
. As
ork, &
with
hardly
did
as they
undertook
ment,
have
thers.

A necessary, by the A.O.H. & the public,
or possibly & the Government. Doubtless
S.F.B., through his extensive system of
machinery, could manage to help you through,
if he should choose to do so, but it
would be done only on the basis of
recompense satisfactory to him, in
some way or other. You know well
enough what that implies. Unless you
are willing to combine with any (this)
agencies for carrying on the work ~~to any~~
which he may be able to devise, and are
prepared to share the results of the plan
such a combination would entail, I
think it would be better to wait a
little for something to "turn up", & in
the mean time make an appeal to
the A.O.H. at our next meeting, as a
part of your fair report, & see what
the enthusiasm of the moment may
bring forth, or what action the A.O.H.
may advise. I think something may
be hoped for in this direction, &

that pecuniary aid will to some extent be forthcoming. You have planned your work on a perfectly gigantic scale, & you ought to be helped out, & I trust you will be.

For my own part I should prefer to see the work kept clear of all outside complications & obligations — kept strictly within the pale of the A.O.U. Whether this is practicable you are in the best position to judge, & must shape your course as your mature judgement may dictate.

Sincerely yours

J. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.

Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Mich 31.1884

Dear Dr. Merriam -

When this reaches you the six months allowed by the Constitution within which Active Members elect may pay their dues & become members will have expired.

Will you kindly inform me whether or not any persons elected Active members have failed to comply with the rules of membership, & if so whom.

Also will you kindly inform me whether or not any of the Foreign Members, or Corresponding Members, have failed to respond, or have declined their election.

Yours truly & fraternally

If you have names you wish to propose as Associate members I would be well for you to do so at the New York meeting.

Have you still the list of "possible" Associate Members I sent to the New York meeting? If so I think it will afford suggestions in regard to enlargement of the Associate list at the next meeting.

The Constitution provides that ~~Active~~ nominations for Active Memberships shall be made to the Council by three Active Members at least three ~~weeks~~ months before the time for election. The formula would I suppose be something like this:—

Nomination for Active Membership in the American Ornithologists' Union.

A. B. (Address).

Nominated by

C. D.
E. F.
G. H.

Have you still the list of 'possible' Associate members I sent to the New York meeting? If so I think it will afford suggestions in regard to enlargement of the associate list at the next meeting.

The Constitution provides that ~~Active~~ nominations for Active Memberships shall be made to the Council by three Active Members at least three weeks months before the time for election. The formula would I suppose be something like this:—

Nomination for Active Membership in the American Ornithologists' Union.

A. B. (Address).

Nominated by

C. D.
E. F.
G. H.

If you have names you wish to propose it will be well for you to prepare a formulated list, send the list of 'nominees' with your own name, when the nomination on some other Active Member, then to the Council, although the expense can be obtained!

As both nominations of Active Members upon the Black meeting of the Council, action was not in strict conformity with the law; it may be continued as practically effective, since more than the required number of Active Members endorsed their nomination by postal vote that

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Mich 5/1 1884

Dear Dr. Merriam -

When this reaches you Committee will have six months allowed by the Constitution within which Action may be taken. Which Action will doubtless be favorable. Members will then receive Ballots & Circulars with full information as to the Constitution & By-Laws, & Nominations for Officers. Then will be the time for Action. Will you not kindly inform me what Action will be taken by the Committee with regard to the Membership question? Also from whom I am to receive Ballots & Circulars? Also what will be the Action of the Union with regard to Membership, Fees, &c? Have you received Constitutional Blanks for this election.

effect. It seems hardly necessary to open the matter on the ground of informality, or irregularity, but it might be done if any one should choose to raise the point.

Looking over the Constitution today has suggested these matters, & with out them in which they are fresh in my mind.

Sincerely yours
J. A. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

April 8, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Your of April 5, 6 & 7 duly to hand. — J. H. C's bill looks all right & contains no thing improbable. But I have been warned against again admitting anything from his pen into the 'Auk': I speak of this that you may also be on your guard. Will some time explain. (Perhaps I may say that the writer is reputed to be an unquestionable authority that this writer labors under a mania which takes an ornithological turn, & writes out accounts of rare captures & even of trips to interesting localities, which have no other foundation than the vagaries of an unbalanced mind. Doubtless to the

not believed
decisive.
real. The
ers are
beyond

H. faithfully
was struck
no need
ecord any.
doing of
sidd' directors
ly bit of
see that
the mis-

had not his
remembered
Do not find
d. It was
forward,
address. I
the card
ing anything
. He certainly

did not speak
very clear what his idea was, & certainly
rather implied a gift — the after-light given
in his letter to D came just this matter on
an entirely different basis, to me at least.)
As to action in this matter, I should
wait till next meeting before doing
anything. If any expense is necessary for
such inaction, the depleted treasury is
old sufficient. I do not think you would
be quite justified in incurring much ex-
pense in carrying out the idea, & that it
had better be further discussed & something
more definite in the way of a plan be
decided on. It is too important a matter
to take hasty action on. My advice would
be — do nothing at present, & at the
earliest opportunity appeal to the Council for
more explicit instructions, especially as
regards the financial side of the case.

I stated that his suggestion was a
Memorial volume, & S.F.B. thought the
group picture would sufficiently meet
the case - & a vote was taken & third effect,
without consideration of how the cost was to be met.

writer. They are scabbies, for it is not believed that they are written with intent to deceive. They are visions which to him seem real. The list may be all right, but the shamans are schizoid! (We have simply been warned against lunacy, not fraud.)

As to the minutes, I think H. faithfully reflects what S. F. B. said! I was struck by it at the time. But there is no need of this forming a part of the record in any way. It was not a part of the doings of the Council, but an informal 'aside' direction to me personally as an interesting bit of information. Was surprised to see that H. had referred to it at all in the minutes.

As to H-B.'s proposition, I had not his letter at the time, & stated what I remembered of its purport. (By the way, I do not find this letter, or rather postal card. It was addressed to you & sent to me to forward, as H:B. did not know my new address. I think he merely referred to the card in this letter to me, without saying anything further on this particular subject. He certainly

did not
very
not
in
an
ch
wai
any
mu
call
he pu
pass
had
mor
decid
to la
he
earl

mor
regar
I
Mean
from
the ca
with

I do not remember whether you
showed a letter from Dr. Gabaud or
not. He is one of the last who would
in my opinion fail to respond, in
case his notification reached
him. Possibly it might be well to
write him again, putting the matter
delicately, & perhaps stating that as he
was [illegible] one of the For. mem. who
had not been heard from it seemed
probable that he failed to receive his
notification of election.

As you say, in all probability the
Cor. Mem. not heard from were not
reached. I think Baller's address was
certainly wrong, as he is to be addressed
by the care of some one in England.
Can get you the proper address, if you
have not it. The Japan men are
pretty [illegible], anyway. R. R. or Dr.
Sleeper could doubtless give you their
latest addresses. By the way, either Blackie-
ton or Preyer (I think the former) is
coming to Washington soon, if not already
there.

American Ornithologists' Union.

Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, April 25. '84.

Dear Dr. Merriam —

Your kind & welcome letter of April 22 reached me last night. I am sorry that Dr. Coues is to sail for England on May 24, to be absent for several months. As he will meet many of the B.O.U. people & will naturally talk over the whole subject of nomenclature with the "British School", & being a "member, founder, & officer" of the A.O.U., he raises the question whether it would not be well for it to appear that he is sent over by the Council of the A.O.U. to confer with the B.O.U. on in reference to our new "Code".

Rec'd. Apr. 27, 1884.

While he would do all this naturally, he thinks it would be better if he were supplied with due credentials, drawn up with ~~fo~~ regard to that form & dignity — in short, a "commission" ~~to do this thing~~ by authority, etc. etc. He thinks the "B.O.H. would like it as something of a compliment for a V.P. of the A.O.H. to be sent over & confer with them before finally making up the Am. Code of Nomenal."

He proposes that I shall draw up the document in proper form, sign it as Pres. of H.E.O.H. & then send it to you for your official signature, & then pass it on for the signatures of the other members of the Council. As this seems to be a matter to be carefully considered before taking action, as I have no one here to consult

with,
bring
this
& lay
over

Shall
W. B.
& writ

...aterally.
...f the
...dents,
...& that
...commission
...etc. etc. He
...is so some-
...P. of the
...ver for
...aking up
...
...aw up
...m, sign
...end it to
...ers, & then
...7 the
...l. As this
...carefully
...tion, has
...usual

with. I have thought it best to ~~beg~~
bring the matter to your notice first in
this informal way for your advice
& suggestions. Please write me at
once how the plan strikes you.

Sincerely yours
J. A. Allen

Shall send a duplicate of this letter to
W. B., who is still in South Carolina.
Will not be here before May 15.

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, April 28, '84.

Dear Dr. Merriam —

Yours of 25th rec'd. — Am surprised at what you say about the two Hare skulls. I took the small one to be Lepus sylvaticus, either the eastern form or one of its western varieties. Did not compare it with others, not noticing it particularly. If it came from K Camath, & was white, you have got hold of something entirely new to me. The two skulls must certainly represent two widely distinct species. Notice especially the interorbital region & the very different form of the orbital process

subject a
essential in
I should
er named.
well worth
s connection
ts.
I put in
museum
y work &
sides. I have
ot help
m very busy
long-delayed
enough
joy working.
ld soon
ls were
ed to end
th, as last
ms at some

Allen

in the two skulls." Are you really sure the label belonged to the small skull? As said before, it belongs to the *L. sylvaticus* group & not to the *L. americanus* group, whatever may have been its external characters, or wherever it may have come from.

Thanks for note about Dr. Means.

My information about F. H. C. came from W. B. & he got it from personal *friends* of F. H. C., — not from anyone who bore him ill-will or was prejudiced against him. He certainly does appear to *know* a good deal about birds, whatever he may *dream*, & this is perhaps why he *dreams* so well — never running into obvious absurdities. Too bad, indeed! I need from him sometimes since a letter asking to be considered a candidate for election to the Associate class of A.O.U. & promised to

pursuit this matter. Glad not that learned what I recently wrote you.

In regard to the Terns, I may say that I have collected Sterna macrura at Ipswich, Mass., and Muskeget Isls., & in June & July, & taken its eggs at both places. (See Am. Nat., III, p. 642.)

In regard to the Beaver matter, you have done just what I intended to do at one time, but long since gave it up for want of time. I have carried this old fashioned documents pretty faithfully for one thing or another in relation to Nat. History matters, & know well what mine is worth. They are on certain points. The statistics & general review of the subject would be quite in place in your work, but it seems to me you must have made it very detailed & have it lots "2 5=30 pp. Linn. Trans." Can you

not give the cream of the subject & all in fact that is really essential in much less space? If not I should not hesitate to take the space named. It strikes me as certainly well worth publishing somewhere, & this connection seems eminently appropriate.

My cold is much better! I put in about 4 hours a day at the museum & manage to do some literary work & write a good many letters besides. I have to be very careful, however, not to do too much in one day! I am very busy trying to 'catch up' with the long-delayed museum work, & am well enough most of the time to really enjoy working.

Incubation of July "Luck" will soon begin, & then I shall be still more tired till July 1, when I intend to get loose for 2 or 3 months, probably, as last year, spending most of the time at some sea-side place. Sincerely yours

J. H. Allen

Cambridge, May 5, 1894.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

The box of skulls only & hand & pencil botany. The first skull I took out showed me how & made my mistake! I wrote entirely from memory, as regards those two skulls, & also of Hare's skulls in general, having not seen one, except casually, since my monograph was printed! I was all right in what I wrote, however, if I had really seen in that small skull what I

It depends upon the form of the skull is necessary; my interest, unconsciously, in finding the first specimen, Little one I found.

<u>Superciliary</u> I had seen.[1] The skull was imperfectly cleaned & mistook for bone a portion of dried muscle which filled on both sides of the orbital region the little sinus that separates the orbital process projecting from the skull.[2] This is all there is to it, & I am sorry I was so hasty & looked at the skull so carelessly. Its small size helped to deceive me, & not noticing the little sinus already referred to took it for granted that the small skull was that of <u>L. cynocephalus</u>. I will carefully compare the skulls tomorrow with

Common Lemur & the L. cinereus proves to be a very different species. Common Lemur is the same species as the Ring-tailed Lemur.

our own series of the L. americanus group, 2 return Mars. From a hasty inspection today I could see no difference except smaller size.

In measuring jaw I always measure only the bone — not the teeth. The teeth are not properly a part of the jaw in this sense, & are besides an element of variability, owing to amount of abrasion, deposition, or even disease, post mortem or otherwise. I refer not to Hares especially, but to mammals in general.

My interorbital measurement ~~goes also~~ is always taken at the point of least breadth, & I usually, or at least often, head this column in my tables "Least interorbital breadth".

Cambridge, May 5, 1884.

Dear Dr. Kermain -

Yr. Lot. 25 hulls

Only 4 skulls of pleural costoy.

The first 2 Mull 2 Lost Rock

Moreal 2 Rock

made me Four 2 Rock

endicott Formy midath. 19 mrs

Thos Lion from memory, a yards

Mulls in Mulls, 4 Clear 2 Hares

near me Lemuel, Four 2 Rock

my inion, except eonwell, Nine

was all a Rock with humidat 19

in that Mull with 2

Four 2 Rock

It depends upon the form of the skull whether such an explanation is necessary. My interorbit. means. of the two skulls were 'inconsistent' as first given, but of the little one 9 gave two, finding the first one was inconsist. ent with the one taken of the large skull. Generally this means. I take at the middle of the orbit, this being usually the narrowest point; but when it is not the narrowest 9 measure where the interorbital region is narrowest, be it either in front or behind the middle, as the case may happen to be.

9 use both widths of palatal region, or distance between molars. 9 measure to the base or interior of the tooth, not between the crowns of the teeth. 9 usually give two measures,

if the molar series converge: (1) between first molars, (2) between last (posterior) molars, unless 3 + lats to the contrary. When 3 give only one measurement it is generally where the molar series are parallel, or form two sides of an incomplete ellipse, when the measurement is both across the middle of the palatal region — in other words, when it is widest.

(I find on referring to my ~~both~~ later papers, including Principals, that I state explicitly how my measurements are taken, but find I did not do so always in the different papers on Rodentia. I learned something by experience!)

Yours sincerely

J. A. Allen

Guillemard

98	1	Total length
35	42	Greatest width
41	12+	Least breadth Betw. orbits
17	32	Nasal bones, length
13.5	17	" " width post.
9	14	" " " ant.
47	57	Length lower jaw
34	34	Height lower jaw.

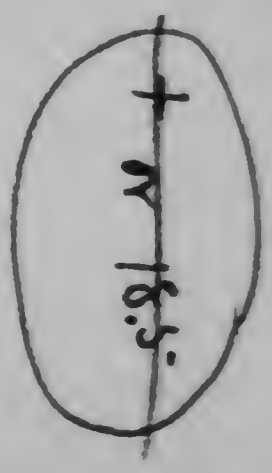
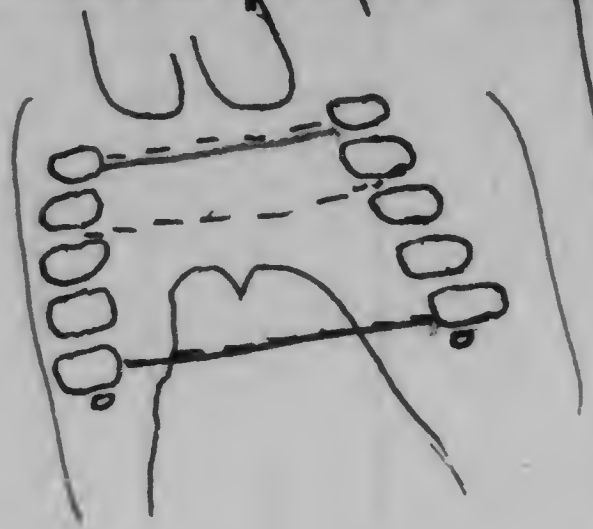
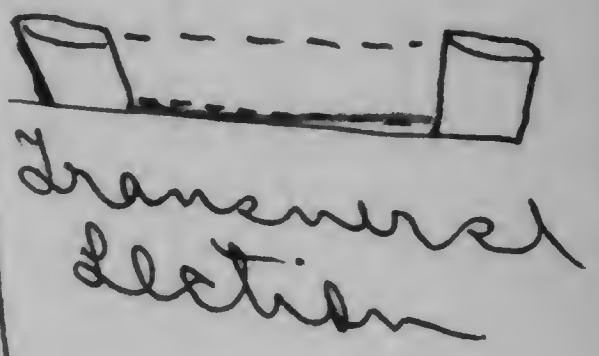


Chart indicating proper measurement & return.





Transverse Section

Exaggerated diagrams of palatal region of <u>both</u> sides to show points for measurements.

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, May 27. 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam —

Yours of 25th recd. —

— I forgot to refer to Shrews' teeth in answering your last tile I had sealed my letter & so deferred tile my next, which is this. Your question relates to the lower jaw, as to whether for this I.1, C.1, Pm.1, & M.3 is safe. I should say yes, but not of my own knowledge. On this point see Coues, Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. III, p. 641 & foot note †, & foot note 6 p. 643. Shrews' teeth, I frankly confess, are beyond me.

Don't let yourself be troubled about

Re "$2.50" - It doesn't matter in the least whether it ever comes! It's all in the 'cause'.

Don't all understand the reference to "H.B." - Not no matter.

Hope we shall hear liberally from Bon Ton circulars - The exact statistics are, to May 23, 15-3 paying subscribers, of which 33 are new. - 43 ~~name~~ old subscribers not yet heard from!

There will be some funny mailing in 'Correspondence' Dept. of July No., owing technicalities &c. in the 'Cook'. It will do no harm, & may do good.

Of course I meant F. J. J. - I wrote him a long (8 pp.) letter in answer to his com., advising him, as a friend, to withdraw it, & giving reasons. He writes back that my letter has convinced him that his com. is "nonsense", but says he is still willing to have it printed,

the
all in

reference

from

statistics

members,

old

!

matter

v., and

will

- I wish

- this

with them

each

their

rep-

ubert,

the the butt of criticism, letting his
com. be followed by my letter to him
(which he returns for that purpose) & this
to be followed by a note from him
stating that he is convinced, but is willing
to have the correspondence appear for
the good it may do others.' He leaves
the matter, however, to my discretion.
Now this is both fair & generous, &
very self-sacrificing, on his part. He
says his com. represents the sentiment
of a large class, & he thinks it would
be well to set the matter before them
in its true light. I think so too, &
believe it will be well to print his com.
& my private letter to him in place of
formal editorial comment, as he suggests.
What think you? This nonsense insults
I come from Guernsey, & it may be a
good thing to show that that is the case.

Will see about Mr. Lelt when his article appears in 'F. & S.'

I am glad you were so cordially

read by the Roy. Soc. of Canada! Very pleasant & much, all around, & I doubt if the A.O.U. could have had a better representation!

July 'Auk' full & overflowing - several papers already left over! & applications for space from other would-be contributors unavoidably declined! We could easily get matter for 150 pp. per No. if we had the means & print so much — all good matter too.

Sincerely Yours

J. A. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.

Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, June 29. '84.

Dear Dr. Merriam —

I don't know what to make of it. I don't remember to have had any correspondence with Mr. Brewster about the Cuckoo, and I don't remember receiving your letter accepting his offer for a subscription. It certainly has a very queer look. It hardly seems probable that he has sent you a letter that has miscarried, such accidents are really so rare. If he has done so, he will naturally sooner or later inquire, & why no notice was taken of it. I do not see that you can

do anything further in the matter than to wait for some such development, & then if it comes to make due explanations. It certainly places you in a very embarrassing position.

July Atlantic is in the binder's hands & will be sent to publishers for mailing tomorrow P.M. or Tuesday morn. (July 1). The last 40 pp. were rushed through in five days! Consequently there was no chance to send out prospectuses except to the two or three people having notes or articles who were still within a few hours of Boston. But as the matter embraces only Reviews, Gen. Notes, Corr. &c it did not make so much difference; but I was sorry not to

Tues. Thursday & Saturday
I usual break

spending by some of the offices, Editors.
can supply those with more

do anything further in the matter than to wait for some such development, & then if it comes to make our explanations. It certainly places you in a very embarrassing position.

July Atlantic is in the binders hands & will be sent to publishers for mailing tomorrow P.M. or Tuesday morn. (July 1). The last 40 pp. were rushed through in five days! Consequently there was no chance to send out proofsheets except to the two or three people having notes or articles who were within a few hours of Boston. But as the matter embraces only Reviews, Gen. Notes, Corr. &c it did not make so much difference; but I was sorry not to

have had the proofs of your preface, Editors. I used great care myself & kept them all but one which was not more than usual number of typographical errors.

I returned the Vienna Bird Congress proofs with MS, I think #3 have enclosed all, but if any are missing do not fail to let me know of it.

Sincerely Yours

J. A. Allen

Am glad to see you are in such high favor over seas in many respects, & congratulate you in this relation as evidenced

Hyannisport, Mass.,
July 12, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam.

The Shrew
MSS. read this noon. I have
read the paper carefully & come
to the same conclusion you
have reached, as stated in
your letter — viz. that Atopharax
is either a good genus or a subgenus
of Sorex, in which case Neosorex
would also have to be treated as
a subgenus. You have given
the pros & cons of the case so
fully that I think neither error
would result in adopting

criticism. ~~It~~ Taking the case from a public point of view, the Forsea cover would probably be to treat it (*Allophinax*) as a genus. Conservative writers would probably treat both this + *Neosorex* as subgenera of *Sorex*, while the general fashion would be to retain them as genera. Being entirely away from books, I can only be guided by my general impressions. Trouessart ~~also~~ has recently revised the Shrews, but I have forgotten how he treats *Sorex*. Dobson's Monograph of the *Insectivora*, now in course of publication, I believe has already passed this group in review, but I do not remember details of treatment.

Sincerely
J. A. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Hyannisport, Mass.,
July 20. 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam.

Yours of 17th recd.
Am sorry you sent the check for postage, as there is very little due me on that score at present — not more than two or three dollars. Had I not better return it & let the money go to Wheeler or elsewhere where more needed?

Thanks for Dr. Means's address. Should be very glad to visit you by & by, & hope I can arrange to do so. Should like very much to see you before the meeting of the A.O.U. in Sept., & deem it important to do so — I have arranged to stay here till Sept. 1, & if I do so we

little chance of going elsewhere, be-
yond making what trips seem imperatively
necessary, viz. - to see my brother-in-law
at Newport & my own family in Spring-
field. I am at present so broken up
that I have no way of disposing of my
little boy during any short trips I may
wish to make.

E. C. sends glowing letters from England. You saw by last No. of Nature what is going on there. Look out for next London Field + future numbers of Nature. Everything is rose-colored, + the deepest hue!

Sincerely yours
J. A. Allen

By the way, I wish you would tell me how you like the last Auk, + especially what you think of dept. of "Correspondence".

Suggestions + queries & criticisms are always welcomed. It is important for me, + for the interests of the Journal, to know a few opinions regarding it. Yours truly, J. A. A.

P.S. Mailed you Bull. M. C. Z. containing Dr. Allen's memorial. W. B.

little chance of going elsewhere, beyond making what trips seem imperative
next May, viz. - to see my brother-in-law at Newport & my own family in Springfield. I am at present so broken up that I have no way of disposing of my little boy during any short trips I may wish to make.

E. C. sends glowing letters from England. You saw by last No. of Nature what is going on there. Look out for next London Field & future number of Nature. Everything is rose-colored, & this despot true!

Sincerely yours
J. A. Allen

By the way, I wish you would tell me how you like the last Auk, & especially what you think of dept. of 'Correspondence'.

Suggestions & your candid criticism is earnestly desired. I am important for me, & for the interest of the Journal. I have a fine opportunity to manage it. W. B. Brewster is in his manuscript, & will be ready to receive me & Coues, & I am to edit the "Bonaparte" & I own can help very little with it from, & back in the way of contribution in advance of publication.

From present outlook I shall be in Cambridge, Mass. about May 1st & the museum, room 6th about next Sept. Shall have a room from R. B. Hayden (Prof. Mus.), but busy in Cambridge, & a visit of the meeting of the British called especially to see own meeting Coues, E. C. will be in Boston from Feb 15th to 20th & also another from Feb 28th to March 5th.

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Hyannis Port, Mass.,
Aug. 4. 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Yours of July 27 only found. I am really very desirous of paying you a visit at your beautiful home in the Adirondacks, & shall be greatly disappointed if I am unable to do so this year.

That none of us have "funds to throw away" is pronounced true of myself. as only by the most rigid economy can I "make ends meet." That A.O.U. we must meet & talk over matters before the meeting in New York is of the utmost importance, & N.B. I have thought that the best way

bodies it would be for us all to
meet in New York some days
in advance of the meeting, avoid
the effusion of bullets by selecting some
respectable, comfortable boarding house
& encounter ourselves there & hold
our deliberations. By "ourselves" I
mean the Councillors, or as many
of them as can be got together, &
the Committee, the former to outline
a plan of proceedings, etc., the latter
to prepare & discuss their reports. In
respect to the latter I refer especially
to the Comm. on Claims & Nominal-
N. Am. Bds. This Committee ought
to ~~meet~~ hear & act upon the reports
of its two subcommittees & prepare their
report for presentation to the A.O.U. I
think it would be well to have as
many as possible of the Council present also, &
to secure if possible complete agreement

all to
days
avoid
ting some
e those
hold

ues." 2
or many
tion, +
t outline
the latter
ports. In
especially
ommend-
ttee on
e reports
defeat their
d.O.c. 3
ause as
t also, +
late ground

on the part of Nats most interested
before the Report is ~~be~~ submitted, so
that we may not run the chance
of opposition on any point from
high quarters within the C.O.c. Criti-
cism + discussion once opened
on any point might lead up to no
end of words from others on other
points, etc., + from persons little
qualified to discuss the points at issue.

The only obstacle to this plan of a pre-
liminary, if used be somewhat
protracted, preliminary conference will
be the return of Dr. C. in time to
take part. The Comm. on Class. &c.
could do nothing without him, since
he has with him all the documents
& results of our work on the 'Codi',
which was left with him to write
out & throw into due form. His

health prevented his doing anything
on it before he left, but he writes
me that he will have it all in
shape when he returns. I have written
him that he must be here at least
a week before the meeting of Pons, but
I do not feel sure that he
will be. — in fact am afraid he
will put off his return to as late
a date as he thinks will be safe &
still give him time to be here on
the meeting. Hope to hear again from
him on this point in about three
weeks. I feel strongly that this
Comm. ought to be heard a week
on their report before it can be
in satisfactory shape for presentation.
& that New York is the place for their
to meet. So it seems to me, in
view of my engagements for September,
that a trip to Locust Grove will be

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

impracticable, & that it will be better,
on the score of time & expense, for
you to join the rest of us in New
York in time to go thoroughly over
all the various preliminary matters
of business here. This I know was
W. B.'s plan when I last saw him,
about July 1st.

The full report of the meeting
of British zoölogists to consider
the subject of trinomials was begun
in 'Nature' of July 10 & will be con-
tinued in subsequent issues.

Thanks for your comment on
the July 'Auk'. The material that
comes here — more in quantity than

we can possibly print — is largely technical & most of it high grade as regards quality & importance. In other words, if we could publish an ornithological magazine inferior to none in point of scientific interest & excellence. But for the present we must defer some- what to the wants of the amateurs, & with a view to the <u>education</u> of this element, we admit such matter as comes under the head of "Correspondence" in the last number. It contains also a Corps Ed for occasional explanations in behalf of specialists & technicalities.

As ever

Sincerely yours

J. A. Allen

t Dr.
n of Perkal
t M. C.
Cram.
arder on
marion
een formally
tough.
n how
otal

emember
t report
sently a
might
ou have
only such
will be
other
the lists
u might
This made
should
d I will
best
allen

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

New York, Oct. 4, 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam —

As I must get up a report of meeting of A.O.U. for Oct. Auk, & must depend upon you for data, I have thought it best to write you as to just what I want.

In the first place, if you could, without too much trouble to yourself, send me a type-written copy of the minutes of the meeting it would furnish me with everything I should need so far as the meeting is concerned, then if you would give me a résumé of your report as Chairman of Migr. Com. It would leave nothing further to be desired from you so far as this matter is concerned. Dr. Holden will give me an abstract of his report

& the rest I can make up myself.

As to your report – I would suggest that you give statistics relating to number of Sisters, also of your efforts to obtain Sisters, including reference to the newspaper aid need, as well as to the circulars issued.

Then a statement as to amount of material need from Sisters; the impossibility of reducing it into the form of a regular annual Rep. immediately, but that ~~then~~ a fuller résumé of the work done may be expected in the Jan. Asst. + a full + complete report – at the earliest practicable opportunity. Also refer to the action of the Union on the Rep. – i.e. the instructions given by the Council of the A.O.H. about memorializing Congress on the subject + stating the claims on Congress resulting from the action of the Irish-Am. Congress held in Vienna + the encouragement + aid rendered by the Canadian

Govermt.

If it is demanding too much of you back for a full copy of the minutes of the A.O.H. meeting, you can omit all details that in your judgment will be of no particular use to me in preparing the Hark report; but I should like a full list of all the members elected, & minutes of all that relates to important votes of the Union affecting the general work of the Committee & of the A.O.H. as a body.

What reference, if any, should be made to our financial status & the money raised by subscription? In your judgment. This is perhaps something that the public need know nothing about, or at most only in a very general way. I appeal to your judgment on this subject.

Yesterday the Com. on Class Them. held a 6½ hours session on English names, going through the list to the end of

The Govs. Mr. Chamberlain & Dr.
Hepburn were present & spoke upon
the doubtful points. W. B. & M. C.
left last night on the 10 P.M. train.
R. R. & Dr. St. Clay were till Monday on
private business, & Dr. C. till tomorrow
night; but we have already taken formally
leave & each other & go home tonight.
Then I have just called on Mrs
Lawrence but found him not at
home.

Probably my limit about memoranda
from you as basis for my book speech
are superfluous, but I thought possibly a
sketch from me on this point might
not be out of place. If you can save
yourself trouble & sending me only such
items as you deem essential, it will be
~~better~~ sender rather than to go to the
trouble & sending full minutes, the hints
I mention you already have you might
send me, or have duplicates of this made
& sent. Whatever papers you send which
you would like to have returned I will
be careful to return at the earliest
possible moment. In haste, Sincerely J. Adler.

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Oct. 17, '84

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Index of ~~Check~~

Auk' just off my hands today. Have spent 46 5- hours a day on Auk' ever since my return from New York. The No. will not be out before about 22d or 23d.

Taczanowski's address is Warsaw, Russia. He is director of the Mus. of Nat. Hist. there.

The Fauna. Area districts are as follows: (1) Alaska, British N. Am. north of the St Lawrence, + the tier of States bordering the

Heard nothing of this Ohio Pilot on yet. I wait its turn — & let Steiner

Great Lakes, assigned to C. H. M.
(2) New England + Canada south
of Mt. Lawrence, assigned to A.
P. Chadbourne. (3) The Middle +
Southern States, from N. J. Penn. +
the Ohio River southward + east of
the Mississippi R., assigned to Dr. A. K.
Fisher. (4) The Middle Region of the
U. S. from the Miss. Riv. westward
to & including Idaho, Nevada, &
Arizona, assigned to Dr. C. H. Merriam.
(5) The Pacific coast region east-
ward to Merriam's district, assigned
to L. Belding.

Many thanks for bound copy
of Mam. Adirondacks, which came
a few days ago — I sent in a review
of the work to 'Science' before I went
to Locust Grove, but have seen or

heard nothing yet as yet. Suppose it has to wait its turn — & of late Reviews does not seem to be doing much in the review line —

Will return minutes, with a few slight corrections, in a day or two, possibly tomorrow. W. B. is away & will not return till after Nov. 4th. It seems therefore hardly worth while to keep minutes till he returns.

Have been dreadfully busy for two weeks, but shall have a respite now -

Sincerely yours

J. A. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.

Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Oct. 25: 1886.

Dear Dr. Merriam:-

How will this em-
closed do for a document to present
to the Boston Soc. N. H.? It seems to
me however the proper superiority
well for this case, & that it may serve
as a basis of departure in making a
draft to fit the other. Mss., which
perhaps should be dealt with a little
more pointedly, perhaps to the effect of
positive argument for rejection & less
already ~~xxx~~ sustained. On this point
I have not the data to go upon, &
beg you to either supply them, or outline
this part of the document. At any rate
I must depend upon you for suggestions.

The draft herewith submitted is

presented merely for your consideration & criticism. Then you will return it with such changes or amendments as you may deem pertinent, together with your suggestions as to the N. Y. document.

I congratulate you on the completion of your heavy work in the way of notification & members-elect, & your success in raising the needful. Our printer is now quite happy again!

Paper should soon be bought for Ark for 1885. How soon will you be able to meet the bill for it? It can be ordered, if need, & perhaps will have to be, bought on time, & I write to ascertain what the date of probable payment will be.

Yours

Sincerely

J. A. Allen

American Ornithologists' Union.
Founded, New York, Sept. 26, 1883.

Cambridge, Nov. 2. 88.

Dear Dr. Merriam -

Thanks for copy-
tion of verbal changes in the Memorial
- they are decided improvements -

Glad you like the "Auk"; I don't
see why there may not be further
improvement in the same direction. judg-
ing from the Mss. now in hand for
future Nos. - I think the rush of dry
technicalities is over, & that one or
two papers like Shepherd's "Arabella" &
a number is about all we need expect
in [a number] each issue, & that I think we can stand.

I enclose Wheeler's bill. You will note
a charge of some 23$ for land on matter.
This to put into this bill, instead of keeping it

Busy writing for our printer for next year
feel reasonably
[illegible] [illegible]
Bernard Read I must run

like the next, I suppose, because I gave him
a hint that the future was uncertain in
regard to place of publication. If paid
now we must look out & not pay it
over again when the Jan. No. comes
out.

——Now a word in your private ear.
It is altogether probable that I shall not
remain always in Cambridge— may possibly
leave before the year 1 grace 1885— is very
far apart, but probably not earlier
than May or June. When I shall go I
have no idea at present— that is, nothing
is settled. There are no difficulties affect-
ing me at the M. C. I. except the financial
ones— our funds have been cut 5% &
a fearful extent, & some of the assistants
will have to go. So if a favorable
opening presents itself to your humble
servant he feels now at liberty to take
advantage thereof. But whatever may happen
in respect to this matter, I have almost made
up my mind that it will be well to

Keep Wheeler for our printer for next year at least, & I feel reasonably sure I [being able to] edit[ing] to suit his tas. I the Etext at Cambridge. Beyond that I think we must hurry to change, with the probability that it will be the best only possible plan to keep Wheeler for the next volume, since it would be impracticable to change printers in the middle of a volume, & things are too uncertain to warrant making a change now. I hope my own plans will be settled before many weeks, but I do not know that much will be the case. Am very anxious to see W.B. & talk things over with him. He must be back here in a day or two now, at latest.

Thanks for votes on Vicks & Jones.

My vote for next place of meeting is, first Ottawa, second, Boston. I know R.R. favors Boston. Sincerely, J.A. Allen

Cambridge, Nov. 26, 1884.

Dear Br. Merriam:—

Your New York letter duly to hand and carefully noted. No professions from any quarter as yet to hand.

A few days since I had an interview with Mr. Este about the deal. The bargain as understood by him was that he should "handle" the book for the privileges agreed upon between us in respect badvertising,— by this was meant the wrapping and mailing, attending to correspondence & keeping subscription book, not including any expenses for postage, wrappers, or money paid out for any necessary incidentals. I supposed, & at least hoped, it covered these expenses, but confess they were not men-

showed in our talk, & I have never felt sure whether they were included in the Abyaboris assumed by the publishers. As Mr. Esler says, the whole thing is a matter of Love, & on their part of personal accommodation to us — or rather, as he thinks, to Dr. G. & me. (By the way, speaking of Love, you know of course that Mr. E. has recently become Dr. G's brother-in-law.) The Ark is a bother & there, too, were of profit, the ads. for a circulation of 200 or 300 of this being in their very interest. I went to Mr. E. with the idea of changing the basis to one of commission, & take the ads. ourselves. But I ended by leaving things as they were. I told him I thought we might derive a little revenue from ads., & he replied we could do so now, & said we might get as many as we could & take the proceeds & welcome. As it seems probable that the headquarters of the Ark may have to be changed by this

end of B&S, + as to make a change now would lead to confusion + trouble. It seemed to me best to let the Clock be until we make a more radical change. Just what that will be nobody can now quite foresee.

— I have already arranged ½ page exchange ad. with "Random Notes," + may make other similar exchanges. for the purpose simply of advertising the Clock.

— The Jan. No. promises to be by far the most popular No. of the series thus far — more so than the Oct. No. was. Mr. G. writes that he wants 30 copies at as low a price as we can afford them. I have written him that he shall have them at cost or cost of manufacture, + for less if our treasurer thinks best. What do you say? He intends to use them when they will do most good, + with the hope

I getting a considerable number of
new subscribers. The cost price will
be about 40 cts per Roll. Can we
not, in such a case, make a still
further reduction in the price? You
know the man, & how much at heart
he has the interest of the Club.

Yours
J. Addison

Cambridge, Dec. 5. 1884.

Dear Dr. Merriam: —

Have just heard from N. Y. through an unofficial source, viz. A. Agassiz! He says I may expect an offer at once, & had given me advice as to what stipulations to make. I now understand the delay — Mr. J. has taken pains to find out whether to give me a call would be just to the N. G. S. — whether it would be offering me inducements. Inasmuch as post when I am wanted. I should judge that the "post is boiling"

all right. Thought this
information might be
useful to G. H. M.

Sincerely
J. A. Allen

Cambridge. Dec. 9. 1844.

Dear Dr. Marcain:-

Your letter of 7 Dec. & heard. I deeply appreciate your kindness & interest.

There is little no proportion, but it will doubtless come in time. Mr. A. & fear has settled the Salary part. by saying 3 hour & 2. M. here, & that & 3 M. would probably be the equivalent in N.Y.! As it is it is a desperate struggle to make ends meet, & I shall try hard to raise his figures when the time comes. He also said, & intimated, I should be called to take the depts. & Mann. & Bds., but warned me it would be best, & the only proper way, to make my position one & leave responsibility to

the Druckers, & not for anything
take a subordinate place to A.S.B.!!

Dec. 10. - Your review of Langille
to hand - Splendidly done! Have just
read it to W.B. & he says "the best
review G.H.M. ever wrote" - but
this is not the first one he has penned.

Articles & notes still come in.
W.B. just hands in a 3 pp. paper which
also "must go in". M.C. has sent
one that "must go in" even if he has
to pay for it as extra matter. W.B. talks
family in the same vein about a 12 pp.
paper of his! This is quite different
from the old way of having to drum
up contributors nearly every number in
order to fill out 64 pp., as was the case
case before the founding of the A.S.A.!
How things have changed in a twelve-month
in matters connected in this part of the
world!

Sincerely J. Addison

END OF REEL.

PLEASE REWIND.